

OUTLINE OF POSTS

Lieutenant General P. H. SHERIDAN



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OUTLINE DESCRIPTIONS
OF
THE POSTS
IN THE
Military Division of the Missouri,

COMMANDED BY

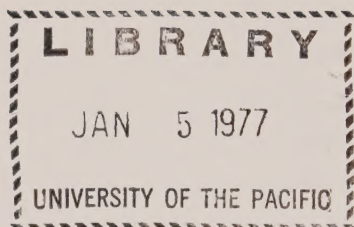
Lieutenant General P. H. SHERIDAN,

ACCOMPANIED BY

TABULAR LISTS OF INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCIES,
AGENCIES AND RESERVATIONS, AND A
SUMMARY OF CERTAIN INDIAN
TREATIES.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

1876.



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Americana

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1969

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Chicago, Ill., April 15th, 1876.

The preparation of this edition of the Outline Description of the Military Posts in the Division of the Missouri, was commenced by Major J. W. BARLOW, Corps of Engineers, and continued to completion by his successor, Major GEORGE L. GILLESPIE, Corps of Engineers and Chief Engineer on the Division Staff. It is compiled from official reports of a recent date, and is believed to contain all the desirable information obtainable of the Posts in the Division.

R. C. DRUM,

COLONEL AND ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. ARMY.
ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE DIVISION.



2202 Victoria

BELLEVUE, NEBRASKA 68005

Facsimile Edition

1969

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

THE Military Division of the Missouri was established January 30, 1865, and Major General John Pope assigned to command. On June 27th of the same year it was merged into the Military Division of the Mississippi, and placed under command of Major General W. T. Sherman. On August 6, 1866, the style of the command was changed to the Military Division of the Missouri.

On March 27, 1869, General Sherman was succeeded by Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan.

The Division at present comprehends five military Departments, viz: DAKOTA, embracing the State of Minnesota and Territories of Montana and Dakota; the PLATTE, embracing the States of Iowa and Nebraska, the Territories of Wyoming and Utah, and as much of the Territory of Idaho as lies east of the 114° meridian; the MISSOURI, embracing the States of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, and Territories of Colorado, New Mexico and the Indian Territory; TEXAS, embracing the State of Texas; and the GULF, embracing the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and the Gulf posts as far eastward as and including Fort Jefferson and Key West, Fla., excluding posts in Mobile Bay.

The general extent of the Division is from British America on the North to Mexico on the south, and from the Mississippi river on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west.

The State of Arkansas was taken from the Division in March, 1867, and in March, 1869, the State of Illinois and post of Fort Smith, Arkansas, was added to it. On June 27, 1871, Fort Smith was discontinued as a military station.

The Department of Texas was added to the Division, November 1, 1871, and the Department of the Gulf January 4, 1875. In June, 1875, the limits of the Department of the Platte were extended to include a portion of the Territory of Idaho, embracing Fort Hall, since which time the extent and boundaries of the Division have remained unchanged.

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DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,

EMBRACING THE

State of Minnesota, and Territories of
Montana and Dakota.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

THE Department of Dakota was created August 11, 1866, out of the Departments of the Missouri and the Platte, and Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry assigned to command. On May 18, 1869, Brevet Major General Terry was succeeded by Major General Winfield S. Hancock, and the latter was succeeded, December 3, 1872, by Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry, who is the present commander.

POSTS.

FORT SNELLING, MINN.

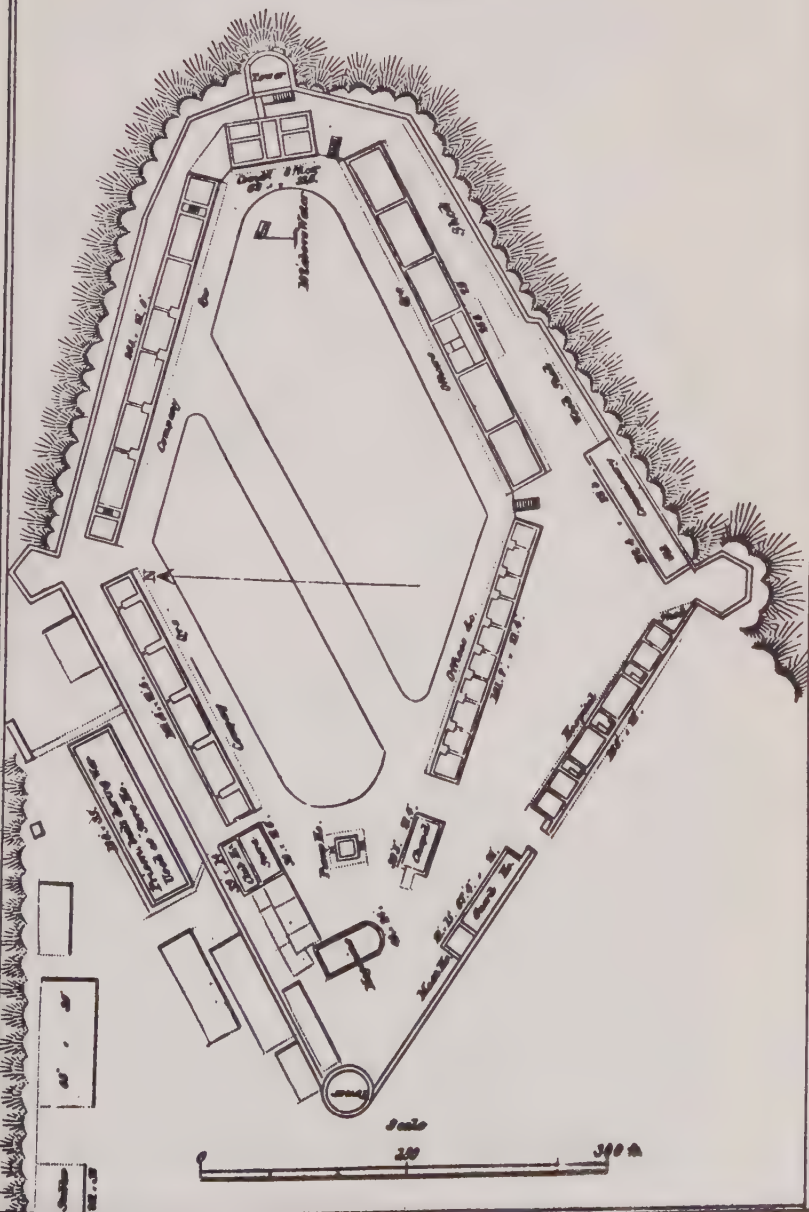
Established in 1820. Lat. $44^{\circ} 52' 46''$, long. $93^{\circ} 11' 30''$. On a high bluff between and near the junction of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers. Postoffice and telegraph office at the post. Railroad and telegraph stations at Mendota, about one mile distant; at St. Paul, six miles, and at Minneapolis, eight miles distant. Steamboat landing at the post during high water. St. Louis, Mo., 791 miles distant by Mississippi river, and 556 miles by rail.

Buildings. Quarters for two companies, built of stone; officers' quarters, chapel, magazine, guard house and prison, built of stone; hospital, with capacity for twelve patients, storehouse for clothing depot, and stables, built of lumber, workshops, etc. All the buildings are in good condition.

[illegible]

Deposited by H. J. G. H. H. H.

PLAN
of
FORT SNELLING
MINN.



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depots at St. Paul and St. Louis, *via* Mississippi river and railroad. Drinking water hauled from a spring. Water for general purposes pumped from Minnesota river by steam power, into two cisterns, one on parade ground, the other in public stable; thence distributed by pipes to the quarters. Wood furnished by contract. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The only Indians in the vicinity are a small remnant of the Sioux tribe, near Mendota; semi-civilized and thoroughly peaceable.

Reservation. Lands reserved May 25, 1853, about seven thousand acres. Order amended by the President, November 16, 1853. Reduced, as per act of May 7, 1870, to one thousand five hundred and thirty-one acres, embracing a cemetery of ten acres.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is agricultural, and is well watered and timbered. Nearly all the cereals grow well and abundantly, and the region is well adapted to wheat. The post garden furnishes a sufficient supply of vegetables for the summer, and potatoes for the winter. Minnehaha Falls and lakes Amelia, Mother and Rice are in the vicinity. Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi, about seven miles distant. Climate considered unequalled for salubrity.

FORT RIPLEY, MINN.

Established in 1848 as Fort Gaines, name changed to Fort Ripley, November 4, 1850. Lat. $46^{\circ} 9' 43''$, long. $94^{\circ} 21' 39''$. On the right bank of the Mississippi river, 125 miles above St. Paul. Postoffice and telegraph station at the post. Sauk Rapids, on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, 46 miles distant. Crow Wing, the nearest town, seven miles distant. The Mississippi river here is navigable only for small steamers from Little Falls, 17 miles below, to Pokegama Falls, 175 miles above. Brainerd, on the Northern Pacific Railroad and Mississippi river, 17 miles distant. On completion of Brainerd Branch of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which runs through the reservation on opposite side of the river, a station, with telegraph office, will be placed within half a mile of the post.

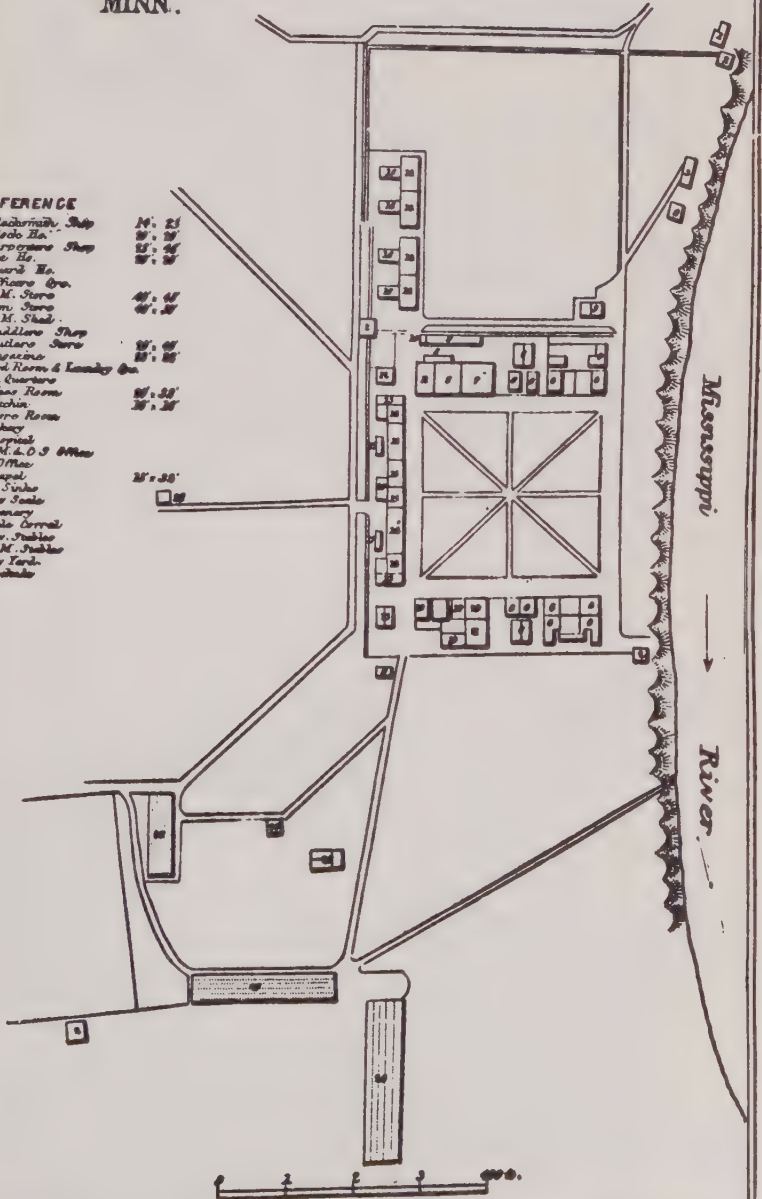
Buildings. Quarters for two companies; officers' quarters, eight sets; hospital, guard house, storehouses, stables, etc. All the buildings are constructed of white pine, and are in fair condition.

Supplies. Quartermasters' stores furnished from depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.; subsistence stores mostly from depot at St. Louis, Mo.,

PLAN
of
FORT RIPLEY
MINN.

REFERENCE

1	Blacksmith Shop	14' x 23'
2	Black Hk.	10' x 10'
3	Carpenter Shop	13' x 16'
4	Co. Hk.	10' x 10'
5	Guard Hk.	
6	Officers Qrs.	
7	Q. M. Store	40' x 40'
8	Q. M. Store	40' x 30'
9	Q. M. Shop	
10	Saddlery Shop	
11	Sutlers Store	10' x 40'
12	Magazine	10' x 10'
13	Ord. Room & Landing Qrs.	
14	Co. Quarters	
15	Mane Room	10' x 30'
16	Kitchen	10' x 30'
17	Stable Room	
18	Rabary	
19	Hospital	
20	Q. M. & O. S. Office	
21	C. Office	
22	Chapel	25' x 30'
23	Co. Sinks	
24	Box Sinks	
25	Granary	
26	Stable Corral	
27	Gov. Stables	
28	Q. M. Stables	
29	Hay Yard	
30	Stables	

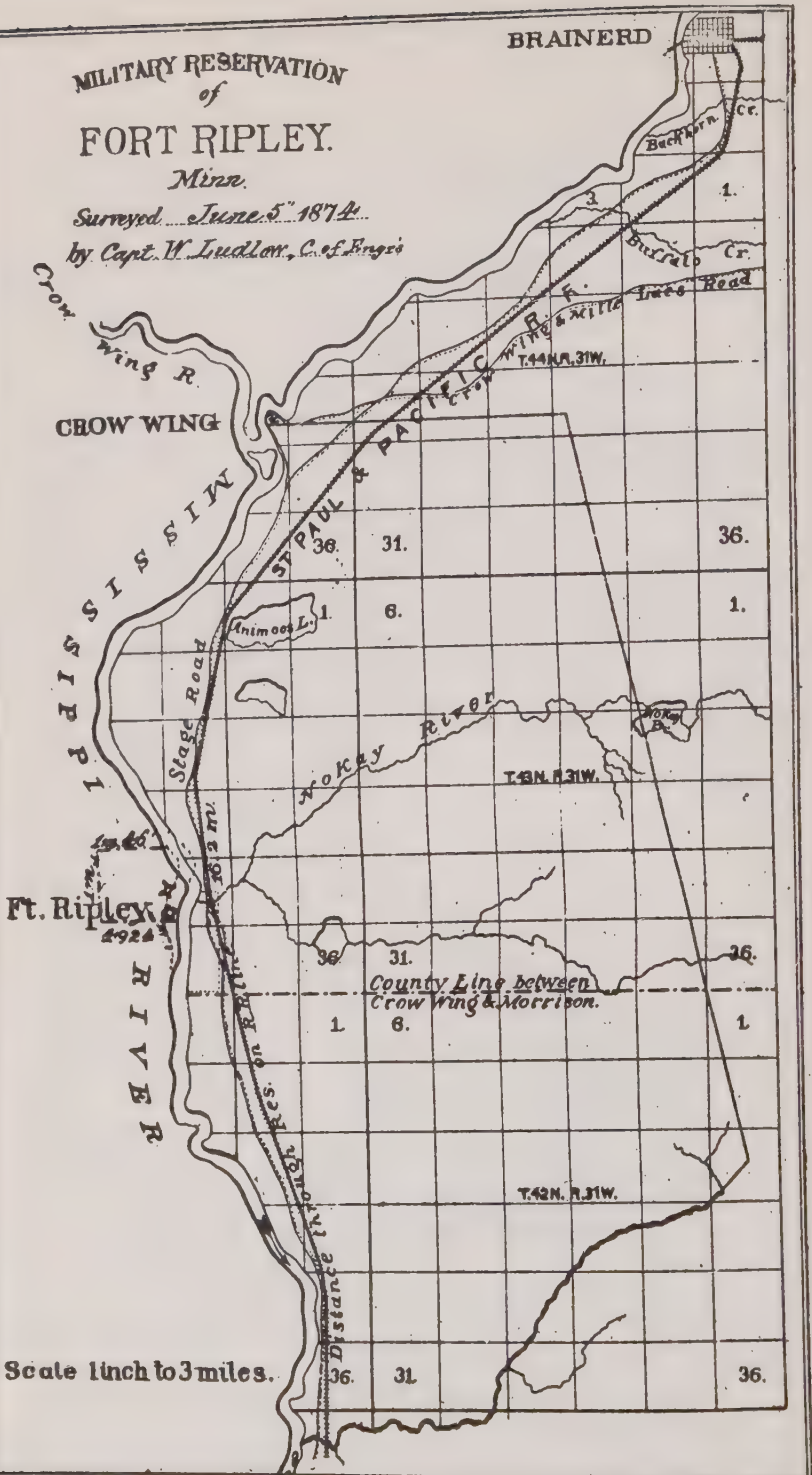


MILITARY RESERVATION of FORT RIPLEY.

Minn.

Surveyed June 5th 1874.

by Capt. W. Ludlow, C. of Engs.



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

twelve months' supply on hand. Water is obtained from the Mississippi river, by means of water wagons; wood furnished by contract.

Indians. The nearest Indians are the Chippewas (Mississippi bands), on reservations within from twenty to eighty miles of the post. Disposition friendly.

Reservation. Lands reserved by the President, September 15, 1849. Re-located by executive order dated August 2, 1875. Area, one mile square.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is generally undulating, and capable of yielding fine crops of wheat, corn, oats and most of the staple vegetables; the soil is a sandy alluvium. There is a garden at the post in which potatoes are raised. The grass is very nutritious, and is harvested for use at the post. Timber in abundance—oak, basswood, maple, etc. Streams rise in spring, but not to any damaging extent; they are crossed by good bridges; Climate dry, and generally very cool; the winters are severe and for about five months, commencing with November, the ground is constantly covered with snow. Locality healthy.

FORT ABERCROMBIE, D. T.

Established in 1857. Lat. $46^{\circ} 27'$, long. $96^{\circ} 42'$. On the Red River of the North. Postoffice at the post. Telegraph and railroad (St. Paul and Pacific) station at Breckenridge, 12 miles distant. Moorhead, a town on the Northern Pacific Railroad and Red River, 30 miles distant. The Red River is navigable for small steamers. This point is the head of navigation during high water. Tri-weekly line of stages to Pembina, Dakota, 177 miles, and St. Cloud, Minn., 168 miles distant. St. Paul 231 miles distant.

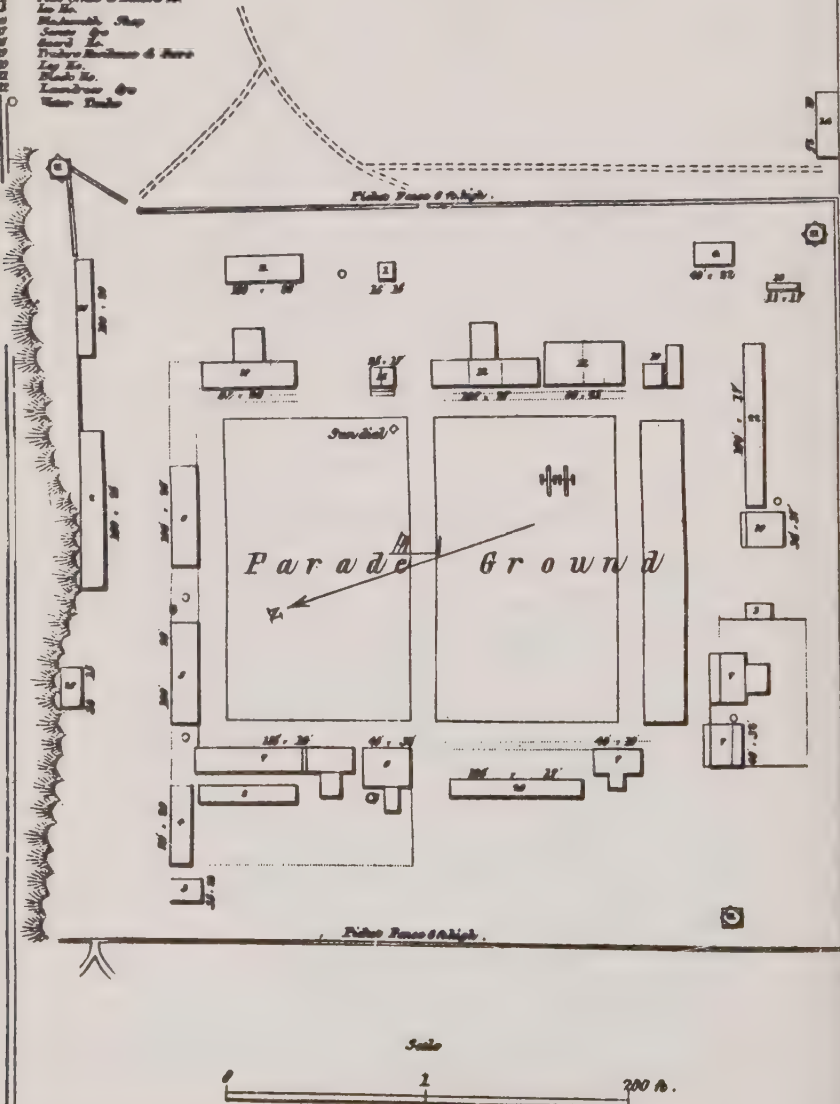
Buildings. Quarters for three companies; officers' quarters, six buildings; hospital, with capacity for twelve patients; guard house; storehouses, one 79×20 feet, and three 100×26 feet each; 8 frame stables, 200×26 feet each; officers' stables, 35×26 feet; framequarters, mess room and bakery for employes in the Q. M. Department. Log building containing 8 rooms 16×16 each; laundress' quarters, and library; two magazines, one new and one old; root house, bake house, ice house, workshops, etc. All the buildings are constructed of wood, magazines excepted, which are built of brick. The new buildings are all in good condition except the laundress' quarters. The old buildings are in poor condition.

REFERENCE

Magazine
 Stables 60
 Old Store 20
 Q.M.
 Mess
 Cook
 Kitchen
 Hospital
 Company
 Company 20
 Store 20
 Post Office & School H.
 Ice H.
 Mechanic Shop
 Store 20
 Guard H.
 Prisoner Barracks & Store
 Log H.
 Black H.
 Laundry 20
 Water Tank

PLAN of FORT ABERCROMBIE

D.T.



MILITARY RESERVATION FORT ABERCROMBIE

D. T.

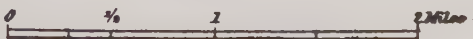
Surveyed 18
Determined by Section Survey

Ft Abercrombie

Dermal

Gravestone Point

Scale



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at St. Paul, by rail *via* Breckenridge. Water obtained from Red River by water wagons. Wood furnished by contract. Hay cut on reservation and furnished by contract. Grain is sometimes purchased in neighboring settlements. Six months' subsistence usually kept on hand.

Indians. There are no Indians in the vicinity of the post. To the south and west are the Sioux (Sisseton and Wahpeton), numbering about 1,200. Chippewas to the north and east, numbering about 6,000.

Reservation. Declared by the President, April 12, 1867. Reduced in 1871. Area, about fourteen square miles.

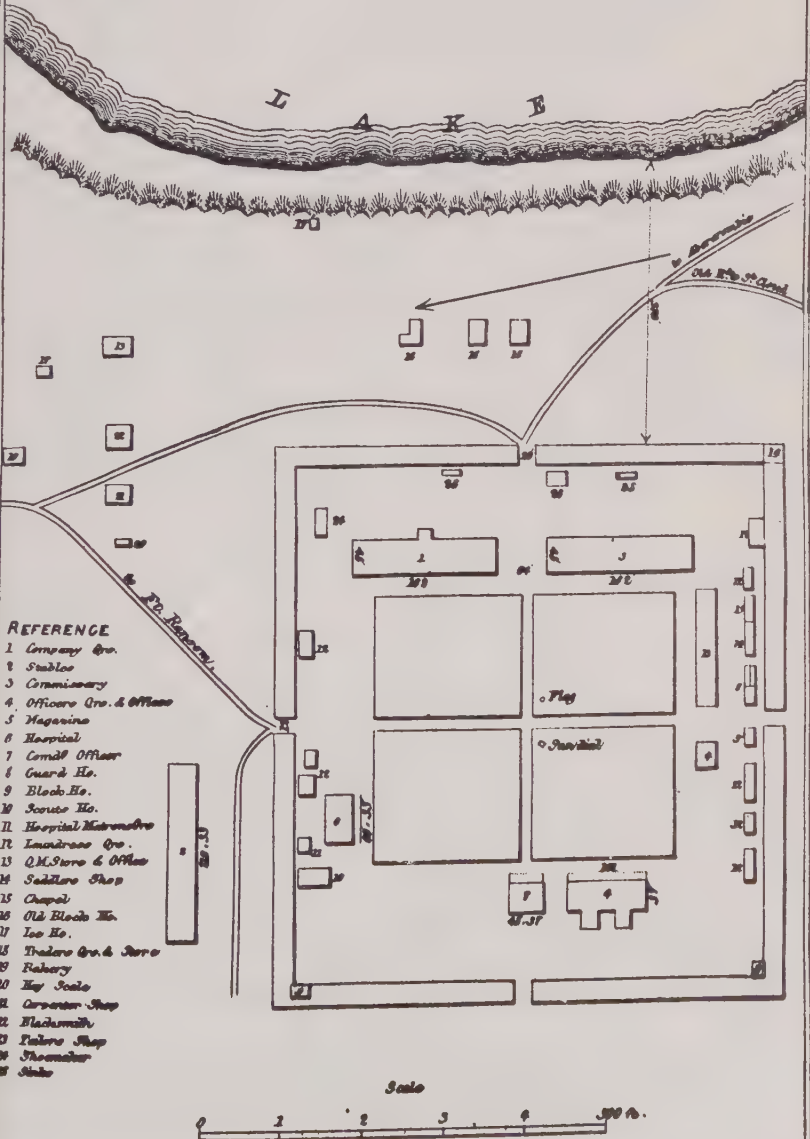
Description of Country, etc. A broad valley, forming a perfectly flat prairie, broken only by many streams. The soil is a rich, dark loam, and all the cereals and vegetables grow well and abundantly. The agricultural resources of the country are not, however, as yet, much developed. All kinds of prairie grass being plentiful, the country is well adapted to stock raising. Timber is found only along the river bank, and is very scarce; it consists chiefly of oak and elm, with some poplar and ironwood. Red River, at its usual stage, is about 150 feet broad at the post, and from two to ten feet in depth, having a swift current. At its lowest stage it is fordable in many places above the post (south), but nowhere below (north). In the spring it rises rapidly, sometimes forty feet above its usual level. Climate, from four to five months of the year very cold, frequently 40° below zero, and in the summer rising to 100° in the shade; between these extremes the mean annual temperature is 39° . Health of locality, excellent.

FORT WADSWORTH, D. T.

Established July 26, 1864. Lat. $45^{\circ} 39' 20''$, long. $97^{\circ} 30'$. On the elevated table lands known as the Coteau des Prairies, and about 40 miles east of the James River. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph and railroad station at Lake Kampeska, 60 miles to the south-east; Morris, Minn., 81 miles east. North-east to Fort Abercrombie, 76 miles; north-west to Fort Ransom, 68 miles, and west to Fort Rice, Dakota, 195 miles. St. Paul, Minn., 244 miles distant, *via* Morris.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies; two stone buildings, in good condition; officers' quarters, two brick buildings; adjutant's office, built of stone; hospital, 33×60 feet, one and a half stories,

PLAN
of
FORT WADSWORTH
D. T.



MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT WADSWORTH.
D.T.

Surveyed June 1870
by Capt. D. P. Hege, C. of Engs



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

built of brick; guard house, brick building of one story; magazine, stone and brick; store house, 24 X 150 feet, built of hewn logs; stable, 36 X 240 feet, built of stone; workshops, laundress' quarters, etc., built of logs.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from Depot at St. Paul, by rail to Morris, thence by wagons. Water obtained from Kettle Lake, adjoining the post. Wood furnished by contract. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are the Wahpeton and Sisseton bands of Sioux, numbering about 1,200, on reservation, adjoining, and east of the military reservation. Disposition friendly.

Reservation. Declared by the President, February 7, 1871. Area, about one hundred and twenty-eight square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is a high, rolling prairie, interspersed with many lakes, whose margins are very sparsely timbered with scrub oak, water elm, linn and cottonwood. The soil is a rich vegetable mold, slightly sandy. Corn and potatoes are raised, and the soil is well suited to cereals and vegetables. There are several gardens under cultivation at the post. Grass abundant and suitable for hay. No streams in the vicinity. The climate is mild and dry, and there are no dews. Mean annual temperature, 38°. Small settlements, from fifteen to thirty miles east.

FORT RANSOM, D. T.

(Abandoned Aug. 1, 1872.)

Established June 18, 1867. Lat. 46° 31' 27'', long. 97° 54'. On the Cheyenne River, about 75 miles above its junction with the Red River of the North, and 60 miles west of the Minnesota State line. Nearest postoffice at Fort Abercrombie, 61 miles distant. Telegraph station at Wahpeton, 30 miles distant. Wagon roads to both points in good condition.

Buildings. Quarters for one hundred men; officers' quarters, nine sets; hospital; guard house; store houses, two, with capacity for two years' supplies; stable for fifty animals; granary, magazine, etc. The buildings are constructed of logs, except the magazine, which is built of stone.

Supplies. Quartermasters' stores are principally furnished from depot at Fort Snelling, Minn. Subsistence stores furnished from depots at Chicago and St. Louis. The route is by rail to Brecken-

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

ridge, thence by wagon to post. Water is obtained from a large spring at the post. Wood furnished by contract. Subsistence for one year kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity of the post.

Reservation. Declared by the President, January 11, 1870. Area, one hundred square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country to the south and east is rolling prairie, with many small ponds and lakes, while to the north and west, immediately behind the post, the land rises abruptly into a chain of sand hills. The valleys, especially the bottom lands of the Cheyenne, are exceedingly fertile, and would produce crops of spring wheat, oats, barley, and the early varieties of corn. Vegetables can be successfully cultivated. The post has a fair garden, in which potatoes, beans and peas are raised. The soil generally is a black, sandy loam. Nearly all the land is well adapted to grazing. The grass is tall, coarse prairie. Extensive meadow lands are on the reservation. Timber confined chiefly to the Cheyenne, mostly scrub oak, elm, ash and basswood. Limestone and clay, suitable for making building materials, are found in the vicinity. The Cheyenne river is generally fordable, and has no great rise. Climate healthy. Extremes of temperature sometimes very great; winters generally severe.

FORT TOTTEN, D. T.

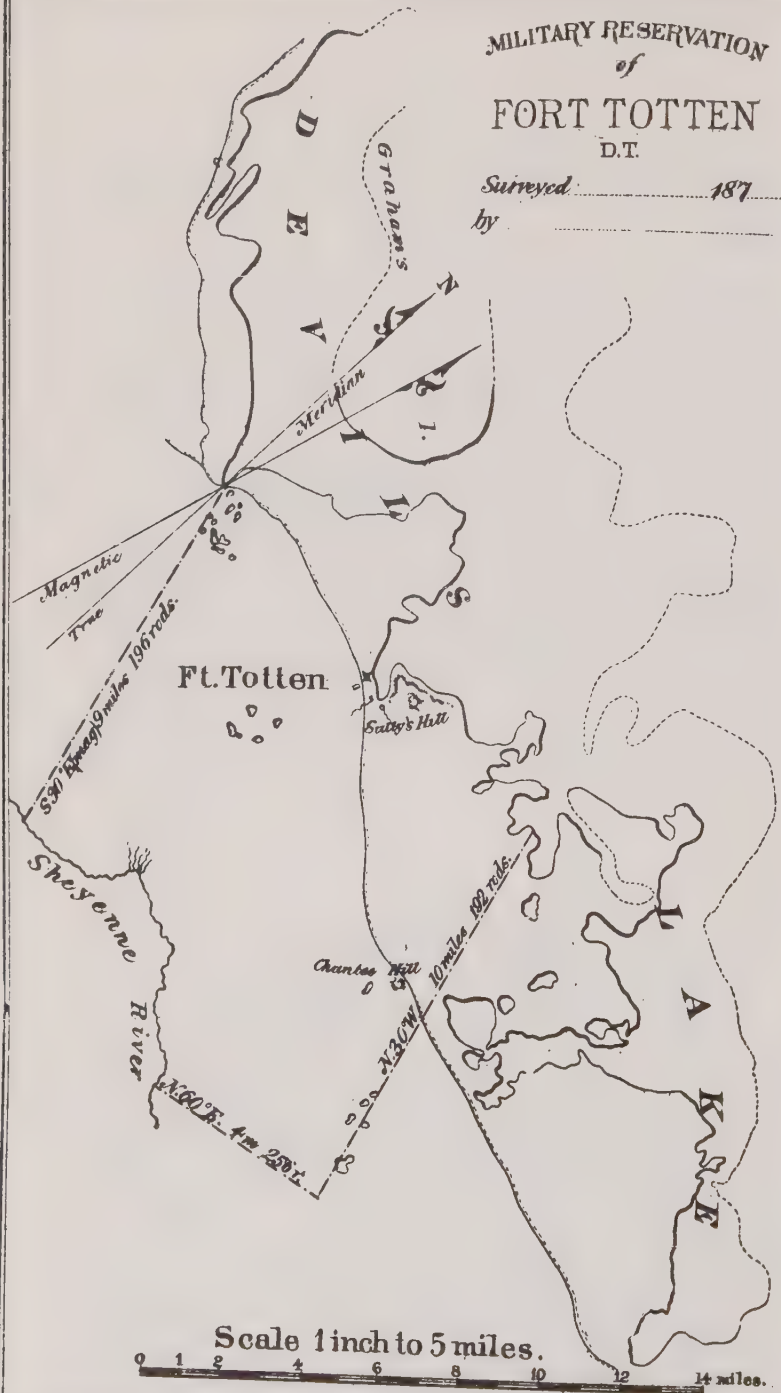
Established in 1867. Lat. $47^{\circ} 59' 6''$, long. 99° . On the south-eastern shore of Lake Minniwakan (better known as Devil's Lake). Postoffice at the post. Nearest railroad and telegraph station at Jamestown, Dakota, 100 miles to the south-east. Pembina, Dakota, distant 138 miles. St. Paul, Minn., distant 396 miles.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies; officers' quarters, five buildings; hospital, guard house, magazine, bakery, offices; store houses, two, with capacity for a year's supplies, grain excepted. The buildings are of brick, with stone foundations. Stockade stable in poor condition. Blacksmith shop attached to stable. Grain stored in a log building.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul. Daily wagon trains to Fort Seward commence running in the middle of April and cease in November. Hay and wood furnished by contract. Water obtained from springs near the post by means of wagons. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT TOTTEN
D.T.

Surveyed 187
by



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Indians. The nearest Indians are Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, numbering about 1000, under charge of an Indian Agent.

Reservation declared by the President, January 11, 1870. All the islands in Devil's Lake added to military reservation Oct. 7, 1873. Total area 149 square miles.

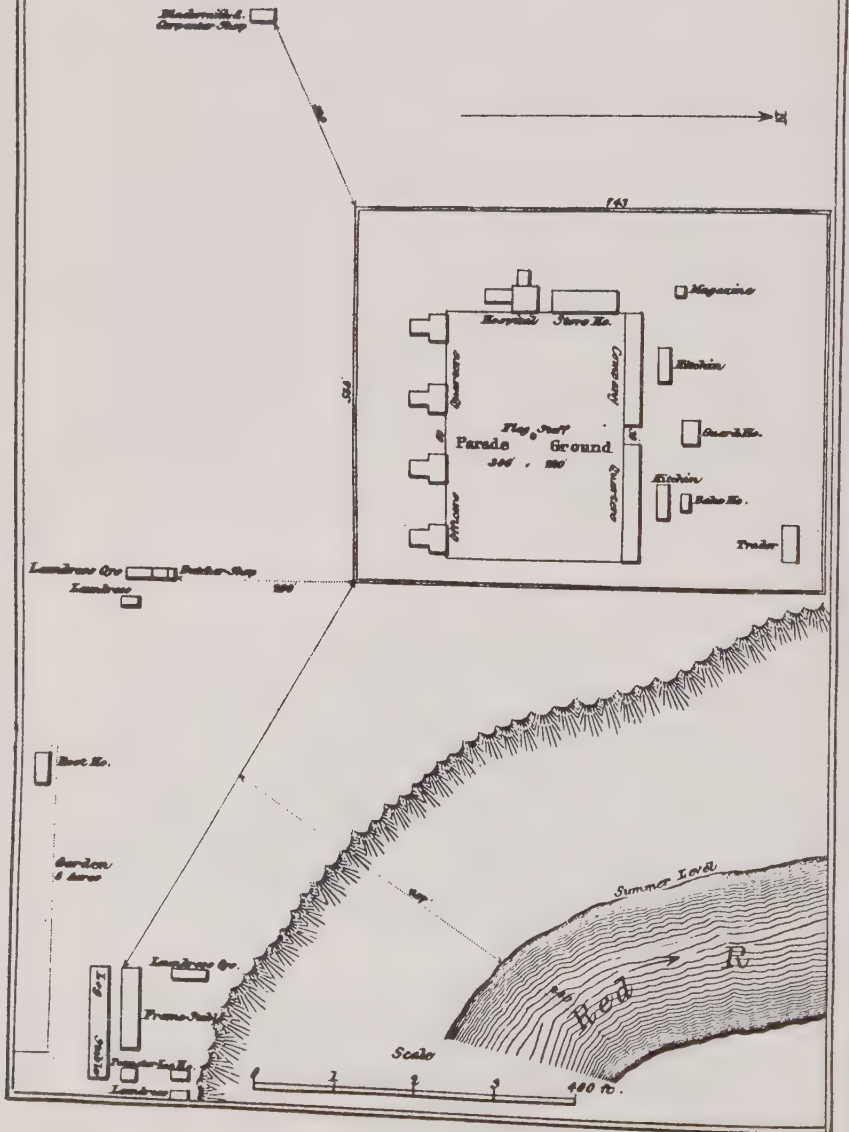
Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is elevated prairie, extending to the Missouri river on the west, and to the Pembina and Red River of the North, on the east. Devil's Lake is about forty miles in length, and from five to fifteen miles in width; it is dotted with numerous islands, several of which are more than two miles long, all well timbered. Its waters are saltish, but much less so than those of the ocean. The soil is loam, on a bed of sand and gravel. Potatoes and other root crops grow well. The only drawback to agriculture is the destruction of crops by grasshoppers, which make their appearance every two or three years. Past gardens have been cultivated for the past three or four years. Prairie grass of good quality. Timber scarce, and found only around the lake; it consists principally of oak, poplar, ash, elm and basswood. The streams have but little rise, and are always fordable. Climate healthy and very dry, with sudden changes of temperature. The winters are generally severe, the thermometer falling 40° degrees below zero; high winds and snow storms prevail, and the winds at all seasons blow with considerable force. Winter usually sets in with November, and continues until the end of March. No settlements near.

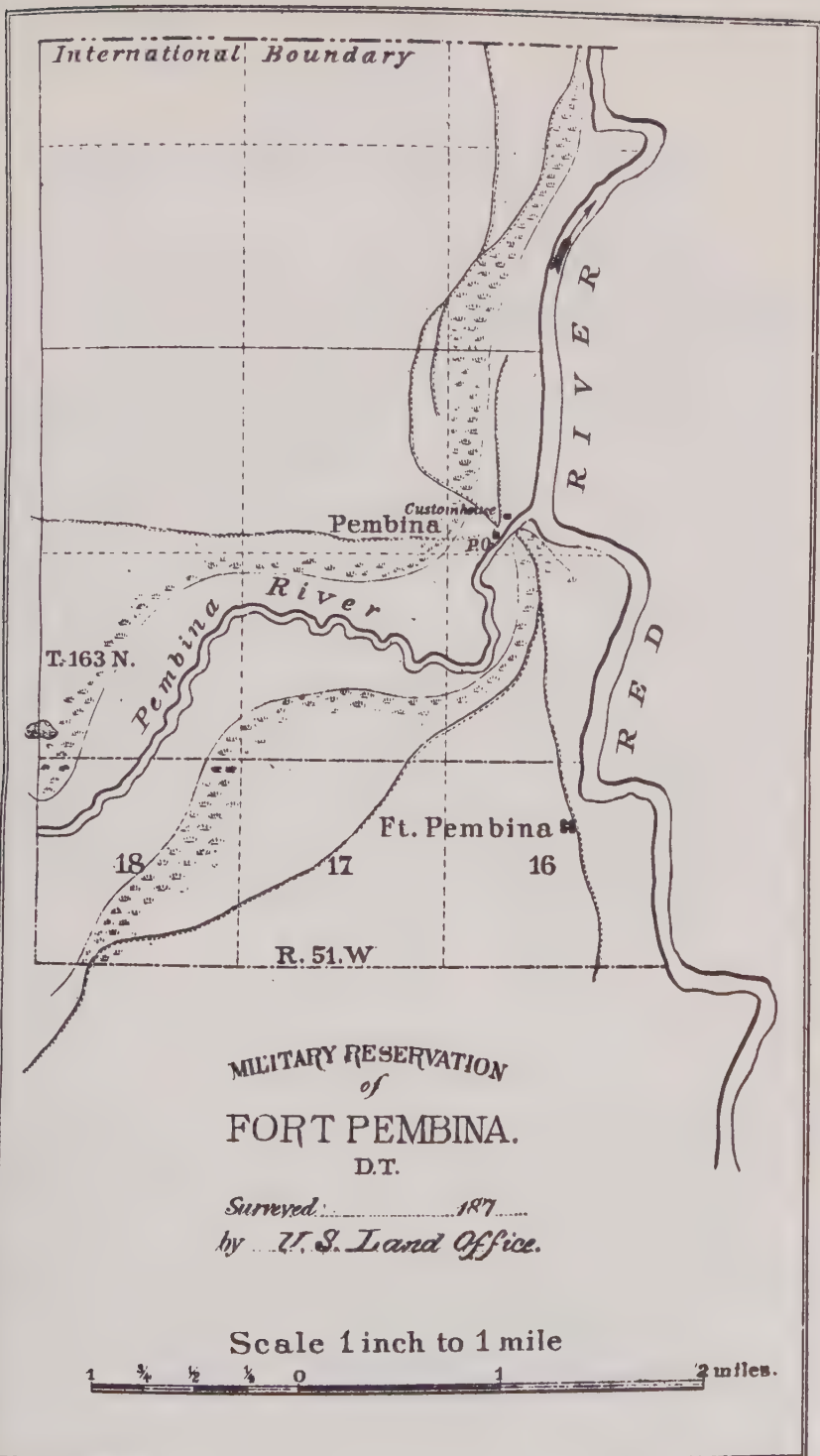
FORT PEMBINA, D. T.

Established July 8, 1870. Lat. 48° 56' 46'', long. 97° 12' 30''. On the left bank of the Red River of the North, three and one-half miles south of the line of the British Possessions. Postoffice, Pembina, one and a half miles distant. Telegraph and signal station at the post. Telegraph line to Fort Garry, British Possessions, 75 miles to the north. Five steamboats ply upon the Red River, reaching Moorhead during high water. Nearest railroad station at Moorhead on the Northern Pacific, 146 miles distant. Breckenridge, on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, 194 miles distant. St. Paul, 419 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for two hundred men, two buildings, each 178×25 feet; officers' quarters, four buildings, each containing two sets of quarters; hospital for twelve patients; guard house; storehouse, 102×30 feet, two stories; stable for 56 animals; bakehouse.

PLAN
of
FORT PEMBINA
D.T.





DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

All frame buildings, weather-boarded, with shingle roofs; in good condition. Magazine built of brick; workshop, laundress' quarters, ice house built of logs.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at St. Paul and Fort Snelling, Minn., by rail to Breckenridge, thence by wagon road. Water obtained from Red River by water wagons. Wood supplied by contract. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The Pembina band of Chippewa Indians, numbering about three hundred, range in the vicinity of the post. The Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas are scattered through the country, as far west as Turtle Mountain, 160 miles distant. The disposition of both bands is at present friendly.

Reservation. Declared by the President October 4, 1870. Area, about nineteen hundred acres, or nearly three square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country for thirty miles is flat and low. The land is arable and well watered, and during the past four years the progress of cultivation and of settlement has been very rapid. Most of the cereals, except corn, can be raised, also potatoes and turnips, but it is estimated that one crop in three will be lost through the ravages of grasshoppers. Early vegetables can be raised in gardens. The timber is very scarce, chiefly oak, with a little cottonwood. Grass good and abundant. No stone or sand within thirty miles. Streams rise in April, and are not fordable until about the middle of May. Climate cold; winter sets in with November, and continues until about the middle of April. Scattering settlements along the Pembina river, mostly half-breeds.

FORT RANDALL, D. T.

Established in 1856. Lat. $43^{\circ} 1'$, long. $98^{\circ} 33'$. On the right bank of the Missouri river, 75 miles by land above Yankton, and 110 miles by river. Postoffice and telegraph station at the post. Nearest railroad station at Yankton. River route to Sioux City 250 miles; to St. Louis 1285 miles.

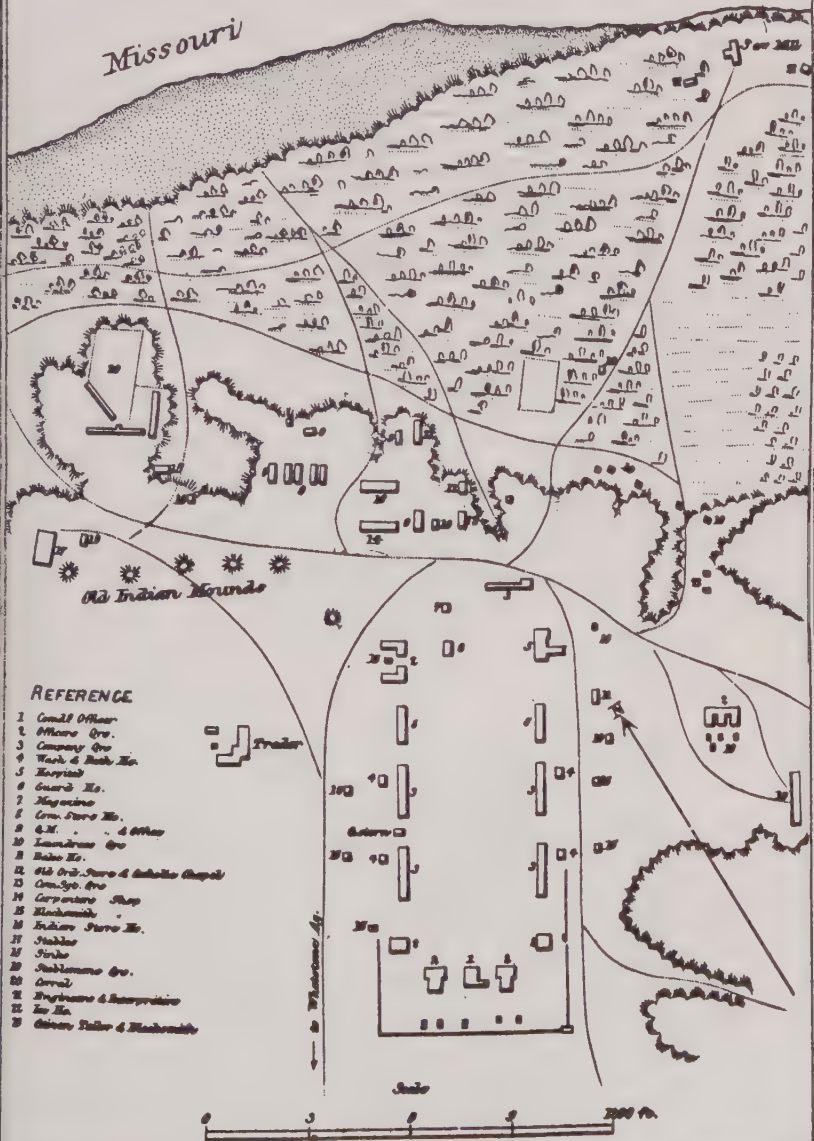
Buildings. Quarters for five companies; officers' quarters, six buildings; hospital, guard house; storehouses, two; laundress' quarters, bakery, pump-house and magazine. The foregoing are all new buildings. The old buildings are as follows, viz: Officers' quarters, seven sets; storehouses, seven; stable, ordnance storehouse.

PLAN of FORT RANDALL

D.T.

River

Missouri

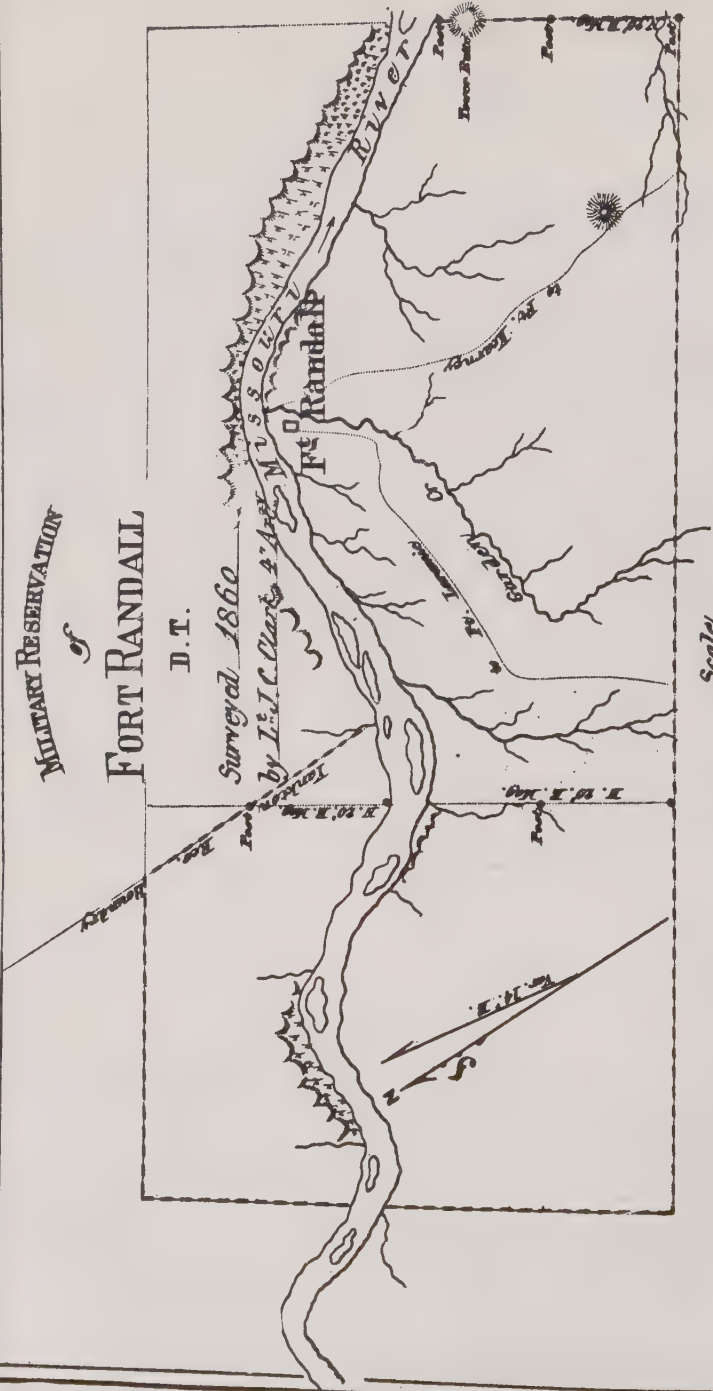


MILITARY RESERVATION of FORT RANDALL

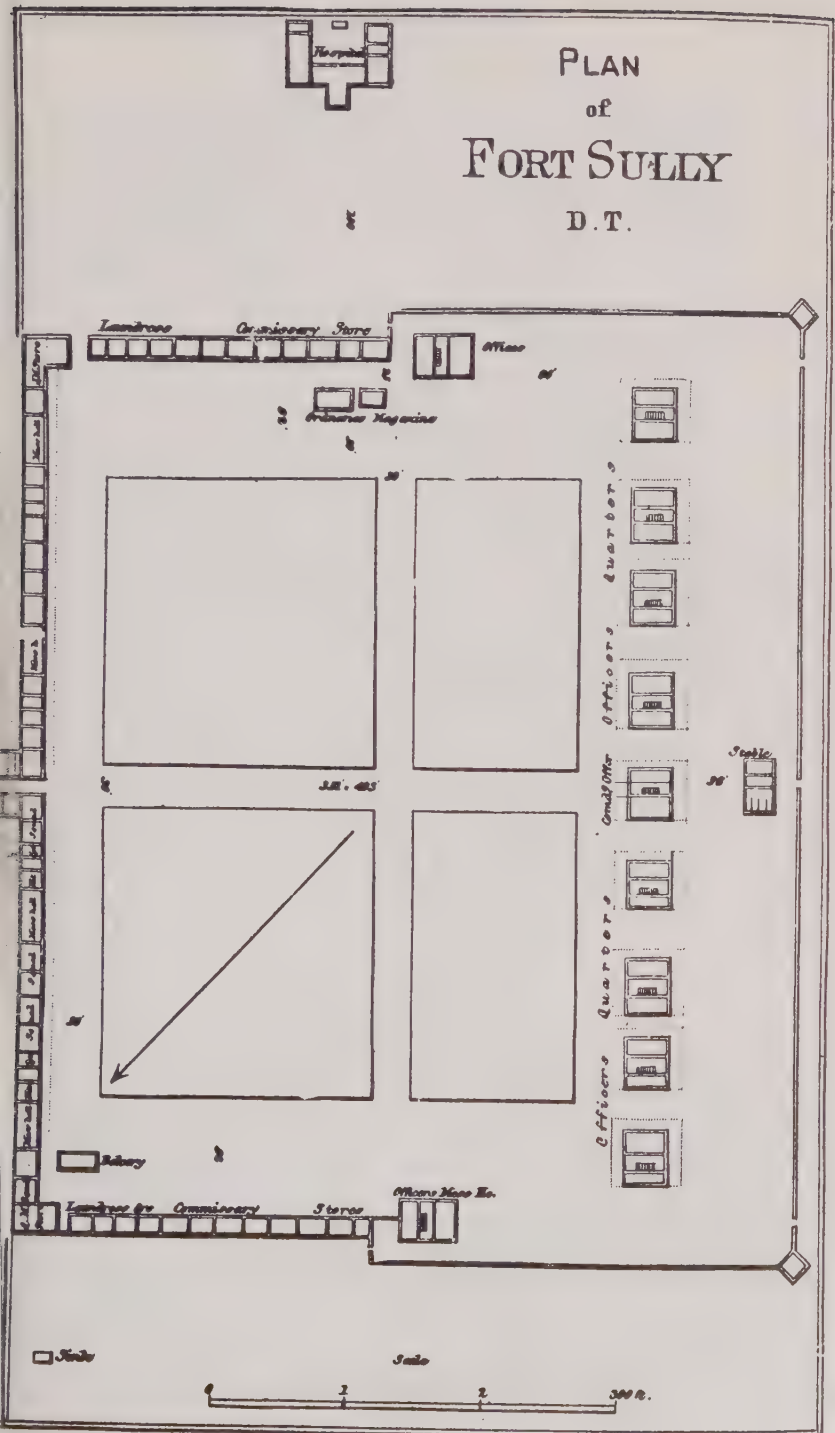
D. T.

Surveyed 1860

by L. I. C. Clarke & A. J. Apple



PLAN of FORT SULLY D. T.





DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at Sioux City, Iowa, by water transportation; clothing from depot at Jeffersonville, Ind. Water is obtained from the Missouri river, and forced by a steam pump into a reservoir on the summit of the bluff, 2700 feet from the river; from thence it is raised by a hand pump into water wagons. Wood supplied by contract. Subsistence for one year kept on hand.

Indians. The Yankton Sioux, numbering about three thousand, and the Ponca Sioux, numbering about eight hundred, are on their reservations in the vicinity. Disposition peaceable.

Reservation. Declared by the President June 14, 1860. Reduced by act of Congress, approved May 18, 1874. Area 103 square miles.

Description of the Country, etc. From the Missouri river at this point the land rises in a succession of plateaus for about two miles, when it becomes hilly. Beyond the hills it spreads out into a vast rolling prairie. The country generally is not adapted to agriculture, but the bottom lands of the Missouri are, in many places, susceptible of cultivation, and will raise fine crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, etc. The soil of the bottom lands is alluvium. The prairie land is almost barren; it is covered, however, with a light, short, and very nutritious grass, which retains its substance through the long severe winter. Timber is found only on the island and river bottoms; it consists principally of cottonwood and elm. The water in the vicinity, excepting the Missouri river, is generally alkaline. Streams are fordable throughout the year. The climate is dry; uniformly cold in winter, and snow storms frequent. Average temperature about 47°. The winds are strong and continuous. Locality very healthy. The surrounding country is sparsely settled.

FORT SULLY, D. T.

Established July 25, 1866. Lat. 44° 37', long. 100° 36'. On the left bank of the Missouri river. Postoffice and telegraph station at the post. Nearest town, Springfield, Dakota, 220 miles distant by wagon road; Yankton, Dakota, (terminus of the Dakota Southern R. R.,) distant 262 miles by land, and 351 by Missouri river; Sioux City, Iowa, 343 miles distant by land, and 575 miles by Missouri river.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies, built of cottonwood logs, in good condition; band quarters, frame; officers' quarters, nine buildings, or thirteen sets; hospital of seven rooms and one large ward, in good condition; guard house and prison in main barracks; store-

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

houses, six frame buildings; stables, frame, 200×30 feet; laundress' quarters, 10 sets, frame; bakery, ice house, root house, etc.; magazine, built of brick. All the buildings in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at Sioux City, *via* Missouri river. Water obtained from the Missouri river by water wagons. Wood supplied by contract. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are bands of Sioux, including Upper and Lower Yanktonnais, Blackfeet, Two Kettles, Sans Arcs, Minneconjons, Upper Brules, and Ogallalla, numbering about two thousand. Disposition friendly.

Reservation. Declared by the President, December 10, 1869. Area, 42 square miles, or 27,275 acres, more or less.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is not well adapted to agriculture. The soil is fertile, but the extreme drought of mid-summer and the intense heat suspend vegetable growth to a great extent. Along the Missouri river bottoms the land is rich to an average width of about one mile, on which good crops of corn and potatoes have been raised. The success, however, even of these crops is very uncertain. Grass is abundant, and affords excellent grazing. During seasons of drought, it is very difficult to procure hay. The principal tree is the cottonwood, which grows in abundance. White and scrub oaks, ash, red cedar, etc., are found in very limited quantities. The climate, during the winter, is severe and stormy. The range of temperature is great—from 106° to 40° below zero; the average being about 45°. The locality is healthy. No settlements.

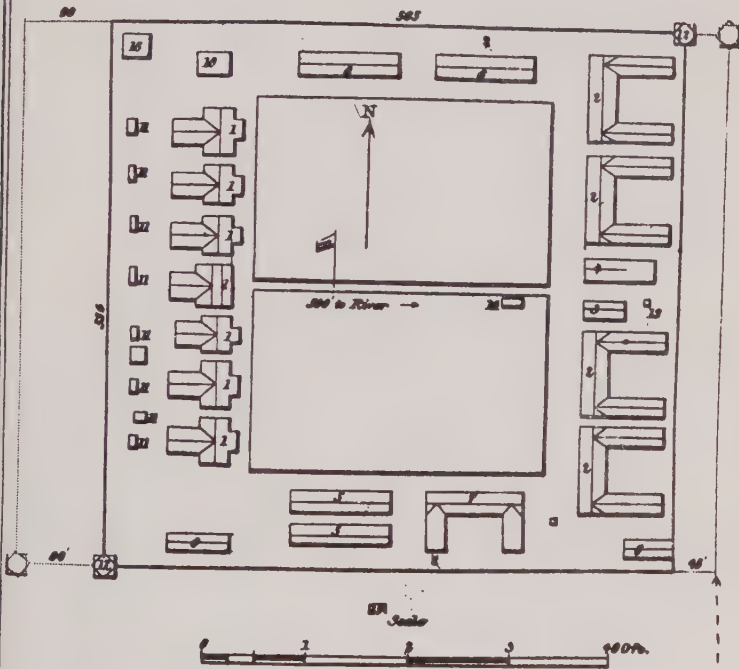
FORT RICE, D. T.

Established in 1864. Lat. 46° 30', long. 100° 34'. On the right bank of the Missouri river. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph and railroad station at Bismarck, 28 miles to the north. Fort Sully 258 miles distant by river. Sioux City, Iowa, 503 miles distant by land, and 750 miles by Missouri river.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies; officers' quarters, eleven sets; hospital; guard house; library; store houses, seven, viz: quartermasters', one 90×20 feet, and two 125×18 feet each; commissary, three, 90×20 feet each; ordnance, one, 33×23½ feet; two cavalry stables 275×30 feet each; four quartermasters' stables 100×24 feet each. All the foregoing are built of cottonwood and pine. Magazine built of stone. The buildings generally require repairs.

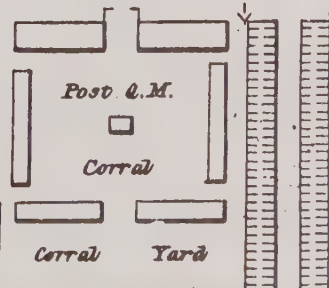
PLAN of FORT RICE

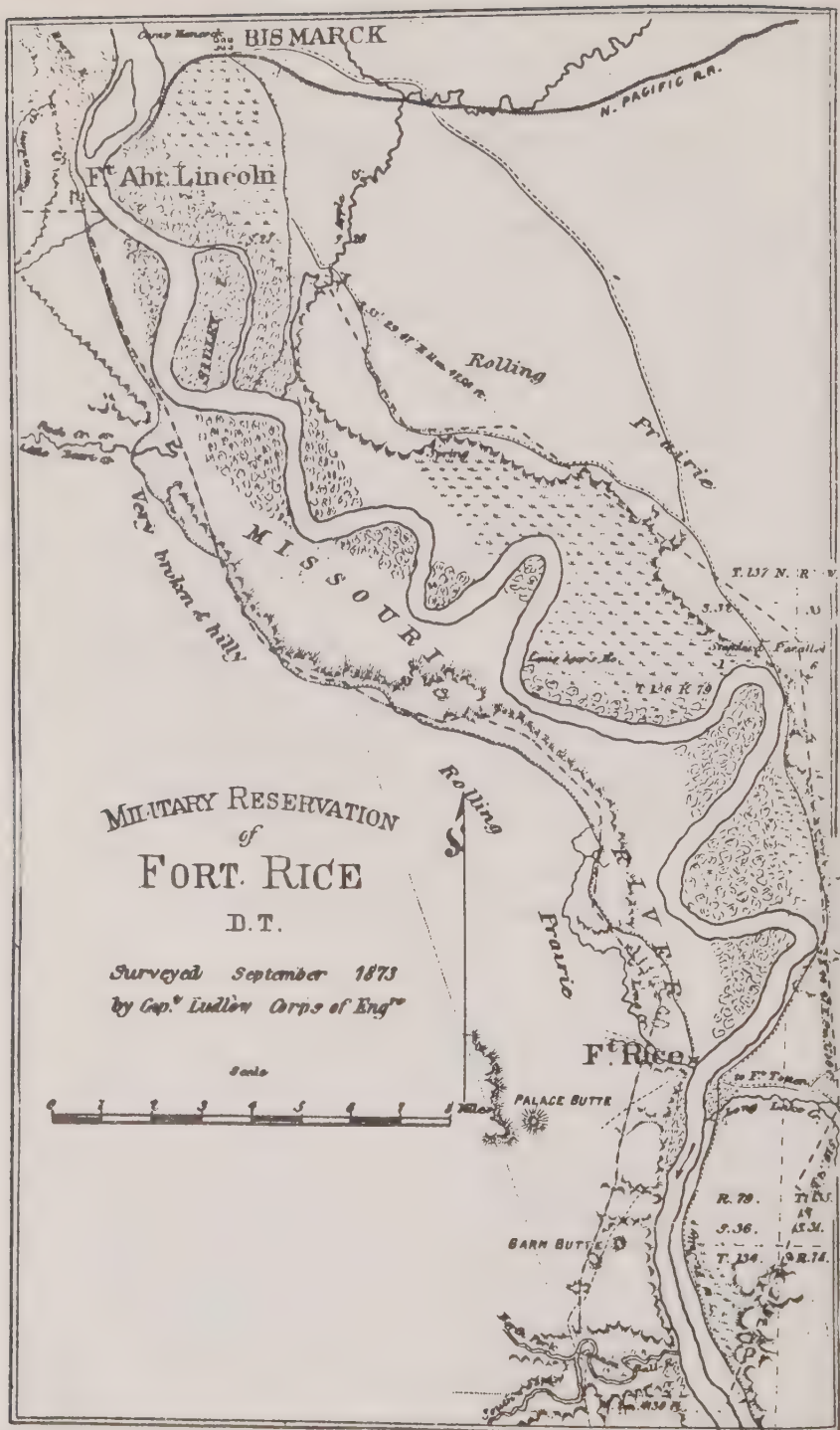
D. T.



REFERENCE

1. Officers' Quarters (Two Stories)
2. Company's Quarters
3. Adjutant's Office
4. Guard House
5. Q. M. Store Room
6. Cook House
7. Hospital
8. Baker's Shop
9. Library
10. Magazine
11. Post Office
12. Blacksmith Shop
13. Scurry Shop
14. Saw Mill
15. Windmill
16. Ordnance Store Room





DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Supplies. Quartermasters' stores, clothing, etc., furnished from depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., by rail to Sioux City, thence by boat. Hay furnished by contract. Subsistence stores furnished from depots at Chicago and St. Louis, by rail and river. Beef furnished on the hoof. Water obtained from the Missouri river by means of water wagons. Wood supplied by contract. Twelve months' subsistence is usually kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are on the reservation at Standing Rock (Sioux) and Berthold (Rees) Agencies. The first down the river, and the latter up the river.

Reservation. Originally declared by the President, September 2, 1864. Same lands declared by the President, under date of January 22, 1867. Area, twenty-five miles long and about seven miles wide.

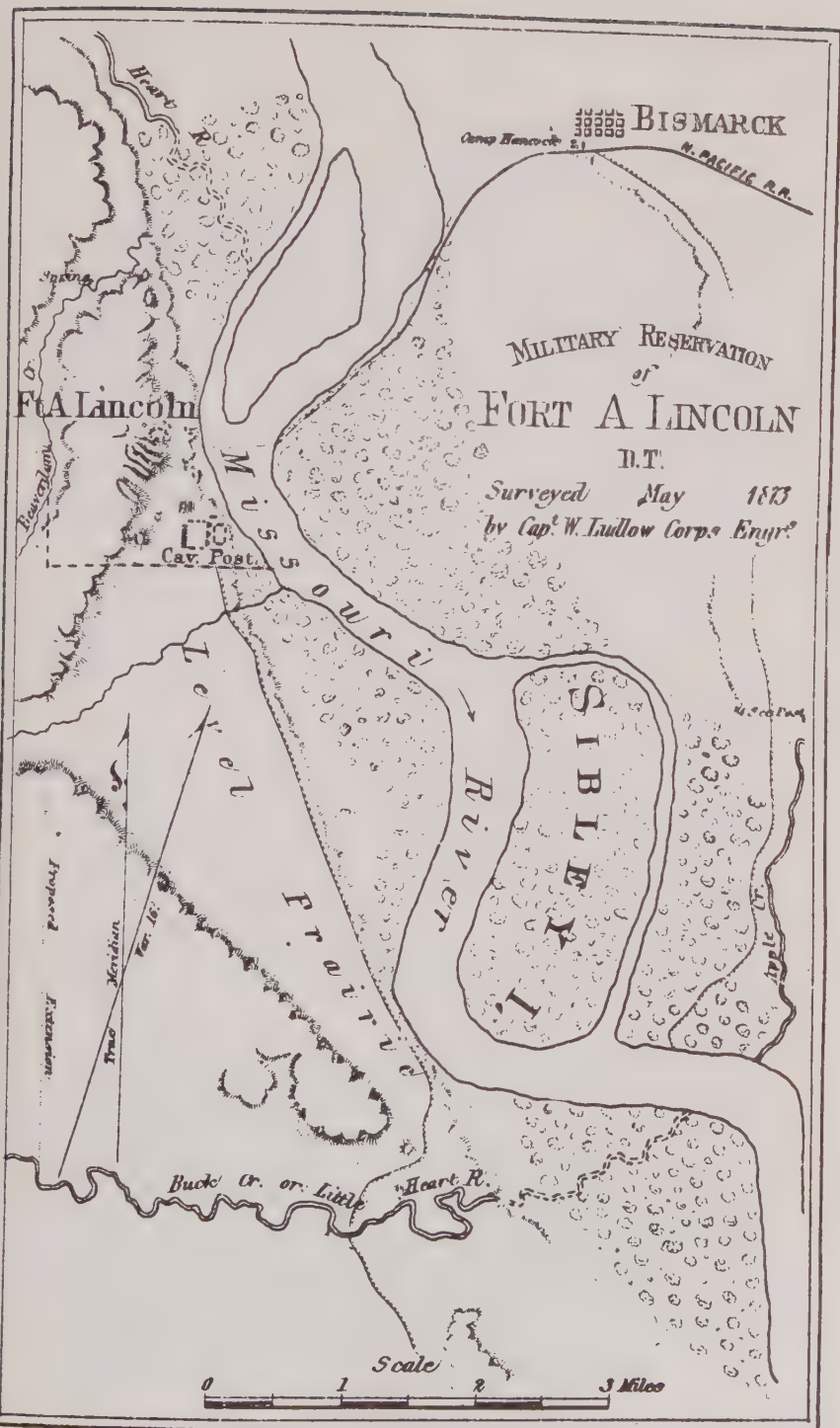
Description of Country, etc. The land generally is sterile, sparsely timbered and watered, and the soil is light and gravelly. The bottom lands are rich and moist, and produce all the hardier vegetables. Vegetables have generally proved a failure from drouth and grasshoppers. Timber is found only in very limited quantities, and consists of cottonwood, elm, oak and ash. Streams usually rise in April, and are fordable at low water. To the mouth of the Cannonball, below, the distance is about six miles, and to the Heart river, above, about forty miles. The climate is generally dry. The summers are short and hot, and the winters long and intensely cold. The thermometer ranges in summer from 90 to 110°; in winter it is frequently 40° below zero. Average temperature for the year, about 42°. Locality generally very healthy. No settlements near.

FORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN, D. T.

Established in August, 1872, as Fort McKeen. Name changed to Fort Abraham Lincoln, November 19, 1872. Lat. 46° 46' 17'', Long. 100° 50' 37''. On the right (west) bank of the Missouri river, opposite Bismarck, D. T. Postoffice and telegraph office at post. Bismarck, the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 5 miles distant; Duluth, the eastern terminus of the road, 453 miles distant. Wagon roads on west bank to Fort Rice and Cheyenne Agency, and on the east bank to Forts Stevenson and Buford. Fort Seward 110 miles to the east. Fort Rice 25 miles by land. Fort Sully 303 miles by river. Fort Stevenson 70 miles by land and 94 miles by river.

Buildings. Cavalry barracks, situated on the low grounds; officers' quarters, seven buildings; quarters for six companies, three





DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

buildings, including kitchens. Non-commissioned staff quarters and band quarters, two buildings; laundress' quarters, one building; guardhouse, dispensary, granary, with capacity for 20,000 bushels; one commissary storehouse; one quartermaster's storehouse; six cavalry stables; one quartermaster's stable. All built of pine lumber, and (with the exception of the stables and storehouses) plastered. The buildings are in good condition. Infantry barracks, situated on the crest of the bluff. Quarters for three companies; officers' quarters, four buildings; one commissary storehouse and one quartermaster's storehouse; guard house; hospital, with capacity for 24 patients. All built of pine. Sawmill and shops built of cottonwood. Log buildings for laundresses and scouts. Two blockhouses of squared logs.

Supplies. Quartermaster's stores, etc., furnished from depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., by rail to Sioux City, and thence by boat. Subsistence stores from Chicago and Sioux City, by rail and river. Beef, hay and wood supplied by contract. Water hauled from the river in wagons. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are on their reservation at Standing Rock Agency, between 50 and 60 miles from the post. Their number is estimated at 6,000, composed of different bands of Sioux. While rated as friendly, they are more or less constantly engaged, during the summer months in hostile expeditions. Fort Berthold Agency for the Rees, Gros Ventres and Mandans, 122 miles to the N. W. by river.

Reservation. Declared by the President February 11th, 1873. Enlarged by Executive order of December 17, 1875. Area $23\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The fort is surrounded, except on the river front, by ravines, broken and irregular bluffs, and hills. To the west and south are the "Bad Lands;" to the east, the valley of the Missouri River. The land generally is sterile, soil light, gravelly, alkaline and very dry. Outside the bottom lands no crops can be expected, as the average rain-fall is very small—13 inches. Timber is found in very limited quantities (mainly on the islands in the Missouri River and in the ravines) and consists of cottonwood, elm, ash and oak. Mean temperature, 43° . Prevailing winds, west and north-west. East and south winds bring rain during the warm months. The climate, though one of extremes, is very healthy. Coal (lignite) discovered in small quantities. The country to Red River is almost level.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

CAMP HANCOCK.

(Established in 1872. Abandoned October 8, 1874. Re-established November 2, 1875.)

Immediately adjacent to Bismarck, D. T., on the line of Northern Pacific Railroad. Postoffice, telegraph and railroad station at Bismarck.

Buildings. Quarters for one company; officers' quarters, two sets; laundress' quarters, hospital, stable, etc.

Supplies. From Chicago *via* Sioux City, and thence by river. Subsistence supplies drawn monthly from Fort A. Lincoln. Wood supplied by contract. Water obtained from the Missouri River and from well at post.

Indians. The nearest tribes are the Sioux, at Standing Rock Agency, about 60 miles distant, and the Arickarees and Gros Ventres, at Berthold Agency, about 125 miles north.

FORT STEVENSON, D. T.

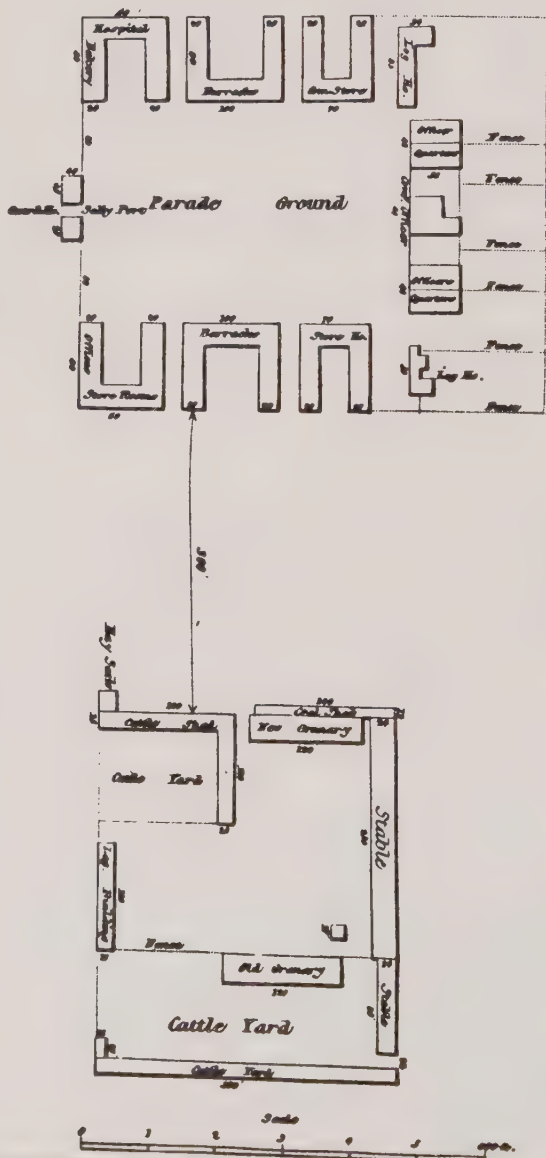
Established in June, 1867. Lat. $47^{\circ} 34'$, long. $101^{\circ} 26'$. On the left bank of the Missouri River, at its junction with Douglas Creek. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph and railroad station at Bismarck, D. T., 70 miles distant by land, and 95 miles by water. Pembina, Dakota, near the line of the British Possessions, about 275 miles distant. Sioux City, Iowa, 595 miles distant by land, and 880 miles by Missouri River. Fort Buford, the nearest post up the river, 150 miles distant by land and 285 miles by water.

Buildings. Quarters for two companies; officers' quarters, one single and two double sets; hospital, guard house; store house, capacity inadequate; one building for offices and armory. All adobe buildings, in good condition. Commissary store house, granary, pump house and bath room, built of pine lumber, in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Chicago, Sioux City, and Jeffersonville, Ind., by rail and Missouri River. Water obtained from the Missouri River by means of water wagons. Wood and coal furnished by contract. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

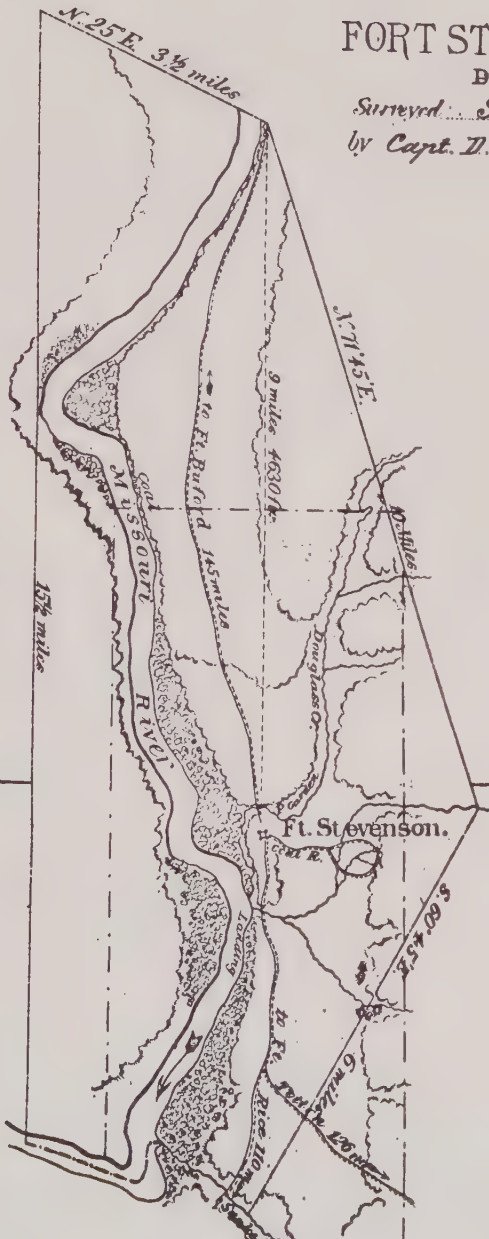
Indians. At Fort Berthold, 18 miles distant, and its vicinity, are the Arickarees, Gros Ventres and Mandans, numbering about 2,500. Disposition friendly.

PLAN of FORT STEVENSON D. T.



MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT STEVENSON.
D.T.

Surveyed... Sept. 1870...
by Capt. D.P. Heath, C. of Engrs



Scale 1 inch to 15000 feet.



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Reservation. Declared by the President, June 30, 1868. Area, 71.70 square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The bottom lands of the Missouri in this vicinity have an average width of about a mile and a half, and only a portion of these bottoms is arable. About fifteen miles distant, where the land has been under cultivation for many years by the Indians, good crops of corn, etc., were raised. Garden at the post. The grazing in the vicinity is good, and in the bottoms the grass grows sufficiently long to be made into hay. The principal timber is the cottonwood, which is found about twelve miles distant. Water abundant in all seasons. Climate considered very healthy. Average temperature, about 41°. No settlements, except Indians, near. A coal mine with an abundant supply, about one mile distant, is being worked.

FORT BUFORD, D. T.

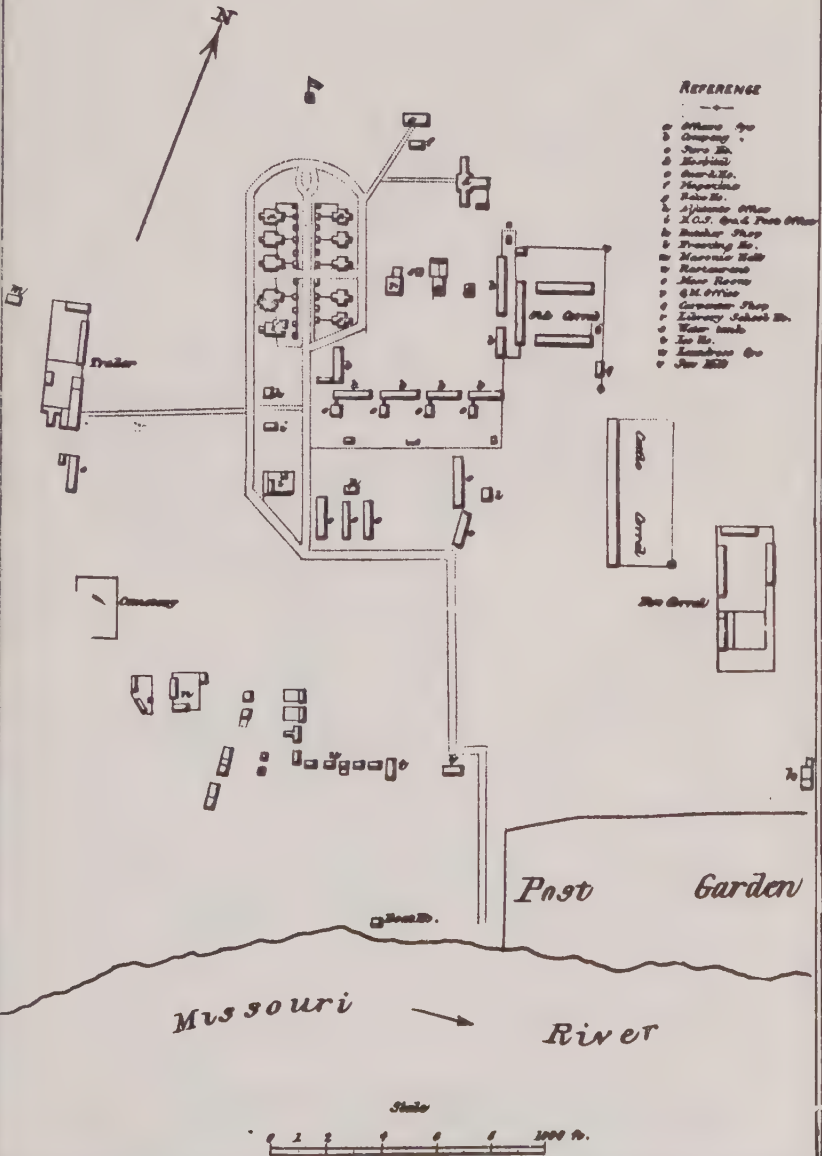
Established June 15, 1866. Lat, 48°, long. 103° 57' 30''. On the left bank of the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Yellowstone. No public land conveyance. Postoffice at post. Nearest telegraph and railroad station at Bismarck, 220 miles distant, by land, and 380 miles by river. Fort Sully, Dakota, 397 miles distant. Yankton, Dakota, 655 miles, and Sioux City, Iowa, 740 miles distant; all land distances. Sioux City, Iowa, 1,215 miles distant by river route.

Buildings. Seven sets of barracks, adobe on stone foundation, recently repaired and in good condition; officers' quarters, nineteen sets, stone foundation, frame and horizontal siding, lathed and plastered; one with eight rooms, two with six rooms, sixteen with five rooms, all in good repair; hospital, guard house, six storehouses, bakery, two corrals with stables, Quartermaster's office, Adjutant's office, N. C. Staff quarters, two buildings; six shops; all frame buildings on stone foundations, and in good repair; laundress' quarters, library and school, gymnasium and bowling alley.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Leavenworth, Kan., and Jeffersonville, Ind., by rail to Bismarck, thence *via* Missouri river. Wood furnished by contract. Water obtained from the Missouri river by means of wagons. Eighteen months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. Rees, Mandans, Gros Ventres, Yanktonnais, Sioux and Uncpapas constantly surround the post. The Rees and Mandans are trusted; some of the Gros Ventres keep away from their agency and are mistrusted; all of the Yanktonnais are regarded as treacherous, and the Sioux and Uncpapas are openly hostile.

PLAN of FORT BUFORD D. T.



MILITARY RESERVATION of FORT BUFORD

D.T.

Surveyed July 1873

by Cap. Ludlow, Corps Eng^{rs}



Scale



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Reservation. Declared by the President August 18, 1868. Reduced in 1870. Area, about thirty miles square.

Description of Country, etc. A plain of about two miles in width, covered with a dense undergrowth of willows and shrubs, and generally well timbered, stretches along the river, above which is a grassy plain abounding in sage brush and cactus, and from one to four miles in width. This plain extends back to what is known as the "bad lands," which consist of a succession of barren hills, or "buttes," averaging from two to three hundred feet in height, and chiefly composed of a very tough and plastic grayish blue clay. These lands extend for five or six miles back on the plain, beyond which is a rolling prairie. The surrounding country is not arable and is poorly watered. Along the river strips of land are found capable of producing corn and vegetables. Garden at the post, and good vegetables can be raised if properly watered. Soil alkaline. The principal timber is cottonwood, which makes very inferior lumber. Missouri river has its rise in June, and is only fordable during the fall of the year, when it may be crossed in many places. The climate is one of extremes, but the heat of summer is of short duration, and the nights always cool. Winter sets in early in December, and lasts until April; the cold is continuous and severe; wind and snow storms prevail. No settlements near.

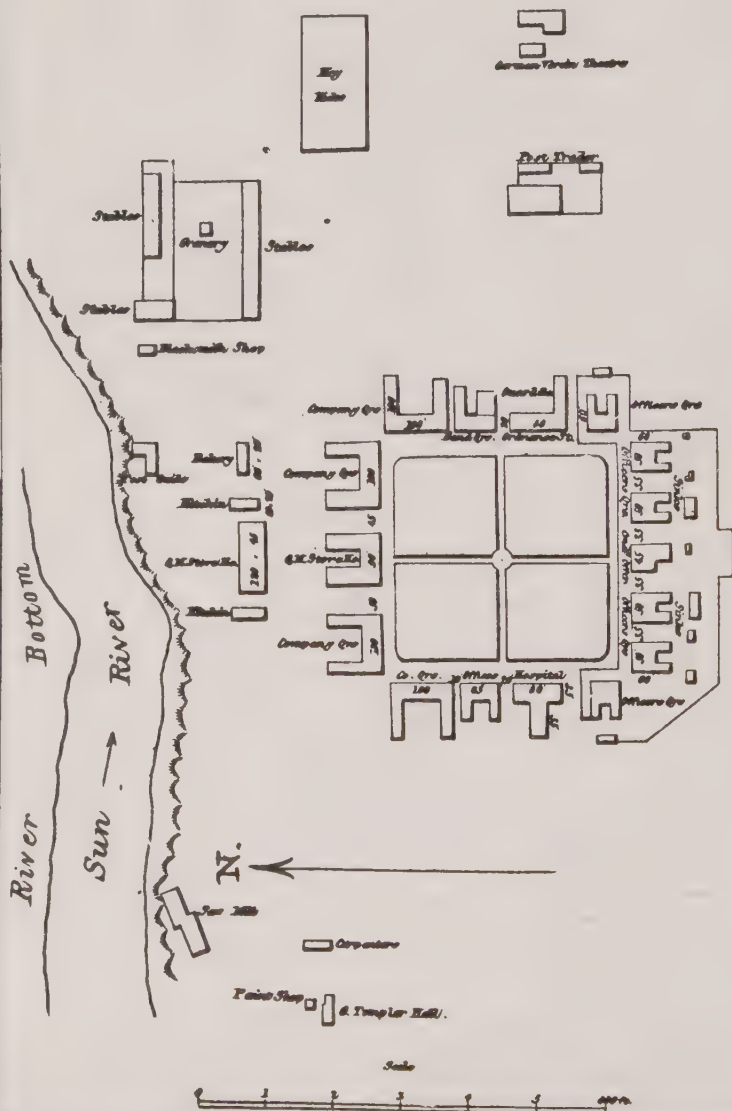
FORT SHAW, M. T.

Established July, 1867. Lat. $47^{\circ} 30' 33''$, long. $111^{\circ} 48' 19''$. On the right bank of Sun river, 83 miles north of Helena, M. T. Postoffice and telegraph station at the post. Helena and Fort Benton wagon road passes within three miles of the post. Corinne, Utah, on Union Pacific Railroad, 533 miles distant. Fort Benton, on the Missouri river, about 70 miles distant. Camp Baker 140 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for 400 men and band; officers' quarters, six double sets with wings, and quarters for commanding officer; hospital 83×33 feet, with wing; guard house and prison, 68×31 feet; storehouse, 90×34 , with two wings 61×29 feet each; band quarters; stables, corrals, workshops, saw mill, bakery, laundress' quarters, etc.; all the buildings are constructed of adobe and wood, and are generally in good condition. New Commissary and Q. M. storehouse 118×42 feet, built of stone.

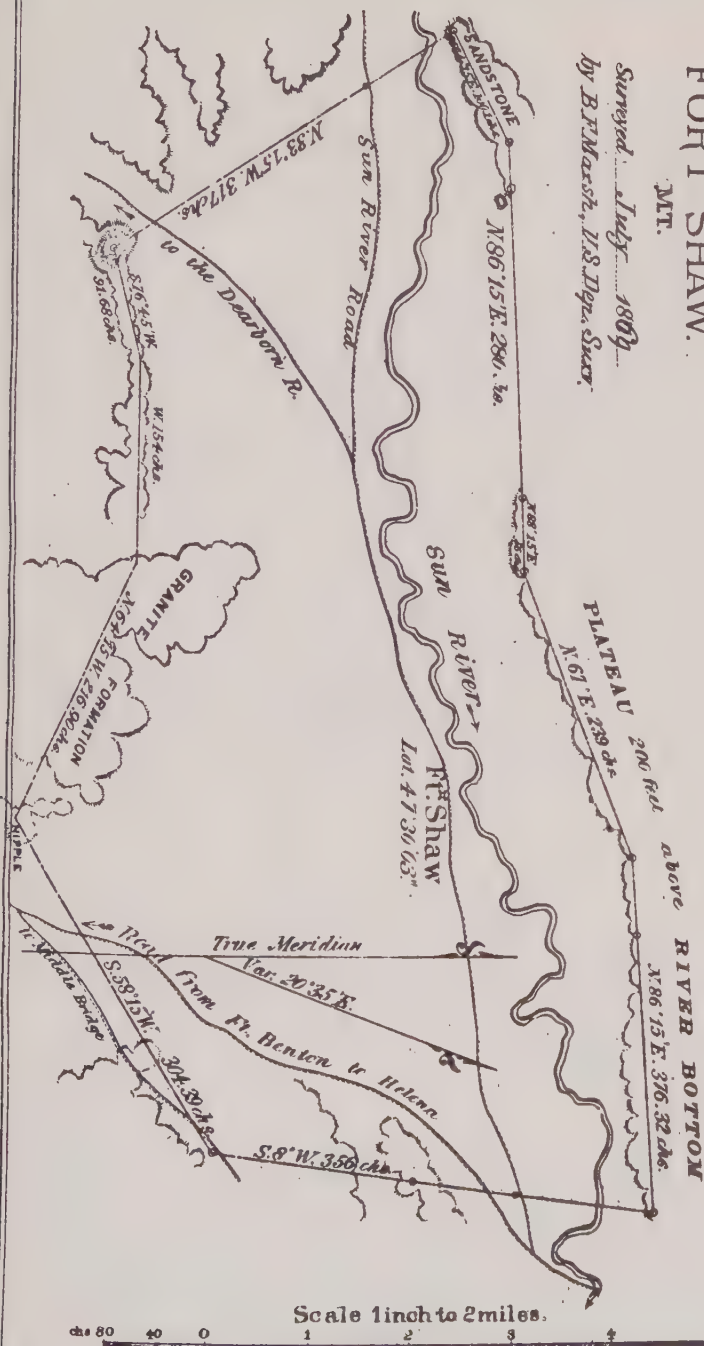
Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Jeffersonville, Ind., and Chicago, Ill., by rail to Corinne, thence by wagons to post, and also by Missouri river to Fort Benton,

PLAN
of
FORT SHAW
M.T.



MILITARY RESERVATION of FORT SHAW. MT.

Surveyed July 1869
by B. F. Marsh, U. S. Dep. Sur.



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

thence by wagons. Water obtained from Sun river by means of an engine, and also by a ditch. Wood supplied by contract. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are the Piegans, numbering about three thousand.

Reservation. Declared by the President January 11, 1870. Area, 46.80 square miles, or 30,052 acres.

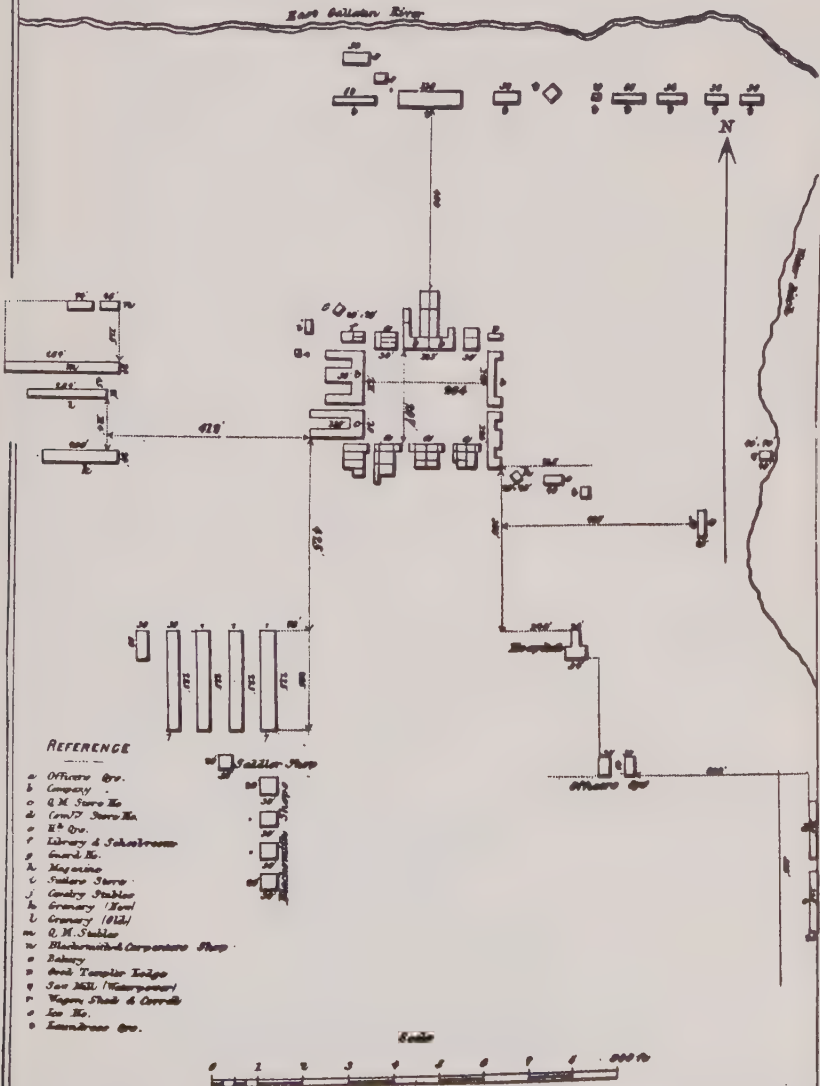
Description of Country, etc. The Sun River Valley extends about 50 miles east and west, with a width of from two to five miles. Bordering this valley is a high, treeless prairie, extending to the slope of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains. The valley generally is not well adapted to agriculture; some portions of the river bottoms only may be cultivated; the soil is light, and irrigation indispensable. A good garden is under cultivation near the post, which is irrigated by a ditch 8 miles in length. The country is well adapted to grazing, particularly the uplands, and cattle will live and thrive on these prairies, usually the year round, without shelter. The valley is almost destitute of wood. A growth of bushes and a few scattering trees (a species of willow) fringe the river. The nearest timber, pine, is twenty miles distant. During the spring months the river is not fordable. The climate is exceedingly dry. Much rain falls in the spring months; the snow falls during winter are not great, and the snow rarely lies on the ground long after a storm. The locality is exceedingly healthy.

FORT ELLIS, M. T.

Established August 27, 1867. Lat. $45^{\circ} 40' 15''$, long. $110^{\circ} 59' 4''$. In the eastern end of the Gallatin Valley, and on the left bank of the east Gallatin river. Postoffice and telegraph station in the town of Bozeman, Montana, three miles distant. Nearest railroad station at Franklin, Idaho, terminus of the Utah Northern Railroad, 400 miles to the south. Corinne, Utah, on the Central Pacific, 440 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for about 400 men, three log buildings with wings, in poor condition; officers' quarters, seven buildings, in good condition; hospital, frame, two story, 10 rooms, with wing, in good condition; guard house, built of logs; one log building used as offices; ordnance storehouse, built of logs, 20 feet square, two story, in good condition; one commissary and one quartermaster's storehouse, each 120×25 , frame, new, and in good condition; one commissary and one quartermaster's storehouse built of logs, in poor

PLAN of FORT ELLIS M.T.

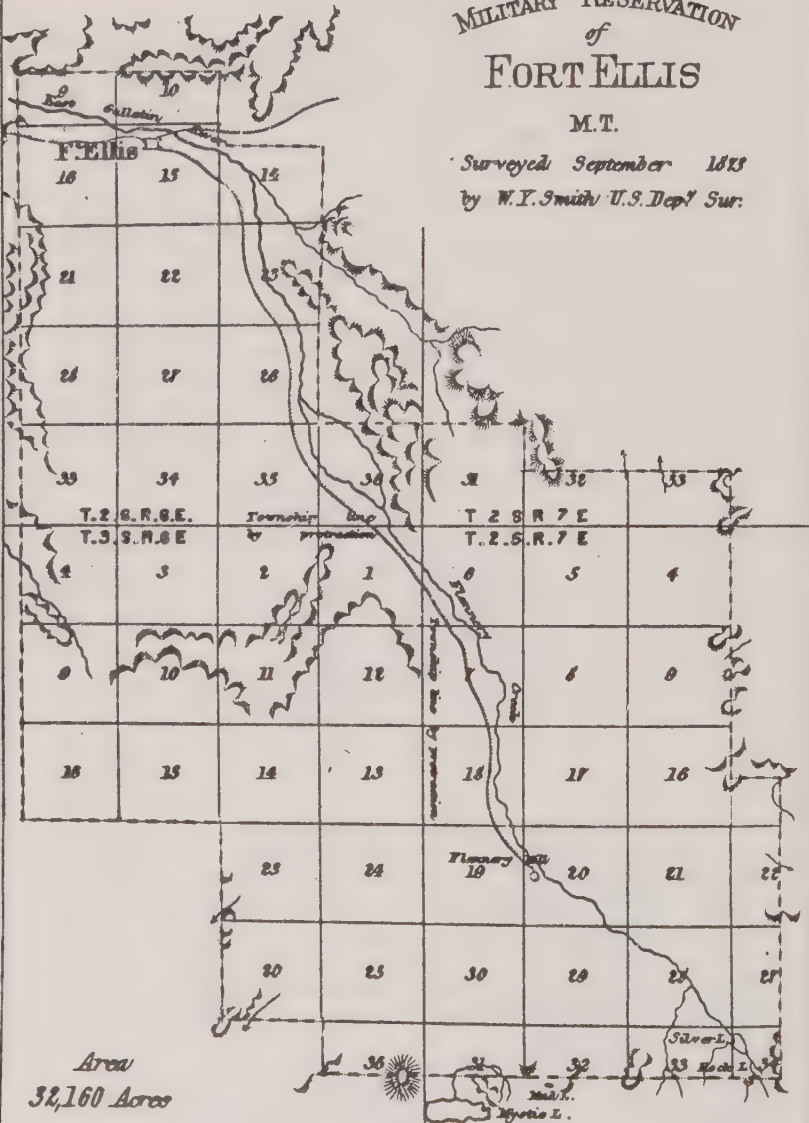


MILITARY RESERVATION of FORT ELLIS

M.T.

Surveyed September 1883

by W.Y. Smith U.S. Dep't Sur.



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

condition; two granaries, one frame, 200×25, and one log building 200×21, capacity about 40,000 bushels; quartermaster's stables and four company stables; bakery; laundress' quarters, and building used for library and court rooms, built of logs; saw mill building, frame; work shops, etc.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at St. Louis, Chicago, Fort Leavenworth and Jeffersonville, Ind., by rail to Corinne, thence by wagon road to post. Forage and wood is obtained in the vicinity under contract. Water obtained from the Gallatin river by means of wagons. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. Crow Indians, numbering about 3,500, are on their reservation on the Yellowstone. Agency about 35 miles distant. A new Agency is being built about 100 miles east of the post, on the Big Rose Bud, near its junction with the Yellowstone river. Bands of Bannocks, Nez Percés, Snakes and Pend d'Oreilles, pass in the vicinity of the post during the hunting season. All peaceably disposed.

Reservation. The reservation was originally declared in February, 1868, enlarged in 1869, and declared by the President March 1, 1870. Further enlarged and declared by the President November 25, 1873. Area, 50.25 square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The Gallatin Valley, in which the post is situated, has a width of about fifteen miles by about 60 in length. Ranges of the hills and mountains which form the divide between the waters of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers surround the post on the east and north sides. Agriculture is confined to the river bottoms, and irrigation is necessary. The soil is fertile, and large crops of wheat, rye, oats and barley are raised, also the hardy varieties of vegetables. The grass is excellent. The neighboring mountains are clothed to their summits with forests of white pine, red fir and cedar, and contain immense beds of bituminous coal of good quality. Gold mining is carried on extensively in the vicinity. Streams rise in June and July, and are generally fordable. The rivers have good bridges. The climate is dry and pure, very cold in winter and cool and pleasant in summer. Mystic Lake, in the mountains, 15 miles southeast of the post. Several farms in the vicinity.

FORT BENTON, M. T.

(Abandonment Authorized.)

Re-established in July, 1869. Lat. 47° 49' 38'', long. 110° 39' 48''. In the town of Fort Benton, at the head of Missouri river navigation. Postoffice in the town. The nearest telegraph office is

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

at Fort Shaw, the line extending via Helena to Corinne, on the Central Pacific Railroad. Helena, Montana, 143 miles south. Corinne, Utah, 593 miles south. Tri-weekly stage between the post and Corinne, during about half the year. Distance from Sioux City, Iowa, by the Missouri river, 1948 miles.

Buildings. The government owns but two buildings, both of adobe, constructed by the labor of the troops, and situated on the military reservation. One is used as officers' quarters (1 set), the other as laundress' quarters. The following buildings are rented in the town of Fort Benton: One frame building used as quarters for 3 officers; one log building, quarters for one field officer; one log building, company quarters and commanding officer's office; one log building for quartermaster's office, carpenter's and blacksmith's shops; one frame building as commissary storehouse and office; one log building as hospital; one adobe building as guard house, and one log building as quartermaster's storehouse.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Jeffersonville, Ind., Chicago, Ill., and Sioux City, Iowa, by rail to Sioux City, thence by the Missouri river. One year's supplies are kept on hand. Wood furnished by contract. Water obtained from the Missouri river.

Indians. The nearest Indians are those belonging to the Special Agency at Fort Belknap, on Milk River, 95 miles from the post, viz: Gros Ventres, numbering about 950; Assiniboinés, about 3,500. The Piegans, Bloods and Blackfeet range over the same country as the Gros Ventres, and the Piegans often range in the vicinity of the post.

Reservation. Declared by the President, December 1, 1869. Area about four square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is mostly prairie, with good grass, but without timber. The land is not adapted to agriculture. On the bottom lands of the Missouri and Teton rivers, crops of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and the hardy varieties of vegetables may be raised by irrigation. In the valleys of the Shonkin and Highwood creeks, the soil is fertile and irrigation easy. The only timber is some cottonwood, along the banks of the Teton. A species of pine is found on the mountain ranges. Belt mountains are south of the post, about twenty-five miles, and Bear's Paw mountains, east of north, about forty-five miles. The Great Falls of the Missouri are about forty miles distant by land. The Missouri river generally has its rise in April or May; it is fordable at several points from the latter part of summer until spring. Climate considered healthy. Extremes of heat and cold generally very great. The winter, in the

PLAN of FORT BENTON M. T.

REFERENCE

- a. Genl's Office &c.
 - b. Subsistence Store
 - c. Clothing
 - d. Q. M.
 - e. Officers Qrs
 - f. Hospital
 - g. Hospital Store
 - h. Shop
 - i. Stoves, Pipe &c.
 - j. Shoemakers Shop
 - k. Bath & Wash Room
 - l. Bakery
 - m. Co. Storeroom
 - n. Co. Kitchens & Mess Rooms
 - o. P. Sgt. Room
 - p. Magazine
 - q. Ordnance Store
 - r. Guard Ho.
 - s. Adjutant's Office
 - t. Grain Room
 - u. Laundry &c.
 - v. Stable & Carriage
- Co. Qrs in two rooms above H & I
 L & P. Q. M. & Genl's Office—
 above g. Hospital two stories—
 Barrens two stories.—



MILITARY—RESERVATION

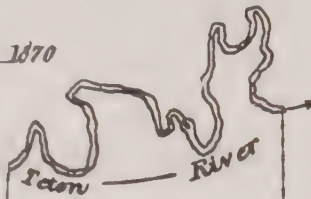
FORT BENTON

M.T.

Surveyed _____ 1870

by S. V. Clevenger

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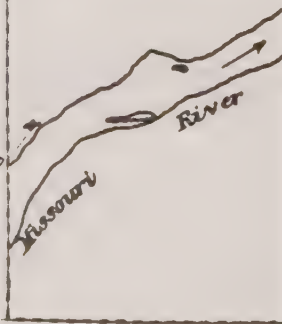


Teton River

Area 3,24 Square Miles

F^t. Benton

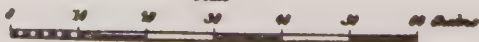
Initial Point



Missouri

River

Scale



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

main, is mild and genial. The prevailing wind is from the southwest, bringing warm intervals in winter. The settlers of this region are principally fur traders and hunters.

CAMP BAKER, M. T.

Established in November, 1869. Lat. $46^{\circ}40'44''$, long. $111^{\circ}11'$. In the Smith's River Valley, near the junction of Camas Creek and Smith's River, about 18 miles northeast of Diamond City. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph station at Helena, M. T., 55 miles distant. Corinne, Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 570 miles distant. Benton, on the Missouri river, 195 miles distant, *via* Fort Shaw, Helena and Diamond City.

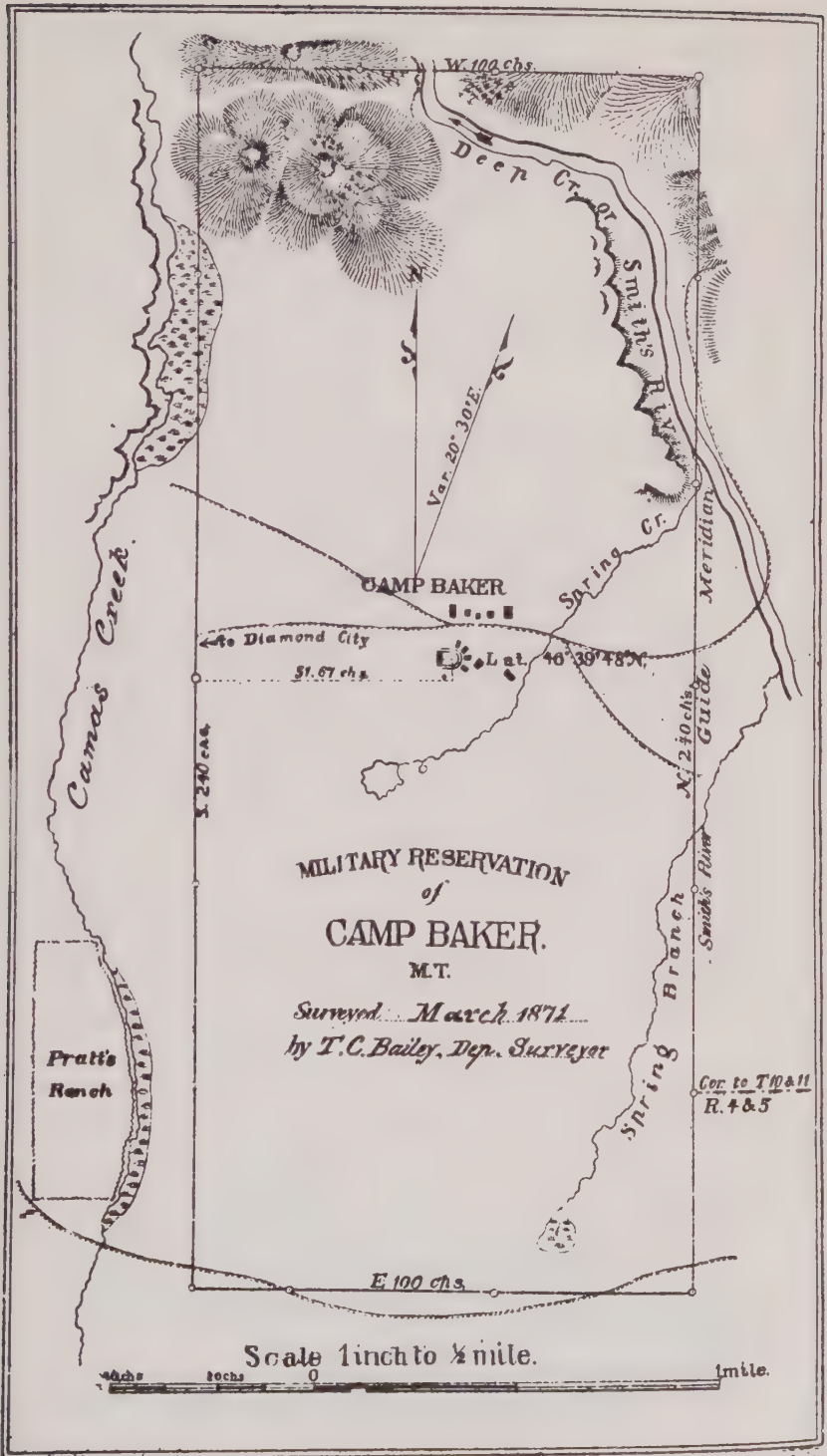
Buildings. Quarters for 100 men, built of logs, in good condition; officers' quarters, two log and one frame buildings, in good condition; hospital 44×30 feet, built of logs, shingle roof; store houses, two, 60×30 feet each; block house, two story log building; stable 60×30 with corral between; bakehouse; granary; laundress' quarters—all in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth and Jeffersonville, Ind., transported by Missouri river to Fort Benton, thence by wagon trains to post. Supplies are sent over the Union Pacific Railroad to Corinne, thence by wagon. Water obtained from Thomas Creek, about 2,000 yards distant. A stream from pond in a mountain morass runs through the post, but is unfit for drinking or culinary purposes. Wood supplied by contract. Six months' subsistence stores kept on hand in advance of the yearly estimate.

Indians. No Indians in the immediate vicinity. River and Mountain Crows on the Yellowstone river, about 68 miles distant, supposed to number nearly 3,000—considered friendly. During the hunting season Flatheads, Blackfeet, Nez Perces and Gros Ventres pass through the country near the post.

Reservation. Declared by the President, May 16, 1871. Area, three and three-fourths square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is not well adapted to agriculture, owing to the altitude, (6,000 feet above the sea,) high winds, scarcity of rain, and early frosts. All kinds of grain, except corn, can be raised, but only the more hardy varieties of vegetables. Country is well adapted to grazing, stock, as a gen-



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

eral rule, being able to remain out the year round. The grass is very nutritious, and is known as "bunch grass." Pine timber, of good quality, grows in the surrounding mountains, and cottonwood of scanty growth in the valley along the water courses. Streams rise during spring, and are fordable. The climate is changeable, but very healthy. The settlers in this region are mostly engaged in gold mining and hunting during the season.

POST AT WHETSTONE INDIAN AGENCY, D. T.

(Troop withdrawn April 30, 1872.)

Whetstone Agency is located on the Missouri river, 30 miles distant from Fort Randall, Dakota, and 175 miles from Sioux City, Iowa, by land. Nearest postoffice and telegraph station at Fort Randall.

The military buildings consist of quarters for one company, officers' quarters, hospital, guard house, block house, store house, magazine, bakery, stables, work shops, etc. All the buildings are constructed of logs and cottonwood boards and slabs, and are in good condition.

Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished chiefly from depot at Chicago, by rail to Sioux City, thence by steamer to post. Water is obtained from the Missouri river by means of wagons. Wood supplied by contract, and cut on the Indian lands in the vicinity. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

There are only a very few Indians now at this agency. Brules, Ogallallas, Yanktonnais, and Two Kettle bands of Sioux. The agency for the Indians belonging to this reserve was removed, June 2, 1871, to a point on White river 260 miles distant, and about 100 miles from Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

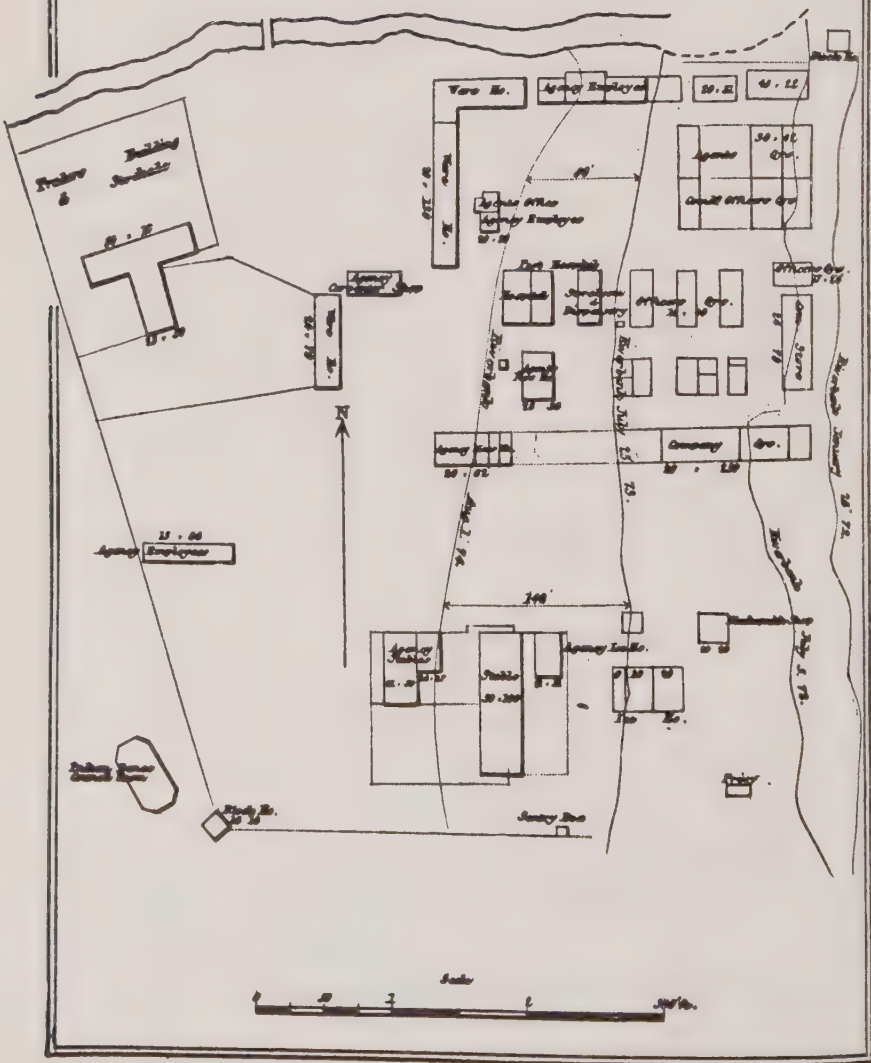
POST AT LOWER BRULE INDIAN AGENCY, D.T.

Lat. 43° 57', long. 99° 20'. On the right bank of the Missouri river, 80 miles by land above Fort Randall, and 105 miles below Fort Sully. Nearest postoffice at Crow Creek Agency, Dakota. Nearest railroad station is at Yankton, 155 miles distant by land, and 217 miles by river. Nearest telegraph station, at Fort Thompson, 8 miles above, on the Missouri river. Springfield, Dakota, the nearest town of any importance, 132 miles distant.

The military buildings consist of quarters for one company; officers' quarters; hospital; guard house, offices; store houses, three; library;

PLAN of CHEYENNE AGENCY D. T.

*New Port on this side of the Creek
Building commenced Sept. 10th 1874.*



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

bakery; stables, etc. All the buildings are constructed of cottonwood logs.

Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depots at Chicago, Sioux City, Yankton, and Jeffersonville, Ind., and transported by rail to Sioux City, then by boat to post. Water is obtained from the Missouri river by means of wagons. Wood furnished by contract. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

The Indians occupying this reservation are the Lower Brule Sioux. At present there are two hundred and fifty lodges, with an average of six persons to each lodge. The estimated number of warriors is 500.

POST AT CHEYENNE INDIAN AGENCY, D. T.

Cheyenne Agency is located on the Missouri river, 7 miles above Fort Sully, Dakota, 302 miles from Sioux City, Iowa, by wagon road, and about 500 miles by river. Yankton, Dakota, 237 miles distant by land, and 315 by river. Nearest postoffice and telegraph at Fort Sully.

The military buildings consist of quarters for two companies, with necessary out-buildings; officers' quarters, hospital, guard house; block houses, two; storehouses, three, capacity inadequate; bake house, stable, workshops, laundress' quarters, etc. All the buildings are constructed of cottonwood logs, with the exception of a frame storehouse.

Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from the depots at Sioux City, Iowa, Yankton, Dakota, Chicago, Ill., and Jeffersonville, Ind., by rail to Sioux City, thence by Missouri river. Hay contracted for in the vicinity. Wood supplied by contract. Water obtained from the Missouri river by means of wagons. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

The Indians at this agency are the Minneconjon, Sans Arc and Two Kettle tribes of Sioux. About 1,500 are now at the agency and its vicinity, and not more than this number are considered as permanent residents. The number present has varied from 1,500 to 7,000, the latter number being at the agency during part of 1869 and 1870. The majority of the Indians belonging here are constantly coming and going, and associate with roving hostile bands. The disposition of the Indians at the agency who receive rations all the year round, or nearly so, is good, with the exception of the young men, who are not reliable.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

POST AT GRAND RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, D. T.

(Abandoned June, 1875.)

On the Missouri river, 90 miles by land, and about 120 miles by river above Fort Sully, Dakota. Postoffice at the post. Telegraph station at Fort Sully. Yankton, Dakota, the nearest town of any importance, 370 miles distant by wagon road. Sioux City, Iowa, 440 miles distant by land, and about 680 miles by river. Agency and post removed to Standing Rock, Dakota.

The military buildings were constructed principally of cottonwood logs. They consisted of quarters for two companies, officers' quarters, hospital, guard house, library, storehouses, stables, laundress' quarters, bake house, workshops, etc. They have been removed to the new post at Standing Rock Agency.

Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Chicago, Ill., Sioux City, Iowa, and Jeffersonville, Ind., transported from Sioux City by Missouri river. Wood supplied by contract. Water obtained from the Missouri river. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

The Indians formerly belonging to this agency, and now at Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, are the Upper and Lower Yanktonnais, Cutheads, Blackfeet, Uncpapa and Sans Arc bands of Sioux, numbering from 7,000 to 9,000. Disposition, at present, peaceable.

FORT SEWARD, D. T.

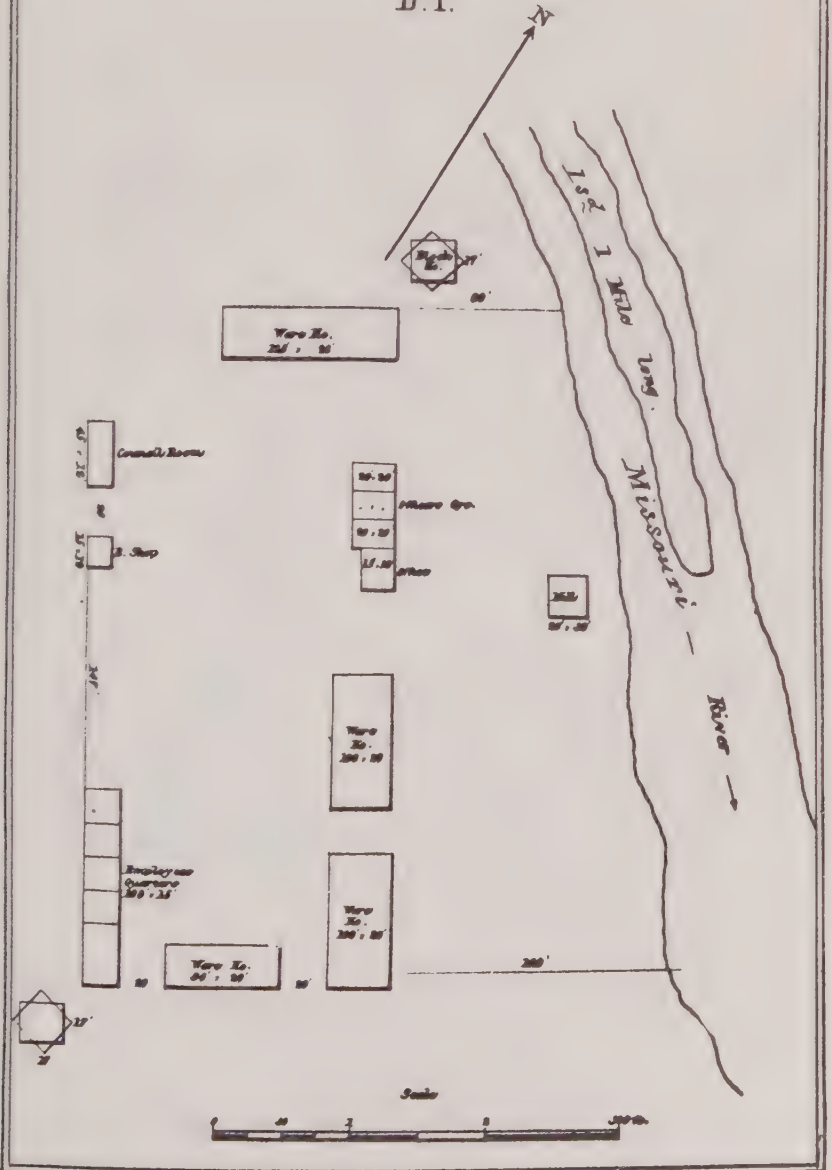
Established June 3, 1872, as Fort Cross. Name changed to Fort Seward November 19, 1872. Lat. $46^{\circ} 55'$, long. 99° . On the right bank of the Dakota or James River, at the crossing of the Northern Pacific Railroad, about midway between the Red River of the north and the Missouri River. Postoffice, telegraph and railroad station at Jamestown, about one mile to the east. St. Paul, 363 miles by rail. Fargo, 97 miles to the east. Bismarck and Fort Abraham Lincoln, 104 miles to the west. Good wagon road to Fort Totten, 80 miles north.

Buildings. Quarters for one company; officer quarters, six sets; hospital, guard house, store houses, stables, granary, bake house, offices, work shops, etc. All built of lumber.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depots at St. Paul, Minn., Jeffersonville, Ind., and Chicago,

PLAN of GRAND RIVER AGENCY

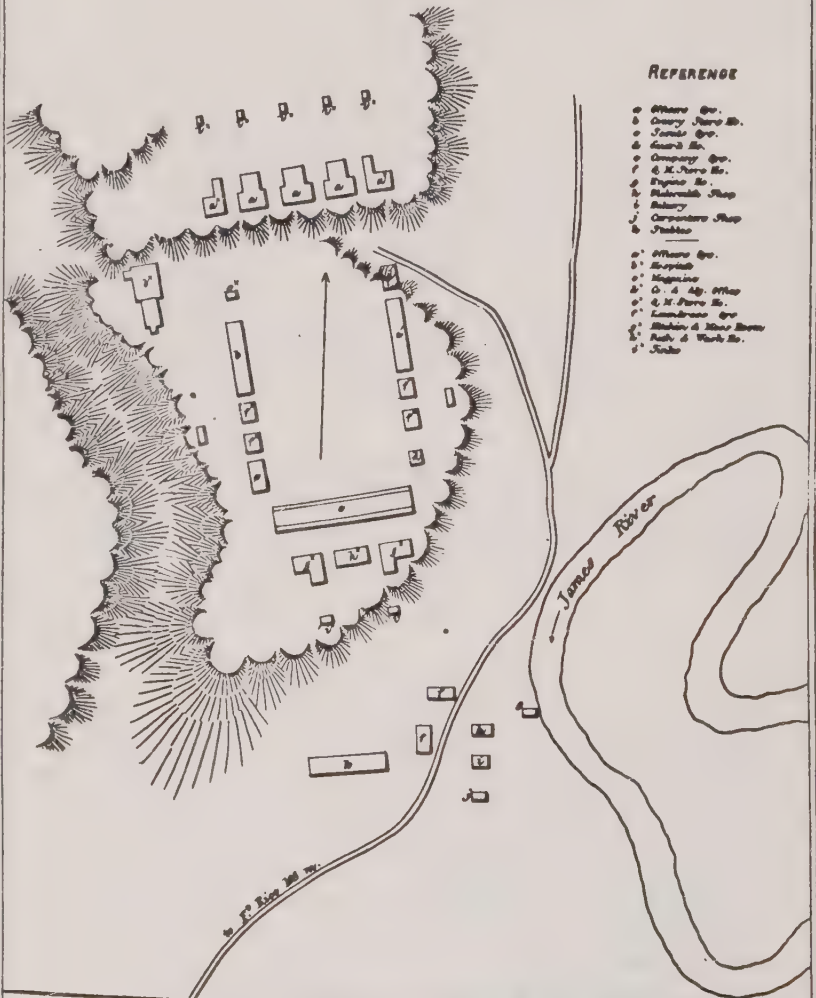
D.T.



PLAN.
of
FORT SEWARD
D. T.

REFERENCE

- a. Officers Qr.
- b. Company Store Bn.
- c. Journal Qr.
- d. Guard Bn.
- e. Company Qr.
- f. Q. & M. Store Bn.
- g. Engine Bn.
- h. Blacksmith Shop
- i. Bakery
- j. Carpenter Shop
- k. Stables
- a'. Officers Qr.
- b'. Hospital
- c'. Magazine
- d'. Q. & M. Store
- e'. Q. & M. Store Bn.
- f'. Landdrum Qr.
- g'. Station & Horse Barn
- h'. Rack & Vault Bn.
- i'. Jail



N.P.R.R. 90 Miles to Red River

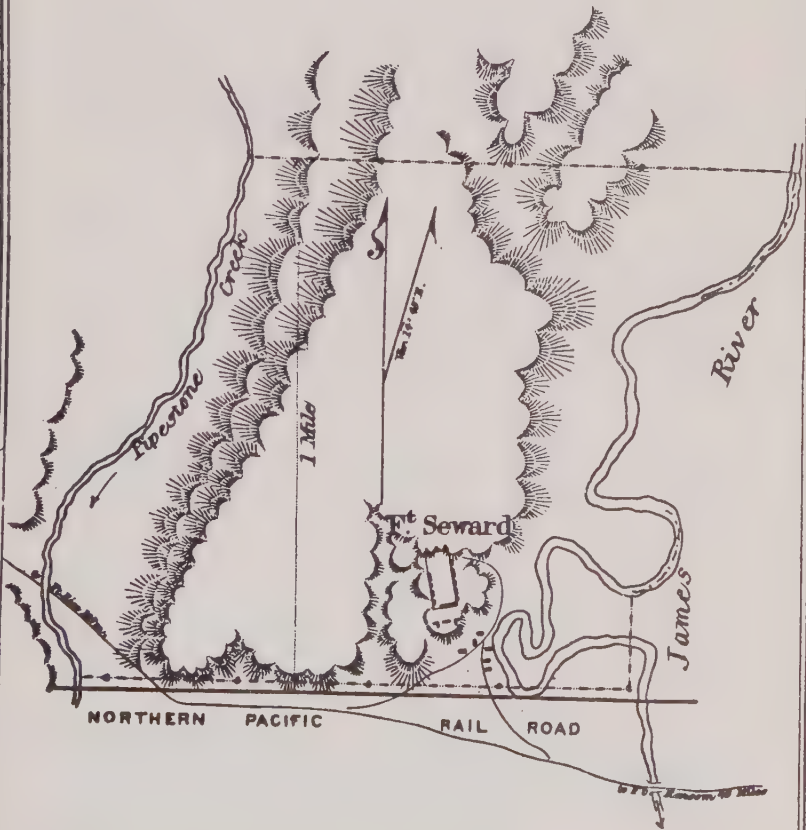
Scale



MILITARY RESERVATION of FORT SEWARD

D. T.

*Surveyed July 1872
by Cap.^t Heap Corps of Eng.^{rs}*



Scale of Feet



DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Ill., by rail. Wood supplied by contract. Water obtained from Pipestem Creek, near the post, by means of water wagons. One year's subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in vicinity of post. The nearest reservation is at Devil's Lake Agency, 80 miles to the north.

Reservation. Declared by the President, November 25, 1873. Area, one square mile.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is a high rolling prairie. Soil very sandy—the uplands of no agricultural value. Wheat and oats can be raised in the river bottoms; also the more hardy vegetables. Timber in very limited quantities is found along the James River, and consists of box elder, elm, and oak. Grazing good in summer. High winds prevail constantly throughout the year, chiefly from the north-west. Mean annual temperature, 37°.

POST AT STANDING ROCK AGENCY, D. T.

Established June 6, 1875. On the Missouri River, about 35 miles below Fort Rice, Dakota, and about 60 miles below Bismarck, Dak. Postoffice at Fort Rice. Nearest telegraph and railroad station at Bismarck, Dakota.

Buildings. Barracks and laundresses' quarters in one building, 180×30 feet. Officers' quarters, two sets, and quarters for commanding officer. Additional barracks, three sets of officers' quarters, and quartermaster's stable in course of construction. Store houses, two, each 82×30 feet; hospital, bakery, etc.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Jeffersonville, Ind., and Chicago, Ill., *via* Sioux City and Bismarck. Water obtained from Missouri River by means of wagons. Wood furnished by contract. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The Indians belonging to this agency are the Upper and Lower Yanktonnais, Uncpapas, and Blackfeet, numbering about 6,000. Disposition at present peaceable.

Reservation. No specific military reservation authorized or defined.

Description of Country, etc. The land lies in terrace-like plateaus. Soil fertile. Grazing excellent. Timber is found in limited quantities and consists of cottonwood and ash.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,

EMBRACING THE

States of Iowa and Nebraska, and Territories of Wyoming, Utah, and a portion of Idaho.

HEADQUARTERS, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

THE Department of the Platte was created March 5, 1866, and Brigadier General P. St. George Cooke assigned to the command.

On January 23, 1867, General Cooke was succeeded by Brevet Major General C. C. Augur.

On November 1, 1871, the Department was discontinued, and its Territory attached to the Department of the Missouri. On November 18th, of the same year, it was re-established, and Brigadier General E. O. C. Ord assigned to command.

On April 27, 1875, General Ord was succeeded by Brigadier General George Crook, the present commander.

POSTS.

OMAHA BARRACKS, NEB.

Established in 1868. Lat. $41^{\circ} 18' 30''$, long. $95^{\circ} 58' 45''$. Two miles from the right bank of the Missouri river. Postoffice and railroad station at Omaha City, Nebraska, about four miles distant. Telegraph office at post.

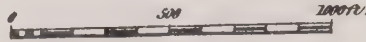
MILITARY RESERVATION

near

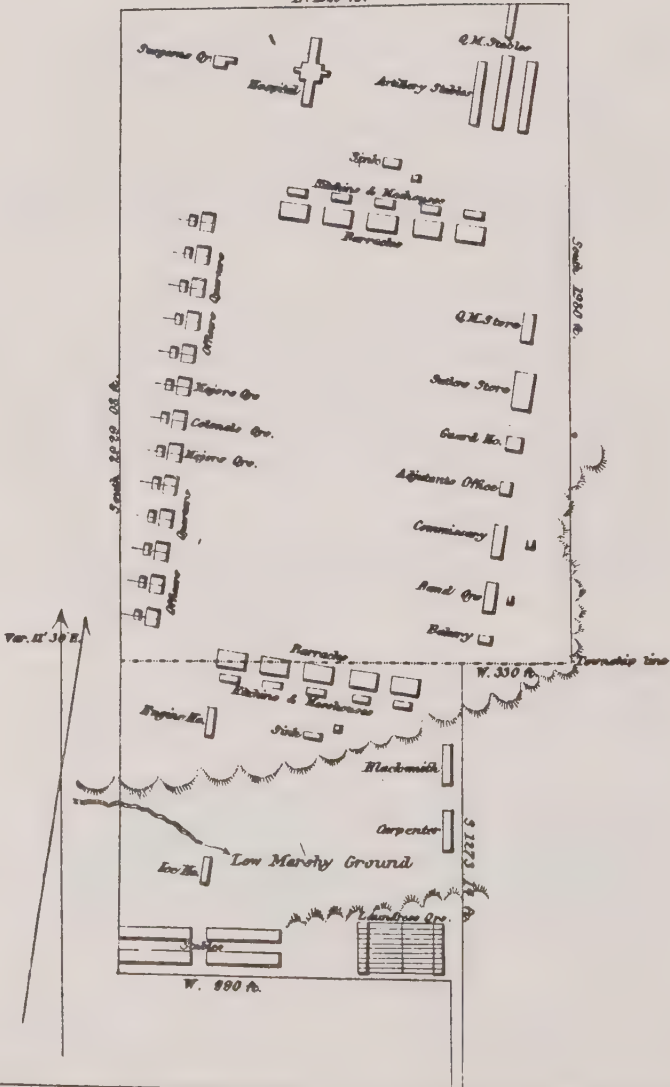
OMAHA

Neb.

Scale



E. 1320 ft.



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Buildings. Quarters for ten companies and band; frame buildings; commanding officers' quarters and quarters for full complement of officers; laundress' quarters, hospital, guard house; storehouses, two; Adjutant and Quartermaster's offices; stables for 640 animals; bakery, workshops, etc. All the buildings are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from Omaha, transported by wagons. Wood, hay and straw furnished by contract; one year's supply. Water supplied by wells and cisterns at the post.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. Area, $82\frac{1}{2}$ acres. 40 acres held by purchase, and $42\frac{1}{2}$ acres leased by the United States.

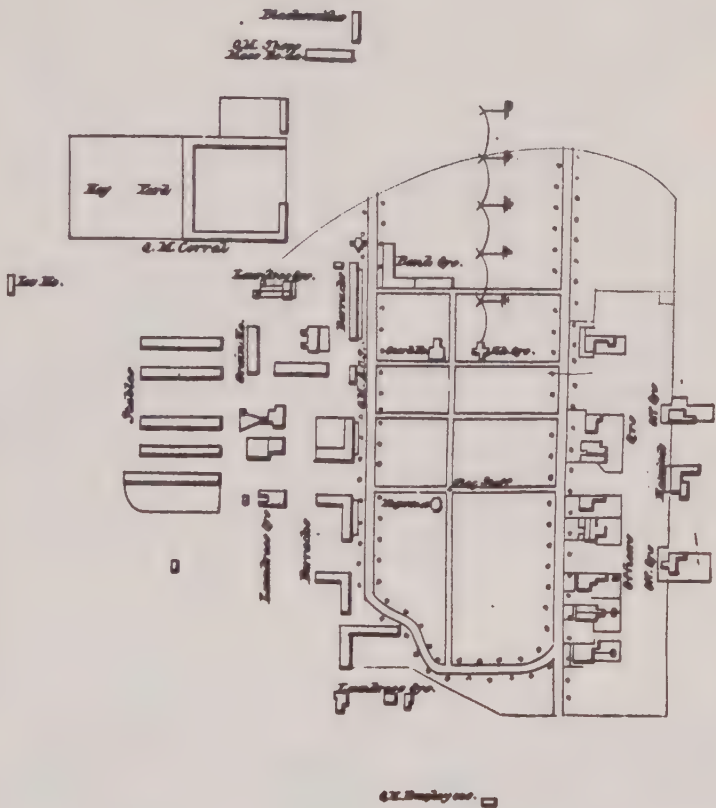
Description of Country, etc. The country west and south is rolling, while east toward Omaha City, it is nearly level. The soil is a rich black mold containing some sand, and extremely fertile; every species of grain and fruit known in the Middle, Northern and Western States can be grown in abundance, and the gardens are of the finest description. Grass is abundant. Cottonwood grows on the streams, but the land generally is not heavily timbered. The Missouri river has its never-failing rise in the Spring. In the small streams there is generally very little water from May until November, excepting in very rainy seasons. Climate temperate, and considered healthy; the thermometer ranges seldom above 96° in summer, or below 8° in winter.

FORT McPHERSON, NEB.

Established September 27, 1863. Lat. 41° , long. $100^{\circ} 30'$. Originally known as "Cantonment McKean," name subsequently changed to "Cottonwood Springs," and finally to Fort McPherson, February 20, 1866. On the south side of the Platte river, upon a plateau or table land, about half a mile from the river. Post-office and telegraph station at the post. McPherson Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, seven miles distant. North Platte, Nebraska, 20 miles distant. Omaha 277 miles distant by rail from McPherson Station.

Buildings. Quarters for five companies and band, three frame and three log buildings; officers' quarters, fourteen sets, and quarters for commanding officer, frame; hospital, guard house, magazine, bakery, workshops, storehouses and offices, granary, stables and corral, laundresses' quarters, etc. All cedar frame and cedar log buildings, in serviceable condition.

PLAN
of
FORT M^C PHERSON
Neb.





DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depot at Omaha by rail. Water obtained from the river by wagons. Wood furnished by contract. Four months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. There are now in the vicinity of the post three bands of the Sioux, numbering about three thousand, whose camps are within a range of fifty to one hundred and forty miles.

Reservation. The reservation was originally declared by the President, January 22, 1867, enlarged January 25, 1870, and further extended Oct. 11, 1870. Area, 17 square miles, 462 ⁷⁸/₁₀₀ acres. Within this reservation about 107 acres have been set apart for a National Cemetery.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is not arable. Cedar is found in ravines, and some cottonwood on the islands in the Platte river. The soil being generally sandy, is not very successfully tilled, except on the river bank. In the bottom lands vegetables can be raised, but irrigation of a superior kind is necessary. On Brady's Island (embraced partially in the reservation), excellent gardens might be maintained. Grass, of good quality, can be harvested on the island, sufficient to make hay for a division of cavalry. The Platte river rises in April and falls in July, fordable about seven months of the year. Climate very dry. Average temperature about 51°. Health of locality excellent. The prevailing winds are northwest.

NORTH PLATTE STATION, NEB.

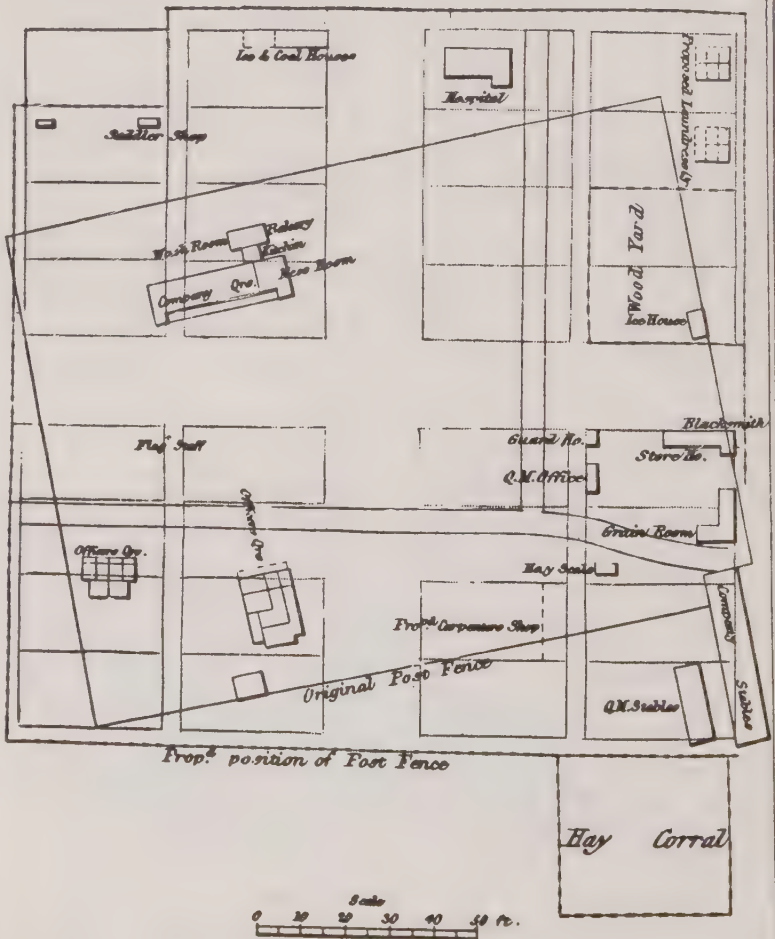
Established in 1867. Lat. 41° 8' 18'', long. 100° 45' 53''. On the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, between and within one and a half miles west of the junction of the North and South Platte Rivers. Post-office, telegraph and railroad stations at North Platte City, adjoining the post. Omaha, Nebraska, 291 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for one company, officers' quarters, store house, stables, laundress' quarters, workshops, etc. All frame buildings in fair condition. Guard house built of limestone.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from the depots at Omaha, Neb., by rail. Water is obtained from wells at the post. Wood supplied by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. Bands of the Sioux and Cheyennes range in the vicinity during the hunting season.

PLAN
of
NORTH PLATTE POST
Neb.



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Reservation. No reservation has been declared. The plan of the post embraces about eight acres.

Description of Country, etc. A prairie, extending about seven miles to the east and sixteen miles west, with an average width of about six miles between the North and South Platte rivers, and having an even descent of about seven feet to the mile from the South Platte toward the North Platte river, rendering irrigation convenient. The land generally is adapted to agriculture, and by proper irrigation will produce most of the cereal crops. In the post gardens good vegetables have been raised. The country affords good grazing. Timber very scarce. Water plenty. Rivers high from April until July, when they are not fordable. There is a railroad bridge over the North Platte, which can be crossed by pedestrians. Climate temperate and locality healthy.

 SIDNEY BARRACKS, NEB.

Established in 1867. Lat. $41^{\circ} 8' 36''$, long. $102^{\circ} 58' 12''$. On the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, in the Lodge Pole Creek Valley. Postoffice, telegraph and railroad stations at Sidney, on the Union Pacific Railroad, one quarter of a mile distant. Cheyenne, Wyoming, 102 miles distant; Omaha, Neb., 414 miles by rail. Good wagon roads to Camp Robinson, 119 miles, and Camp Sheridan, 167 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for three companies; officers' quarters, five buildings; hospital, three wards with fifteen beds; guard house, bake house and laundress' quarters; stables; store house, 157×26 feet; forage house and blacksmith shop; all frame buildings in excellent condition. Magazine, built of stone.

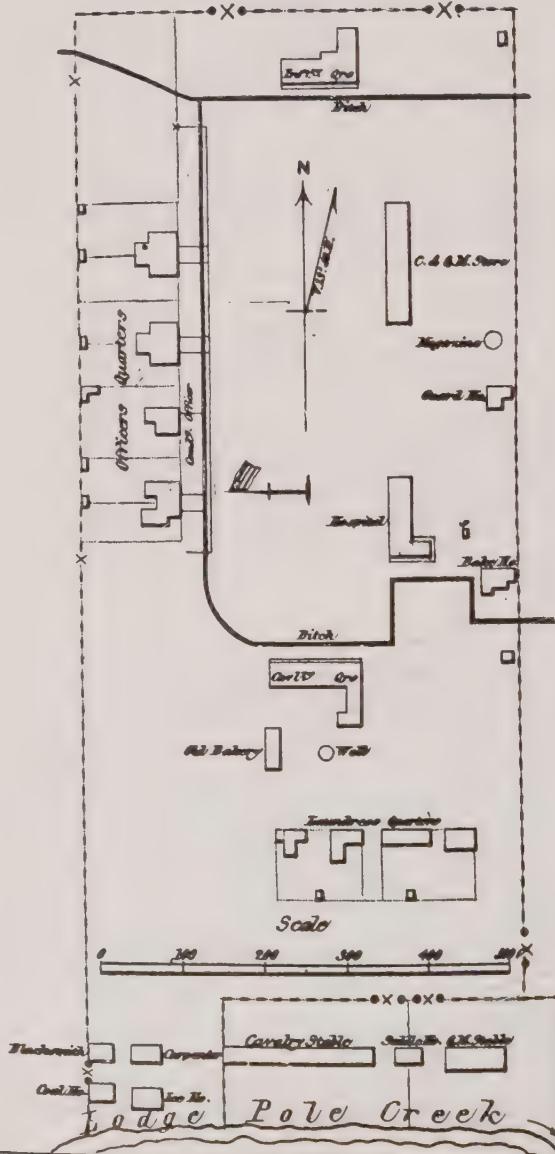
Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at Omaha by rail. Wood furnished by contract; water obtained from Lodge Pole Creek by means of water wagon, also from a well at the post. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. One square mile has been declared by Executive order of May 14, 1874. 21.12 acres of this reservation are occupied by the town of Sidney and buildings of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Description of Country, etc. The general appearance of the country is that of a vast undulating plain. The small annual rainfall—15 inches—the want of rivers, and the great altitude, render it valueless for agricultural purposes, but adapt it for grazing; many

PLAN of SIDNEY BARRACKS NEB.



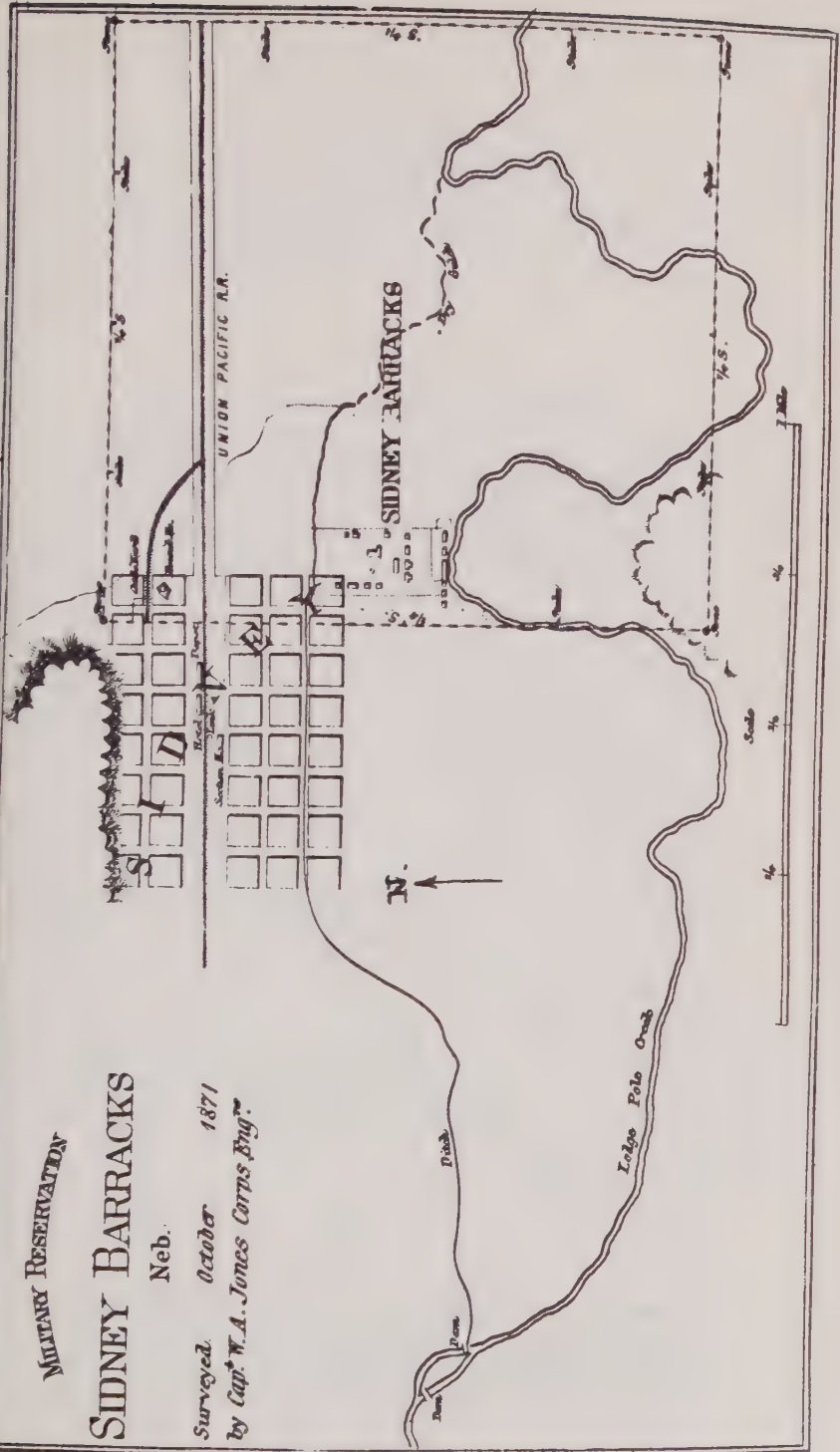
MILITARY RESERVATION

SIDNEY BARRACKS

Neb.

Surveyed October 1871

by Capt. W. A. Jones Corps Eng.



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

large herds of stock, which thrive throughout the winter, are kept in this vicinity. The soil consists chiefly of sandy clay; in the bluffs are found ledges of white sandstone, used as building material. No timber. Lodge Pole Creek has no great rise, and is fordable throughout the year. Climate healthy and the seasons regular.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL, W. T.

Established July 31, 1867. Lat. $41^{\circ} 9' 20''$, long. $104^{\circ} 51' 30''$. On the north bank of Crow Creek, a branch of the South Platte River, and three miles west of the town of Cheyenne, which is the nearest postoffice and railroad station. Telegraph office at the post. South Platte river 50 miles distant. Direct wagon roads to Forts Sanders, Laramie and Fetterman, Wyoming. Omaha, Neb., 516 miles distant by rail.

Buildings. Quarters for eleven companies, each 80×30 feet; commanding officer's quarters, two-story building, 36×37 feet; nineteen sets officers' quarters, one and one-half story, 26×43 feet; hospital, with two wings, main building two-story, 37×37 feet, wings, one story each, 80×26 , and kitchen; guard house, one-story, 37×38 feet. All frame buildings with iron roofs. Two store houses, each 96×30 feet; one 50×18 feet; four cavalry stables, each 200×26 feet, and one 161×26 feet; one quartermaster's stable, 200×26 feet; practice room, workshops, engine house, coal house, butcher's shop, twenty-one sets laundresses' quarters, all built of wood, with shingle roof; nine sets laundress' quarters, built of adobe; magazine 60×50 feet, iron roof; bake house and forage house. All the buildings are in serviceable condition.

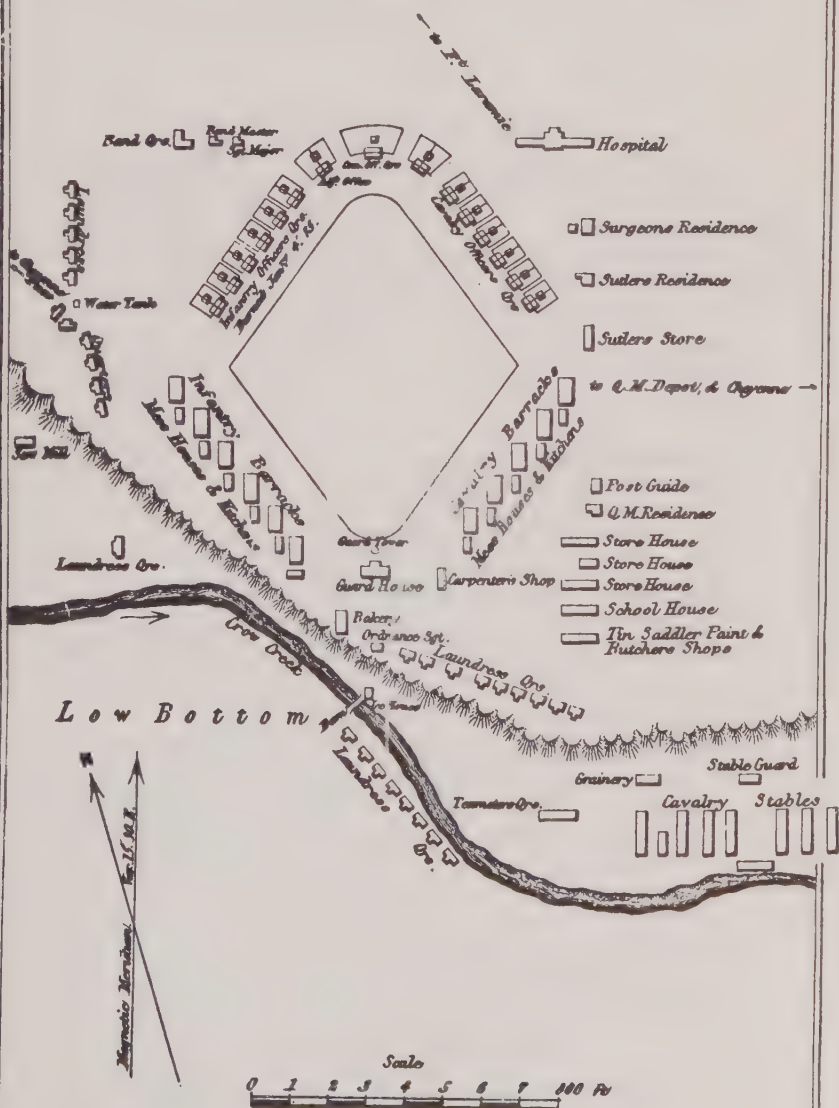
Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from Omaha, and from the "General Supply depot," one and a quarter miles distant from the post. Beef on the block and fresh vegetables furnished by contract. Water is obtained from Crow Creek by means of steam engine. Wood furnished by contract.

Indians. None in the vicinity; country formerly occupied by Arapahoes.

Reservation. Declared by the President, June 28, 1869. Area, $4,527\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

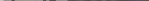
Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is broken into low hills reaching to the base of the Black (Laramie) Hills, 30 miles distant. The soil on the prairies is barren, and even the bottom lands cannot be cultivated without the aid of irrigation. Along the

PLAN
of
FORT DARUSSELL
W. T.



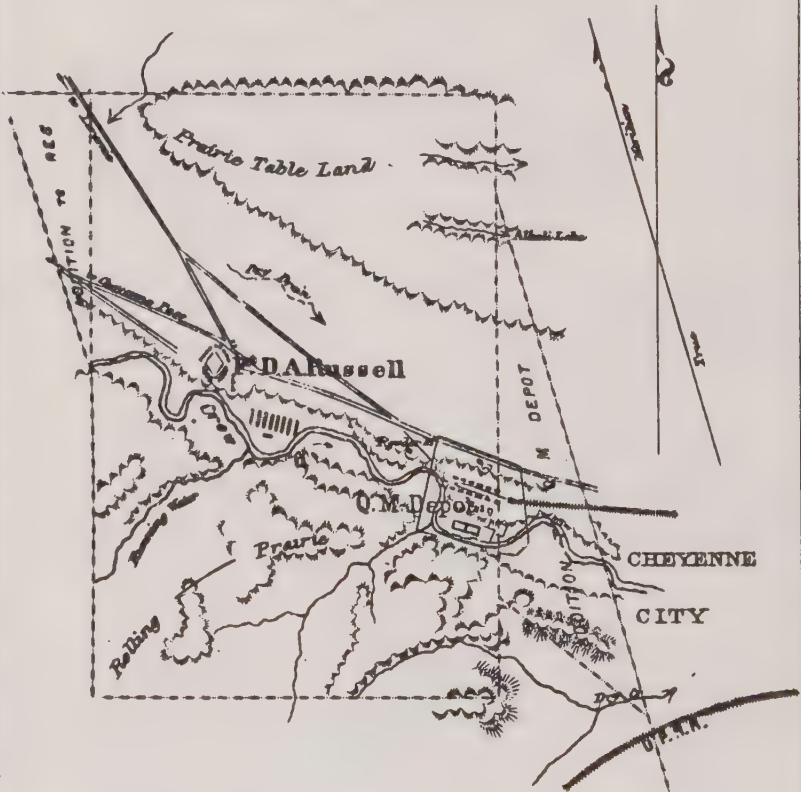
Scale

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 100 Fm

A horizontal scale bar with markings from 0 to 7 and a label '100 Fm' at the end. The bar is divided into segments by vertical lines, and the numbers 0 through 7 are placed above the markings. The label '100 Fm' is at the right end of the bar.

MILITARY RESERVATION
 of
FORT D. A. RUSSELL
 W.T.

Surveyed _____ 187
 by _____



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

creeks grow a few willow and white currant bushes. The plains and hills are scantily covered with bunch and buffalo grass; streams easily forded; climate generally very healthy; dry and warm in spring and summer, and very cold in winter. High winds prevail during the fall, winter and spring, and furious snow storms in March and April.

CAMP AT CHEYENNE DEPOT, W. T.

Sub-Post of, and one mile distant from, Fort D. A. Russell. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station at Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific Railroad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant.

The military buildings consist of quarters for one company; officers' quarters, three sets; and guard house. All built of wood.

Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from the depot. Water obtained from Crow Creek by wagons. Wood supplied by contract.

The camp is on the Fort D. A. Russell reservation.

FORT SANDERS, W. T.

Established June 23, 1866. Lat. $41^{\circ} 16' 30''$, long. $105^{\circ} 35' 33''$. On the Laramie Plains, and line of the Union Pacific Railroad. Post-office, telegraph and railroad station at post. Laramie City, 3 miles distant by rail. Omaha, Neb., 570 miles distant.

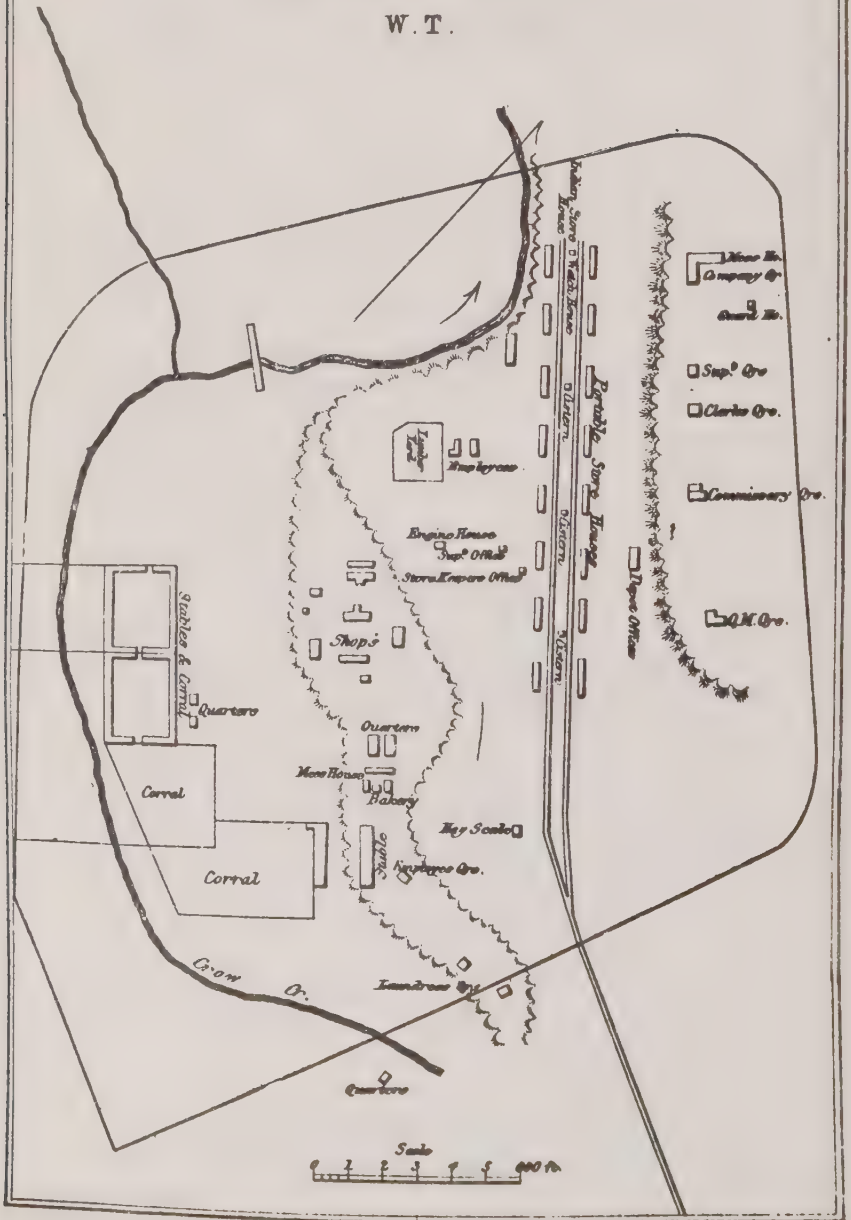
Buildings. Quarters for six companies; officers' quarters, thirteen sets, and quarters for commanding officer; hospital, with capacity for twelve patients; store houses, three; cavalry stables, two, each 230×32 feet; corral, with capacity for one hundred animals; quartermaster's stable, offices, bakery, block house, work shops, etc. All the foregoing are frame or log buildings, and are in fair condition. Guard house built of stone. Magazine built of brick.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Omaha and Cheyenne by rail. Water obtained from a creek running through the post. Wood furnished by contract. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. No Indians in the immediate vicinity.

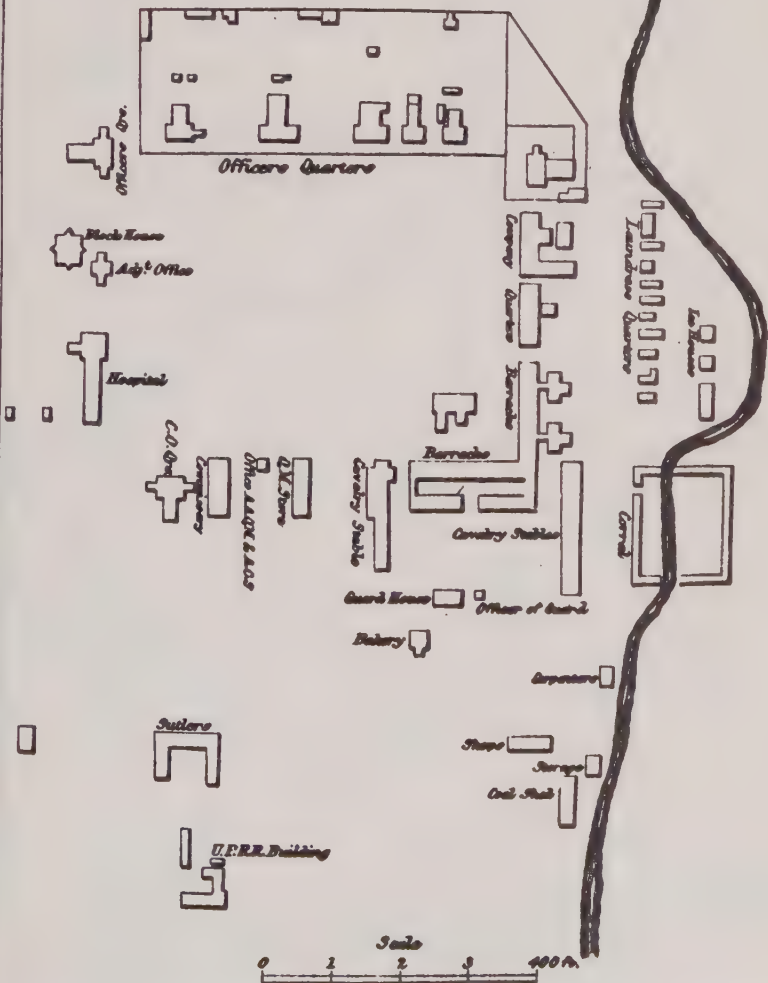
Reservation. Declared by the President, June 28, 1869. Reduced by act of Congress approved June 9, 1874. Area, $30^{112}/_{110}$ square miles.

PLAN
of
CHEYENNE DEPOT
W. T.



PLAN of FORT SANDERS

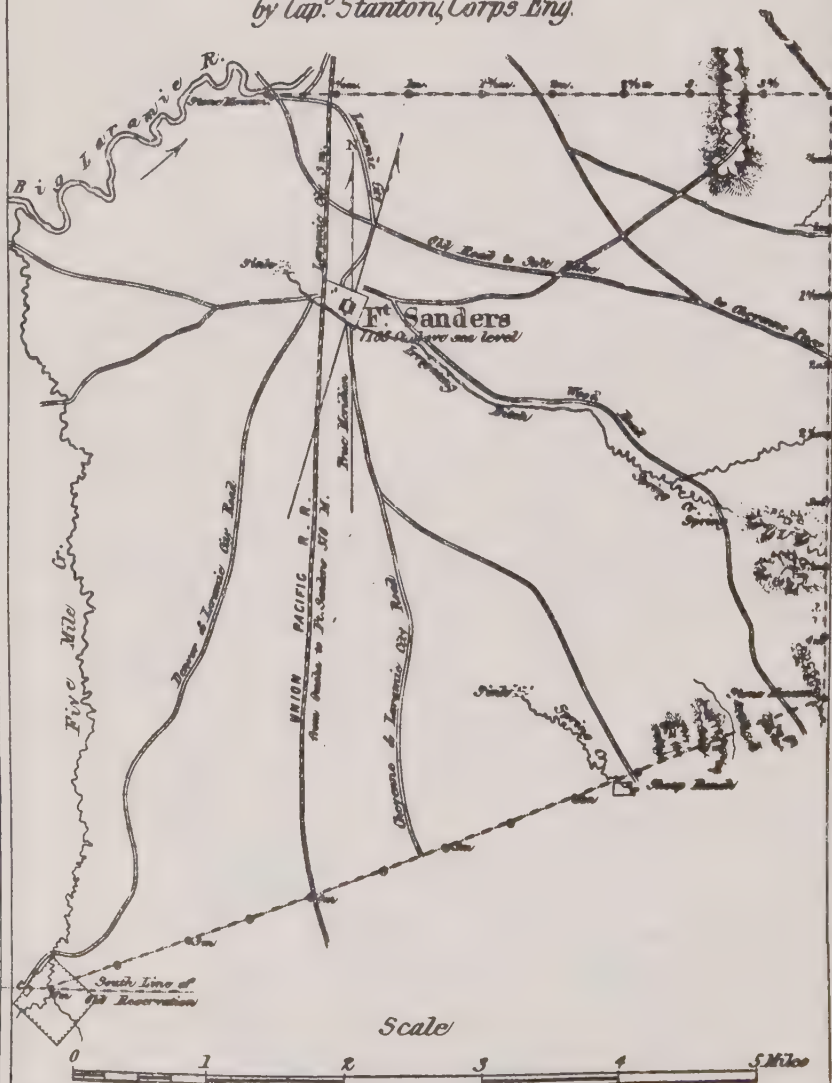
W. T.

Magazine  Ice House 

MILITARY RESERVATION of FORT SANDERS

W. T.

*Surveyed August 1874
by Cap^t Stanton, Corps Eng.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is rolling prairie, well watered. The soil is composed of sand and gravel, and the land generally is not arable. Crops may be raised by irrigation, but the country is better adapted to stock raising. Grass excellent and abundant. Streams generally fordable. The principal timber is the pine, fir, and cottonwood. Five miles to the east of the post extends the low, dark range known as the Black Hills, and about 30 miles to the west lie the Medicine Bow Mountains. The climate is dry, and subject to high winds. Locality healthy. Limestone abounds in the immediate vicinity of the post, and sand-stone, easily quarried, within six miles. The latter, when first taken out, is soft and readily cut, but hardens on exposure, and is a very excellent building stone.

FORT FRED. STEELE, W. T.

Established June 30, 1868. Lat. $41^{\circ} 46' 40''$, long. $106^{\circ} 56' 48''$. On the North Fork of the Platte River, and crossing of the Union Pacific Railroad. Postoffice, telegraph and railroad station at post. The nearest town is Rawlins, about 16 miles west, on the Union Pacific Railroad. Cheyenne, Wyoming, 197 miles distant. Omaha, Neb., 696 miles.

Buildings. Quarters for five companies; officers' quarters, one stone and four frame buildings, one and a half stories each; adjutant's office, library, etc., one frame building; hospital, with capacity for twenty-four patients; quartermaster's and commissary store houses, two frame buildings; guard house, built of stone; cavalry stables, 200×30 feet; quartermaster's stables 81×31 feet, built of logs; corral, built of logs; quartermaster's and commissary offices, carpenter and blacksmith shops, bakery, laundresses' quarters, granary, sawmill, quarters for quartermaster's employees, etc. All the buildings are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from Cheyenne and Omaha depots, by rail. Water is obtained from the North Platte River, by means of a steam pump. Wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. Declared by the President, June 28, 1869. Area, thirty-six square miles.

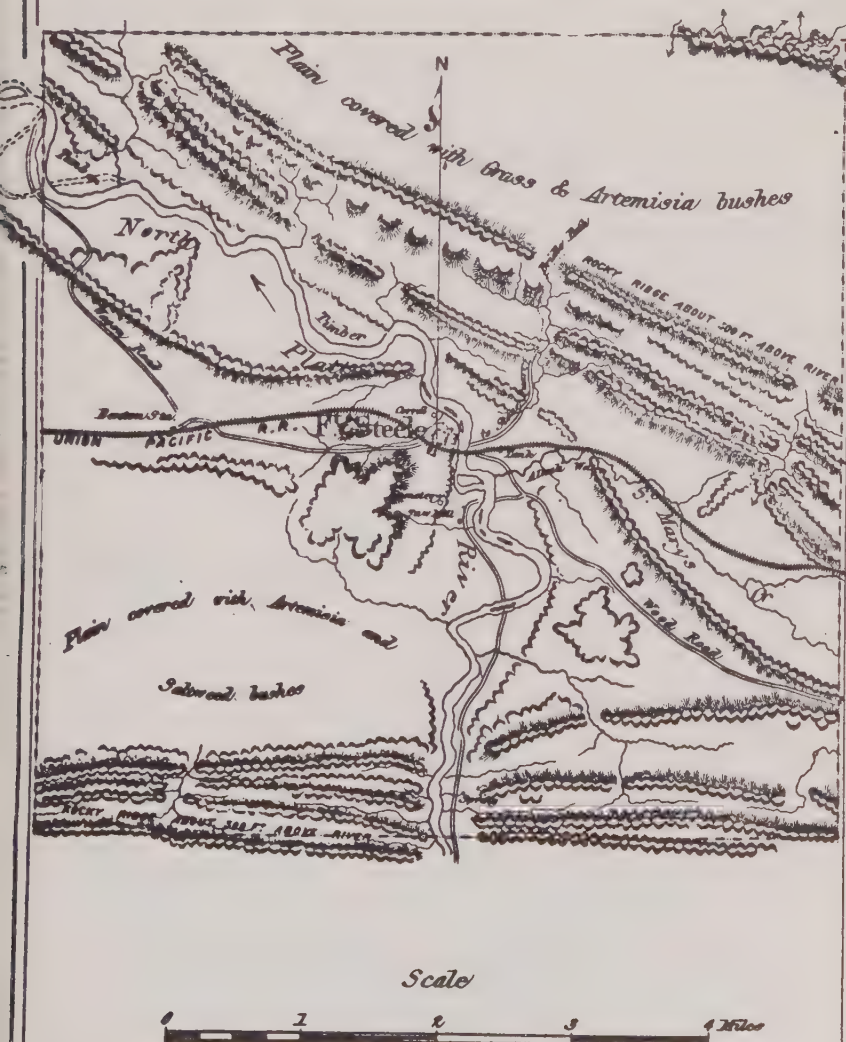
Description of Country, etc. With the exception of some of the bottoms along the Platte River, the country is sterile and desolate, sandy bluffs and alkali plains, with but little vegetation save the sage

MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT FRED STEELE

W. T.

Surveyed _____ 18

by _____



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

brush and grease wood. At Elk Mountain, distant about 25 miles east, pine is found in abundance. For fuel, an excellent quality of bituminous coal is used. The North Platte River is subject to rise in June; good fords above, below and opposite the post. Coal mines at Carbon, 41 miles distant. Hallville coal mines, 130 miles west. The climate is exceedingly dry, rain and snow, during the fall and winter, being very rare. Location healthy.

FORT BRIDGER, W. T.

Established in 1857. Lat. $41^{\circ} 18' 12''$, long, $110^{\circ} 23' 30''$. On Black's Fork, a tributary of Green River. Postoffice and telegraph station at the post. Carter Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, ten miles distant, north; Salt Lake City, Utah, 124 miles distant; Cheyenne, Wyoming, 391 miles distant, by Union Pacific Railroad.

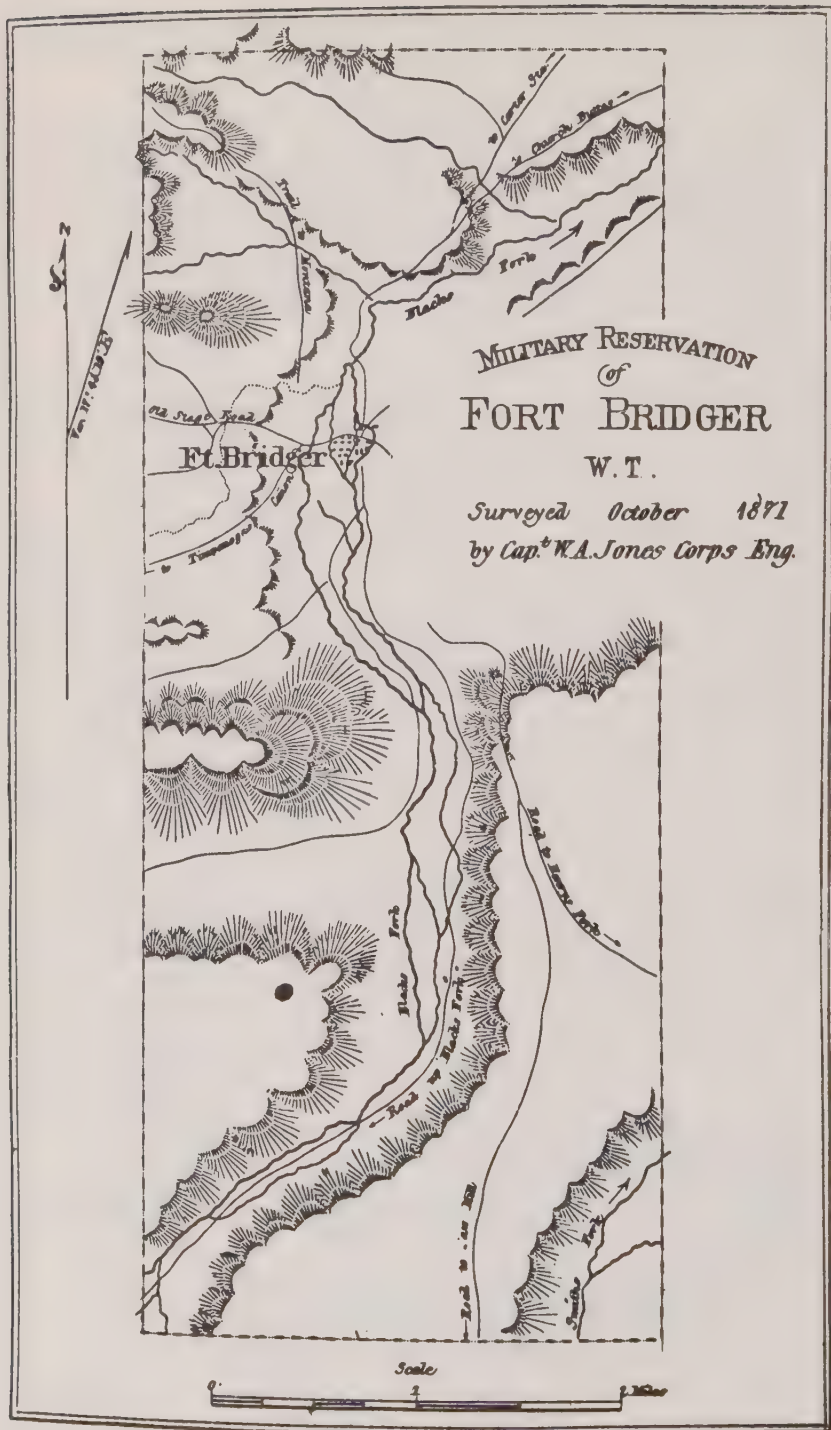
Buildings. Quarters for three companies; officers' quarters, seven sets; non-commissioned staff and band quarters, two buildings; hospital, laundress' quarters, etc., constructed of round logs; one building, originally intended for troops, in use as store room, etc.; guard house, built of stone; store houses, three—two built of stone and one of wood. The buildings generally are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from Omaha and Cheyenne depots, by rail. Water is obtained from Black's Fork, running through the post. Wood supplied by contract. Three months' subsistence is generally kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are the Utes, on their reservation, about seventy-five miles south; friendly with the presence of troops, but generally distrusted. Shoshones one hundred and twenty miles north at their reservation on the Wind river; disposition friendly.

Reservation. Originally declared July 14, 1859, twenty-five miles long, by twenty wide. Reduced under act of February 24, 1871. Area (re-located), sixteen square miles.

Description of Country, etc. Table-lands, rising in a succession of benches, surround the post. In the valleys and near the streams the land is arable and well watered. Garden at the post. Grass excellent and abundant. Timber, pine, cottonwood and quaking ash twenty miles distant. Streams rise in May and June; always fordable. Climate temperate during the greater part of the year; severe weather sets in about the middle of December and continues until April, with frequent snow storms and high winds. In May and June more rain falls than during the balance of the year. Average temperature 42° . Locality healthy.



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

CAMP BROWN, W. T.

Established June 28, 1869. Lat. 43° , long. $108^{\circ} 52' 30''$. On the Shoshone Indian Reservation, in the valley of the South Fork of the Little Wind River, and about fifteen miles distant from Wind River. Postoffice and telegraph station at Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming, 48 miles distant. Railroad station at Bryan, on the Union Pacific, 150 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for two companies, with out-building containing store rooms, bakery, etc.; officers' quarters, three double sets, with outbuildings; hospital, guardhouse, one cavalry stable and two quartermaster's stables, built of logs; one commissary and three quartermaster's storehouses; laundress' quarters, offices, shops, sawmill, etc. The buildings are constructed principally of adobe and are in good condition.

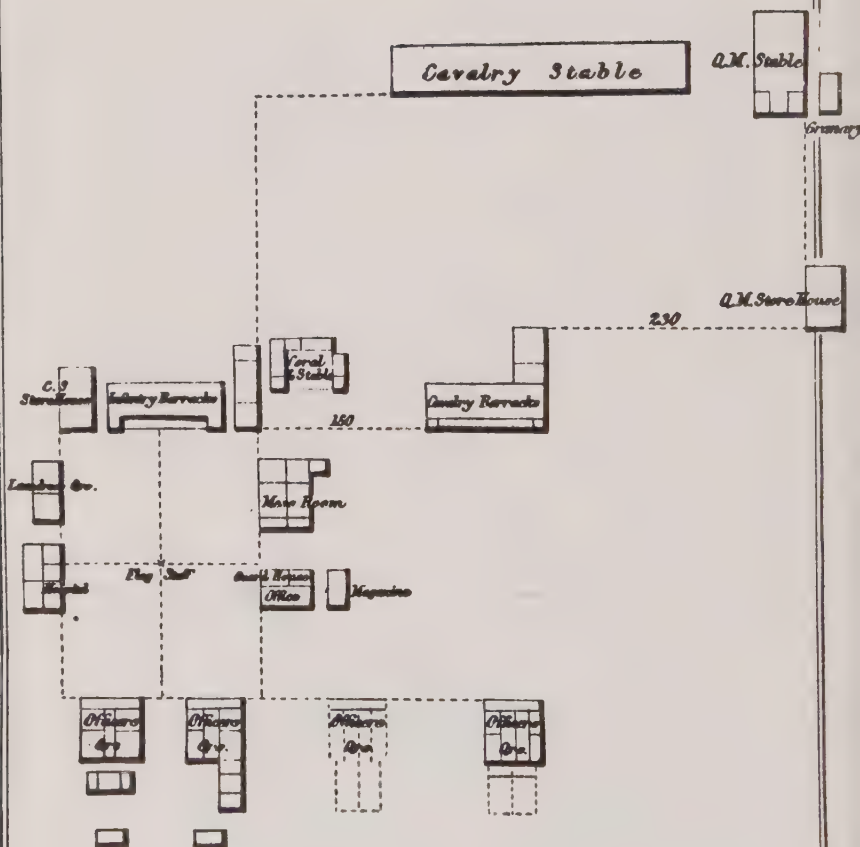
Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depot at Omaha, 858 miles by rail to Bryan station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, thence by wagon road to post. Water obtained from wells, and from a ditch running through the post. Wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. Shoshones and Bannocks in the vicinity; the first tribe numbers about 1200, of which number 200 are able to bear arms; the latter tribe number about 425, about one-fifth being warriors.

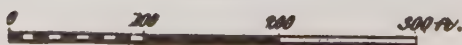
Reservation. No reservation has been declared. The plan of the post is one mile square.

Description of Country, etc. The Wind River Mountains to the west and south, and the Owl Creek range to the north, surround the valley on three sides. West of the post, about forty miles distant, is Fremont's Peak. Two miles east is a large sulphur spring, 315×250 feet; the temperature varies from 98° to 150° Fahrenheit. On the north side of the river, nearer the post, is an oil well about twelve feet in diameter, surrounded by a deep layer of asphaltum fifty yards wide, the deposit of the spring. The land in the valleys is a sandy loam, easily cultivated and irrigated. Oats, barley and wheat can be raised, and nearly all kinds of vegetables. The grass is short prairie and bunch, affording excellent grazing nearly all the year. Game is plentiful. Timber, pine and cottonwood, in abundance, the former on the mountains and the latter along the large streams. Streams rise in May, and with the exception of some of the larger ones, during the heavier rise in June, are fordable throughout the year. Climate temperate and healthy. Coal is found in the adjacent mountains, but is worthless for fuel. Sweetwater gold mines about fifty miles distant, south.

PLAN
of
CAMP BROWN
W.T.



Scale



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

CAMP STAMBAUGH, W. T.

Established August 20, 1870. Lat. $42^{\circ} 30'$, long. $108^{\circ} 47' 37''$. In the region of the Sweetwater Gold Mines, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Atlantic City, and 6 miles from South Pass City. Postoffice at the post. Telegraph station at Green River on the Union Pacific railroad, 106 miles. Bryan on the Union Pacific railroad, 110 miles distant. Good wagon roads, between the post, settlements and Bryan Station. Nearest railroad station, "Point of Rocks," on Union Pacific, 67 miles distant. Salt Lake City 272 miles, Cheyenne 544 miles, and Omaha 960 miles distant, *via* Bryan.

Buildings. Quarters for two companies, two buildings with wings; officers' quarters, eight sets; hospital, guard house; store houses, five; adjutant and quartermasters' offices; cavalry stable, 183×30 feet; quartermaster's corral and stables, 89×64 feet; work shops and miscellaneous buildings. All the buildings are constructed of logs and in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished principally from depots at Cheyenne and Omaha, *via* rail to Bryan, thence by wagon road. Water obtained from wells at post. Wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are the Shoshones and Bannocks, on their reservation in the Wind River Valley, on which the post is situated, numbering about 1700. Friendly.

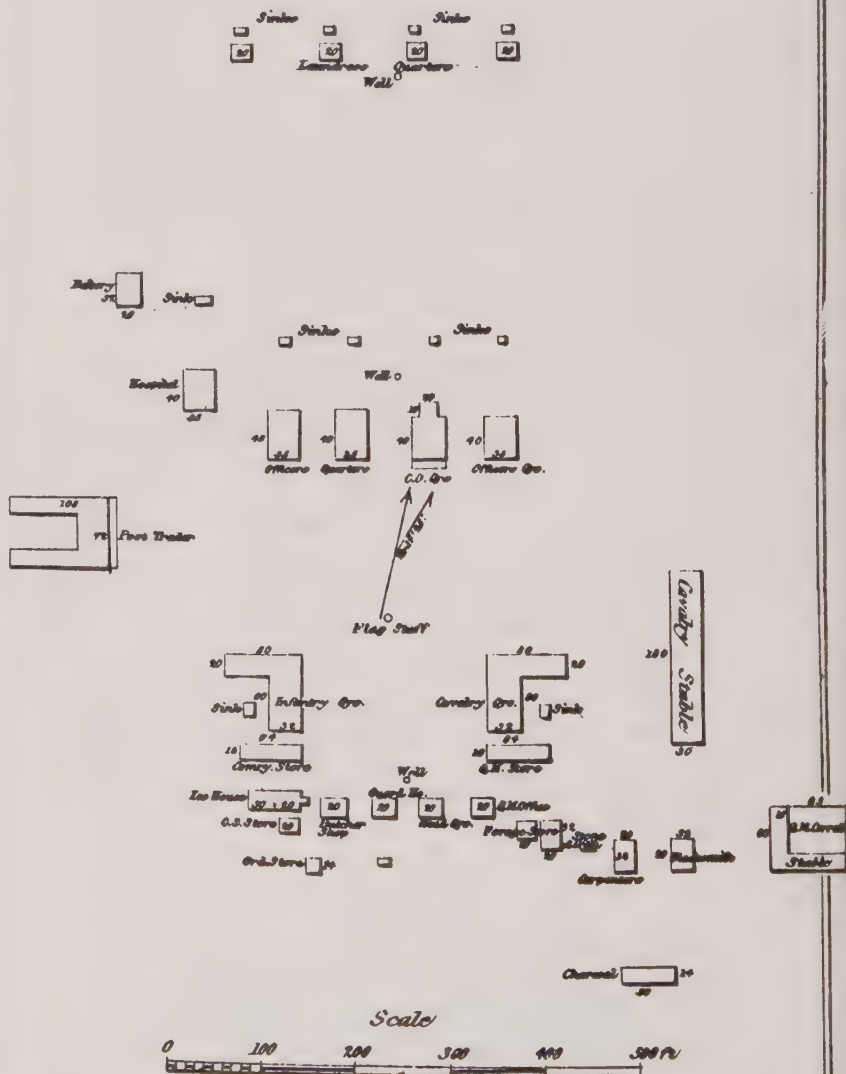
Reservation. No reservation has been declared. One mile each way from the flag staff is held reserved.

Description of Country, etc. The land generally is poor, and not well adapted to agriculture. By means of irrigation good vegetables can be raised in the bottoms. Timber abundant, but of small growth, and only useful as fuel. Climate very healthy; pleasant in summer but very cold in winter, with high winds. Gold mines around, and in the immediate vicinity of the post. Sweetwater River, eight miles south of the post. Trout Lake, at the head waters of the Sandy, about thirty miles distant. The settlers generally are engaged in gold mining.

FORT LARAMIE, W. T.

Established June 27, 1849. Lat. $42^{\circ} 12' 38''$, long. $104^{\circ} 31' 26''$. On the left bank of the Laramie River, about half a mile from its junction with the North Platte, and near the eastern base of the Black Hills. Postoffice and telegraph station at the post. Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 80 miles distant.

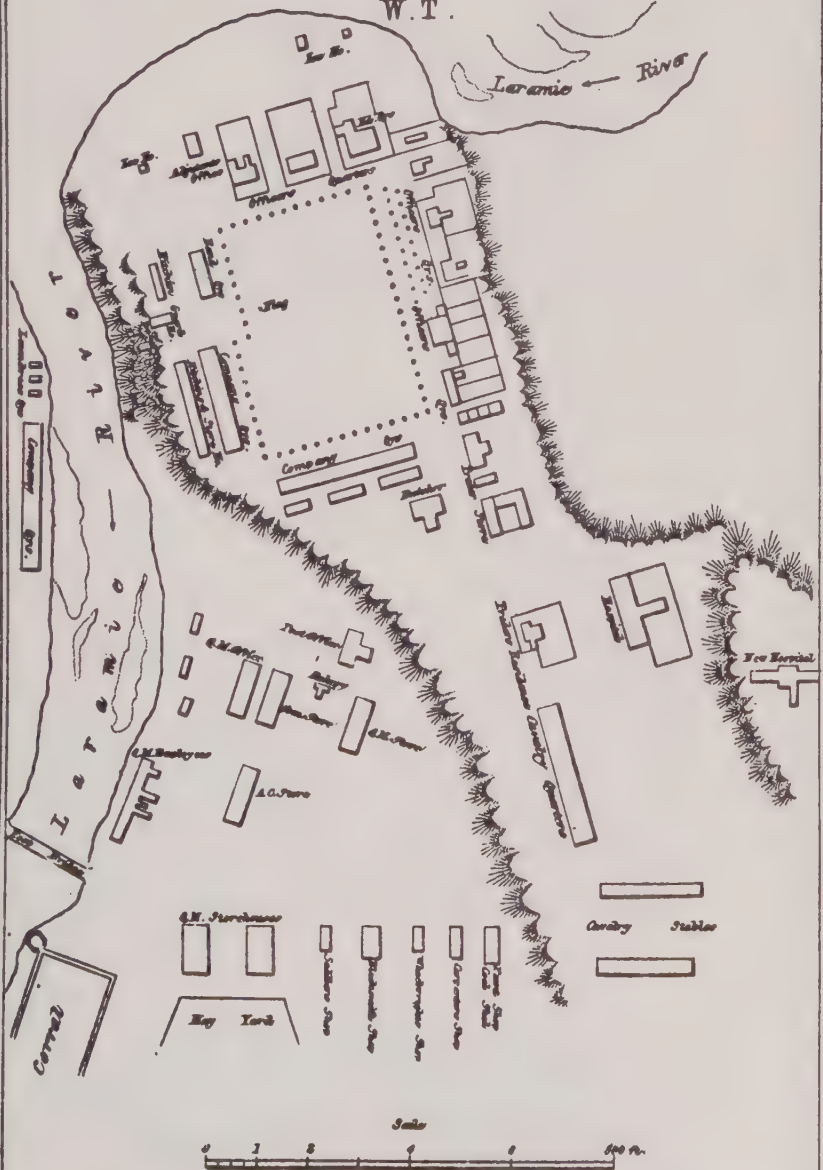
PLAN
of
CAMP STAMBAUGH
W. T.



PLAN of FORT LARAMIE

W.T.

Laramie River



MILITARY RESERVATION of FORT LARAMIE

W.T.

Surveyed _____ 18__

by _____

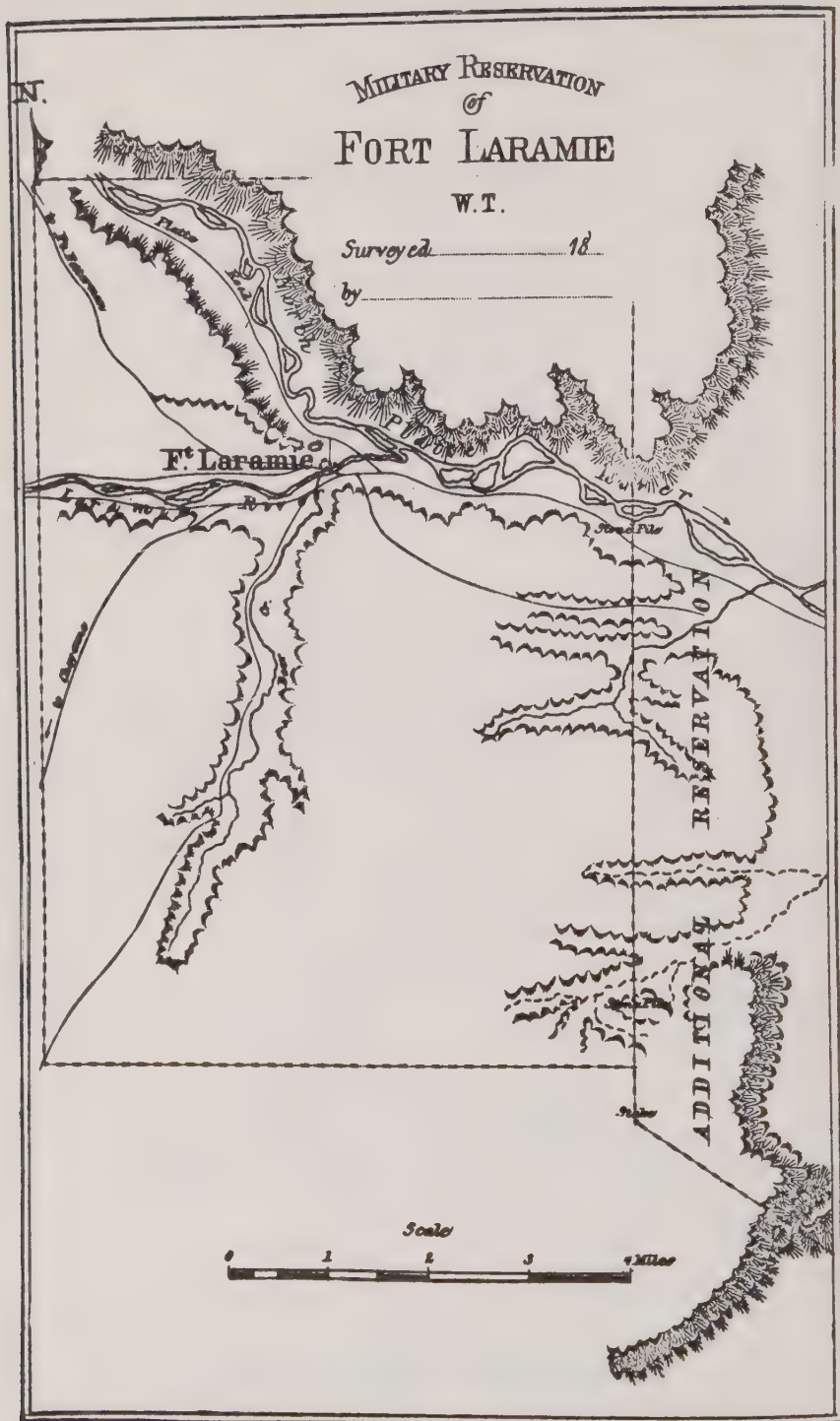
F^t Laramie

RESERVATION

ADDITIONAL

Scale

0 1 2 3 Miles



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Buildings. Quarters for eight companies, two frame and one adobe building, with porches, stone foundations and shingle roofs, and two new barracks, built of concrete, each 23×133 feet, two stories high; mess rooms and kitchens in the rear, four adobe and one frame building; officers' quarters, eleven buildings, six frame, four adobe, and one concrete; new hospital, built of concrete; guard houses, two buildings, one stone and one adobe; six store houses, frame buildings, capacity 313,000 cubic feet; stables, frame, for one hundred and forty-four horses; magazine, built of stone; laundress' quarters, three adobe buildings; adjutant's office, school house, postoffice, bakery, workshops, etc., adobe and frame buildings. The buildings generally require repairs.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from Cheyenne. Water obtained from the Laramie River by means of water wagons. Wood supplied by contract. Three months' subsistence usually kept on hand.

Indians. At the Red Cloud Agency, 78 miles from the post, are the following tribes, viz.: Ogallalla Sioux, Brule Sioux, Arapahoes and Cheyennes, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000.

Reservation. Declared by the President, June 28, 1869. Area, fifty-four square miles. Extended under date of April 2, 1872. The extension embraces an area of about one hundred and twenty-five square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The agricultural resources of the surrounding country are quite limited. No crops can be raised, or gardens sustained, but by constant irrigation. In the post garden, corn and the early vegetables are raised, but owing to the shortness of the season no late vegetables arrive at maturity. The grass is of good quality, and the country well adapted to grazing. The principal timber is the cottonwood, which grows along the water courses and ravines. North Platte and Laramie Rivers usually rise about the middle of May, and continue high from one or two months, during which time they are not fordable. Climate healthy. Autumn and winter mild; summer dry and sultry; spring usually rainy. High winds prevail throughout the year. Laramie Peak, 11,000 feet high, 45 miles west of the post.

FORT FETTERMAN, W. T.

Established July 19, 1867. Lat. $42^{\circ} 49' 8''$, long. $105^{\circ} 27' 3''$. At the junction of La Prele Creek and North Platte River. Nearest postoffice, Fort Laramie, Wyoming, 75 miles distant; telegraph station at the post. Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 160 miles

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

distant, *via* Fort Laramie, and 135 *via* "Cut-off." The road between the post and Cheyenne *via* Fort Laramie, is practicable at all times, and is the route usually traveled. The nearest railroad stations are Rock Creek and Medicine Bow, on the Union Pacific, about 80 miles distant. The roads between these points and the post are obstructed only during deep snow in winter. Wagon road from the post *via* Fort Reno and Phil Kearney to Fort C. F. Smith, 234 miles.

Buildings. Quarters for three hundred men; officers' quarters; quarters for ordnance and commissary sergeants; hospital, with accommodations for fifteen patients; guard house; store houses, two; stables for fifty animals; corral, with capacity for fifty six-mule teams; offices, theater building, root house, ice house, magazine, granary, bake house, work shops, saw mill, laundress quarters, employes' quarters, etc. The buildings are principally constructed of adobe, and are in fair condition.

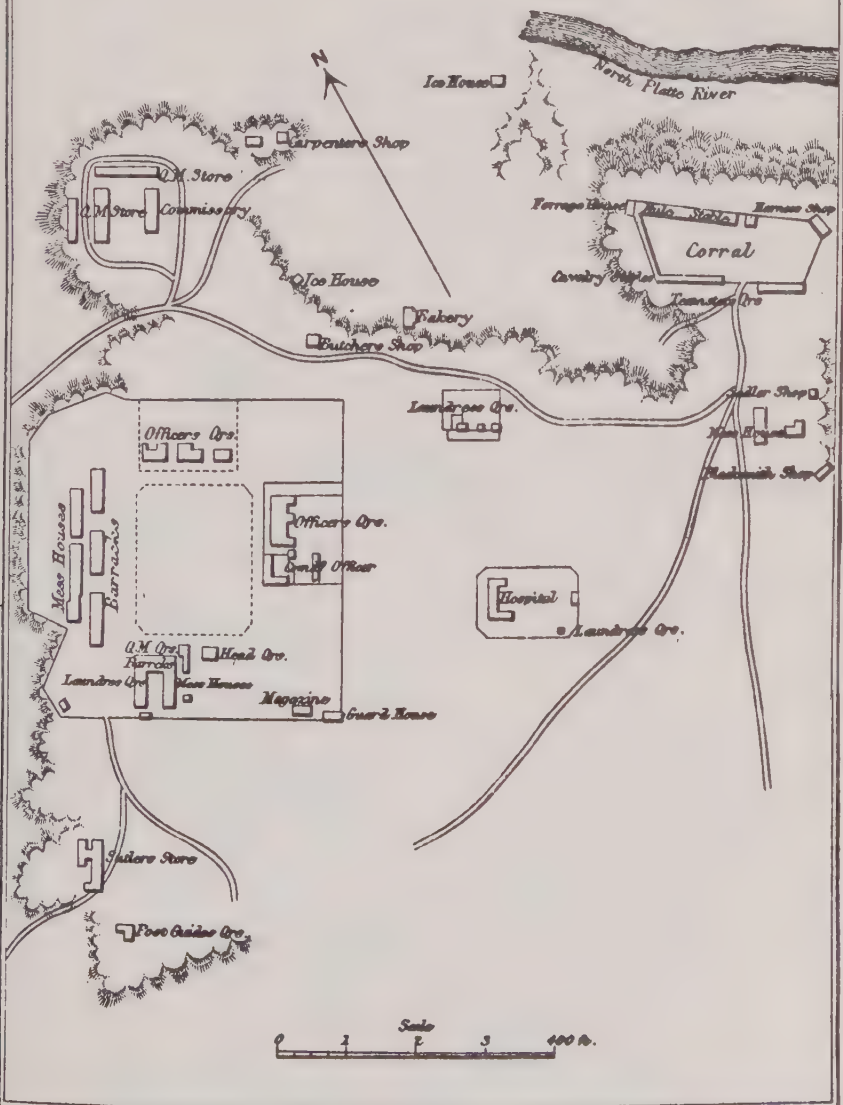
Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from Fort D. A. Russell depot, near Cheyenne, by wagon road *via* Fort Laramie, and occasionally *via* "Cut-off" route or Medicine Bow station. Water hauled from the Platte River by water wagons. Wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

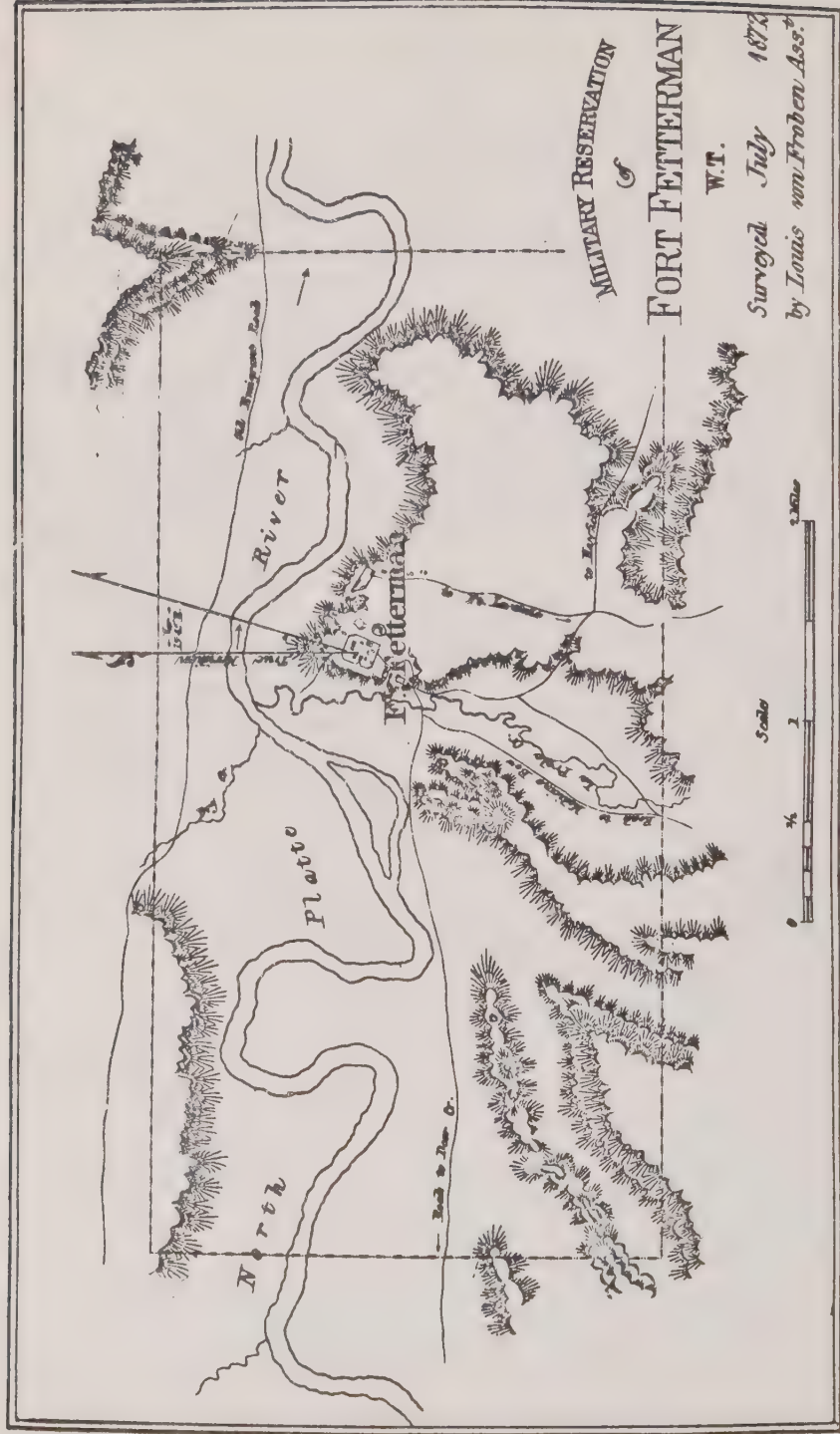
Indians. The Indians who range in the vicinity of the post are the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapahoe.

Reservation. Declared by the President, June 28, 1869. Area, ten miles long east and west, and six miles wide north and south. A new timber reservation has been taken up in a portion of the Black Hills, thirty miles distant on one of the tributaries of the LaBonte; also a "hay reserve," embracing a portion of the bottom lands of Deer creek. A reduction of the reservation has been ordered.

Description of Country, etc. The land in the vicinity is not arable or timbered, except a few cottonwood, box, elder and willow along the water courses. In the Black Hills, about twenty miles distant, is found an abundance of good pine. Gardens are not successfully worked; vegetables can be raised by irrigating. Hay, sufficient to meet the demands of the post, can be harvested. Bunch grass grows in abundance, and the country is well adapted to grazing. Streams rise about the end of April, continue high for about two months, and are fordable, except the North Platte river, which, during that time, is crossed by a ferry. Health of locality very good. Severe weather from January until April, during which time considerable snow falls, and high winds prevail with frequent hail storms. July and August very warm. Average temperature about 44°. Casper mountain, fifty miles distant, in full view.

PLAN
of
FORT FETTERMAN
W.T.





MILITARY RESERVATION &

FORT FETTERMAN

W.T.

Surveyed July 1872
by Louis von Froben Ass.

Scale



WOOD & HAY RESERVATION OF FORT FETTERMAN

W. T.

Surveyed July 1872
by Louis von Froben Assistant



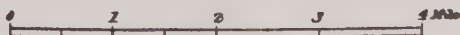
Hay Reservation

The brown lands adjacent & pertaining to Deer Cr. Wy. Dy. from its mouth to the foot of the first high range of hills.

Wood Reservation

That part of the north range of the Black Hills running almost parallel to about 14 miles south of the North Platte River that part of said range (including north & south slopes) which lies between Deer Elder Cr. & the tributary known as Little Bow Elder Cr. ———

Scale



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.

Established October 26, 1862. Lat. $40^{\circ} 46' 2''$, long. $111^{\circ} 50' 34''$. Near the base of the Wahsatch Mountains, 3 miles east of Salt Lake City. Altitude 4,904 feet above the sea level and 730 feet above Salt Lake City. Postoffice, railroad and telegraph station at Salt Lake City. Cheyenne, Wyoming, 553 miles distant by rail. Omaha, Nebraska, 1,066 miles.

Buildings. New barracks built of red sandstone, consisting of two two-story buildings, 100×30 feet, and four one-story buildings, 100×26 feet, with wings 50×24 feet, constructed to accommodate 480 men; officers' quarters, twelve double sets, one and a half stories high, built of red sandstone; band quarters built of wood; laundress' quarters built of lumber; new hospital, two stories high, built of light red sandstone, with accommodation for sixteen patients; guard house built of lumber; prison, 18×58 feet, built of stone, in fair condition; magazine and armory built of stone; store houses, five, built of stone, viz: one ordnance 33×156 feet, one commissary, 50×100 feet, and three quartermasters', 50×100 each, in fair condition; stables, two, 28×105 feet each, with shed 105×14 feet; corral, 105×134 feet; bakery, work shops, etc.

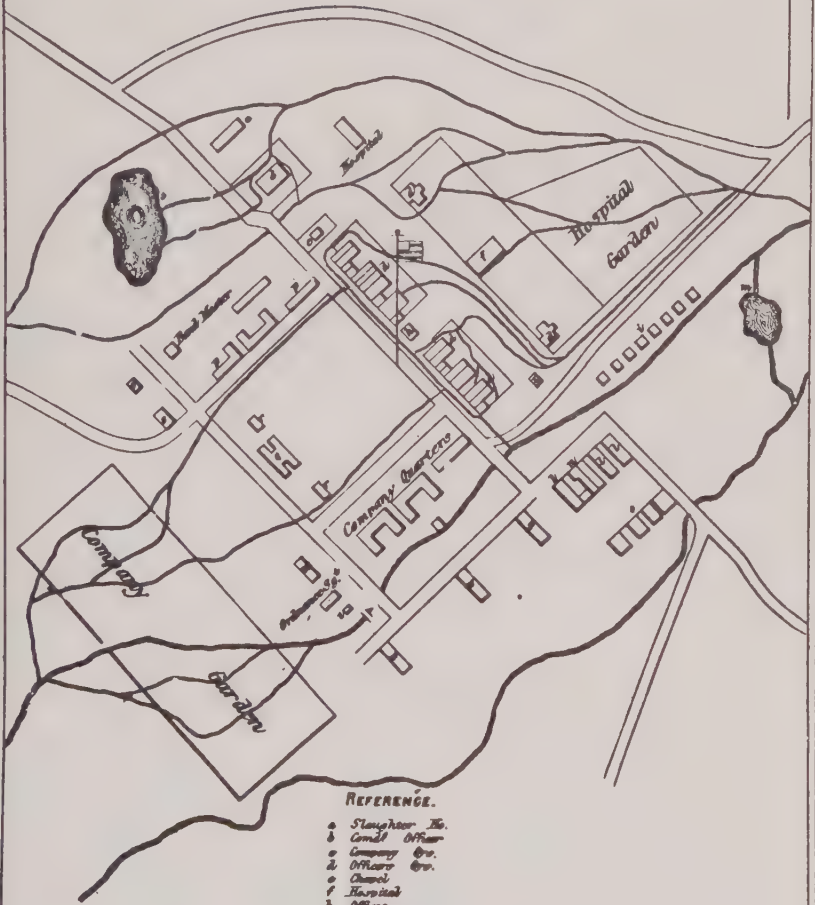
Supplies. Quartermaster's stores furnished principally from depot at Omaha, occasionally from depot at Cheyenne, by rail. Subsistence stores furnished from depots at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Cheyenne. Flour and fresh beef furnished by contract, and occasionally purchased in open market. Water obtained from a mountain stream running near the post; supply ample. Hay, wood and coal furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence usually kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are a band of the Ute tribe on their reservation at Uintah, 160 miles distant.

Reservation. Declared by the President September 3, 1867. Area, two miles square. Public cemeteries authorized on this reservation, by Act of Congress, approved May 16, 1874.

Description of Country, etc. The land, consisting of light and sandy soil, is arable, and capable of producing all the ordinary grain crops. Numerous streams from the Wahsatch mountains, in rear of the post, supply water plenty for irrigation. The gardens are excellent. Grass—timothy, clover and red top. Wood in the vicinity scarce; white pine and cottonwood in the canons, about twenty miles distant. In the neighboring mountains are mines of gold, silver and copper; some of which, principally the silver mines, have lately been extensively developed and a large amount of ore taken out. Climate dry and bracing. Average temperature, spring 51° ; summer 74° ; autumn 54° ; winter, 30° . Locality exceedingly healthy.

PLAN
of
CAMP DOUGLAS
U.T.



REFERENCE.

- a Slaughter Ho.
- b Comd. Office
- c Company Ho.
- d Officer's Ho.
- e Chapel
- f Hospital
- h Office
- i Landmark Ho.
- m Ice Pond
- n Sub. Ware Ho.
- l Q.M. Ware Ho.
- o Q.M. Work Shop
- p New Barracks
- q Guard Ho.
- r Magazine
- s Post Trader
- d Lake & Grove
- w Bakery
- v San Stables
- u Oak Shed
- h Water Course

1500 2000 2500 ft.

MILITARY RESERVATION & CAMP DOUGLAS

U. T.

Surveyed *18*
by



Scale
 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 Mile

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

FORT CAMERON, U. T.

Established as Post of Beaver, May 25, 1872. Name changed to Fort Cameron July 1, 1874. Lat. $38^{\circ} 17'$, long. $112^{\circ} 36'$. Situated on the right bank of Beaver River, three miles east of Beaver City. Postoffice and telegraph station at Beaver City. Nearest railroad station at Santaquin, on the Utah Southern Railroad, 150 miles to the north (this railroad is being rapidly extended in the direction of the post). Salt Lake City, 222 miles to the north. St. George, 120 miles to the south.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies; commanding officers' quarters; officers' quarters, five buildings, each containing two sets of quarters; headquarters building, containing offices, library and reading room; guard house; store house, 100×28 feet, divided into six rooms; hospital, bake house. All built of stone and in good condition. Stable built of lumber, $236 \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ feet, containing forty-eight stalls.

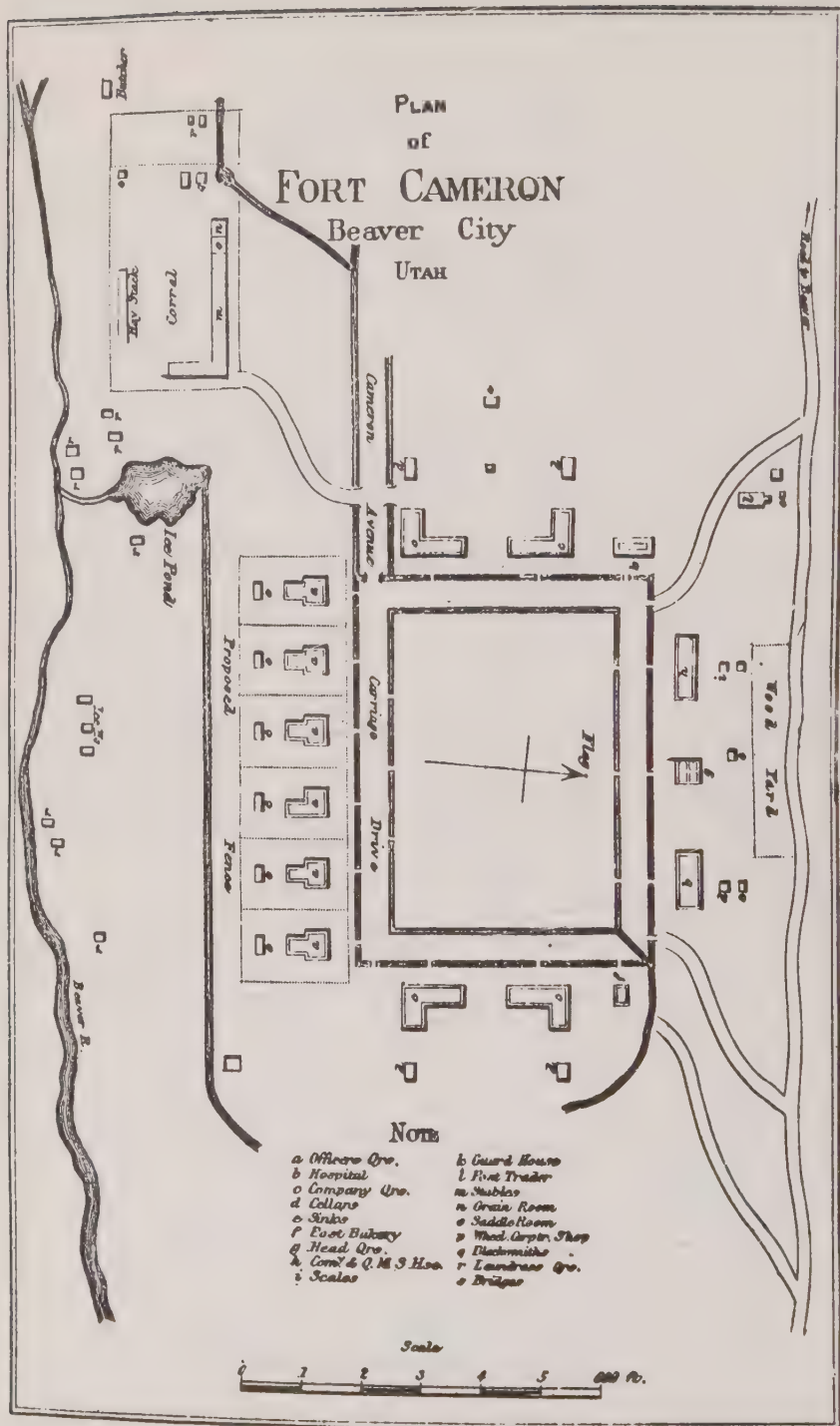
Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from Omaha and Cheyenne, by rail to terminus of Utah Southern Railroad, thence by wagons. Beef furnished by contract. Flour purchased in vicinity of post. Water obtained from Beaver River by means of acequias. Wood furnished by contract. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are the Corn Creeks and Beavers, numbering about one hundred and twenty, at Kanosh, 45 miles distant.

Reservation. Declared by the President, May 12, 1873. Area, $2^{463}/_{640}$ square miles,

Description of Country, etc. Beaver Valley is, at this point, about 10 miles wide, having the Wahsatch range of mountains on the east, and the Granite range on the west. The scenery is rugged and wild. The soil in the valley consists of gravel, sand and stone. Alluvial formations cover a narrow area on both sides of the river. Scrub cedar and stunted pine trees grow on the sides of the neighboring mountains. Along the water-courses and in the canons are found a great variety of trees and shrubs, including cottonwood, dwarf birch, willow, quaking aspen, mountain maple, box elder, scrub oak, &c. The agricultural productiveness of the country is not great, the land adapted for cultivation being limited to the vicinity of mountain streams. Company gardens have been cultivated with great success. Fruits grow plentifully in the more northern settlements of the valley, and also in the country around St. George, to the south. Silver, gold, copper, bismuth, sulphur and coal have been discovered in the vicinity, but not in rich deposits.

PLAN
of
FORT CAMERON
Beaver City
UTAH

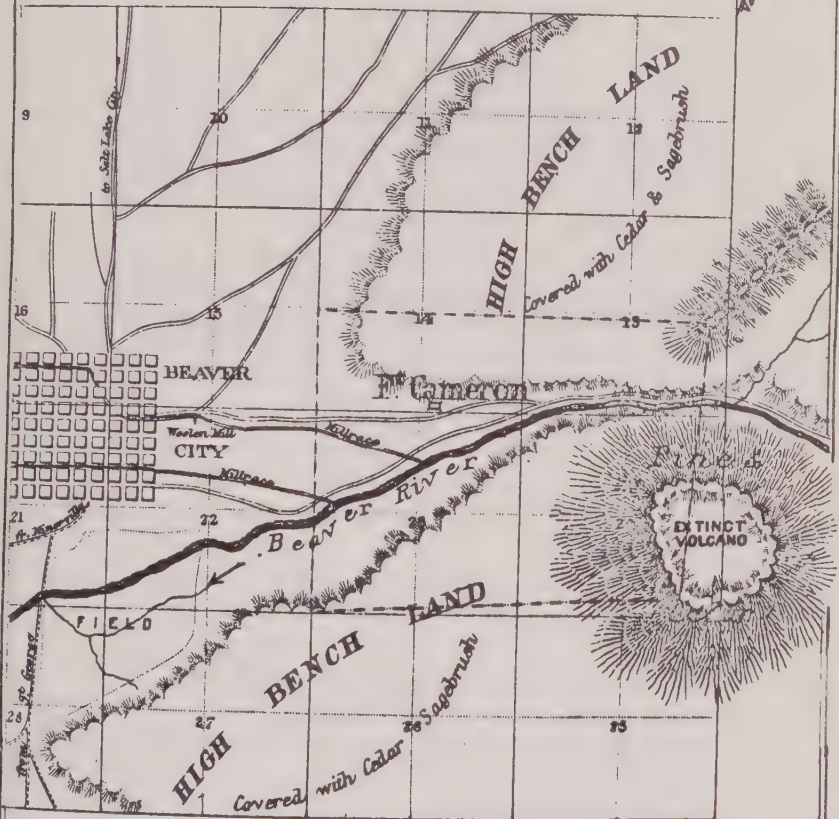


MILITARY RESERVATION of FORT CAMERON

Utah

Surveyed May 1872

by Cap. W. A. Jones Corps of Engineers



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Atmosphere very dry. Rainfall small. The prevailing winds, which are frequent and of great force, blow from the southwest and northwest. Climate healthful.

FORT HARTSUFF, NEB.

Established in September, 1874. Lat. $41^{\circ} 43'$, long. $99^{\circ} 3' 58''$. Situated on the left bank of the North Loup River. Telegraph and railroad station at Kearney, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 75 miles distant. Postoffice at the post. Omaha 270 miles distant, *via* Kearney and the U. P. R. R. Fort McPherson 90 miles to the southwest. Fort Randall 100 miles to the north.

Buildings. Quarters for one company; officers' quarters, two sets, and quarters for commanding officer; headquarters office building, storehouse, hospital, quartermaster's stables for forty horses; carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, etc. All the buildings, with the exception of the workshops, are of concrete, with board and shingle roofs, and are in excellent condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from Omaha by rail to Grand Island, thence by wagons. Water obtained from wells. Wood supplied by contract. Two months' subsistence kept on hand.

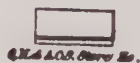
Indians. The post is about midway between the Pawnee and Sioux reservations. The Pawnees have removed to the Indian Territory.

Reservation. Declared by the President September 16, 1874. Area, 2 miles square. Wood and hay reservation declared by the President August 17, 1874. Area, 3 miles square, $113^{10}/_{100}$ acres, of which 603.38 acres were entered and titles acquired by citizens before the reservation was declared by the President.

Description of the Country, etc. The valleys in this region are exceedingly fertile. The soil is a dark vegetable mould, producing an abundance of rich grasses, and capable of highly remunerative cultivation. The uplands are rough and hilly, cut up by deep canons. Timber, consisting of cottonwood, white ash, elm, hackberry, box-elder, red willow, cedar and pine, is found along the streams and in the ravines. High winds prevail during spring and fall. Severe snow storms are frequent in the months of February and March. Climate healthful.

PLAN of FORT HARTSUFF Neb.

Cavalry Stables

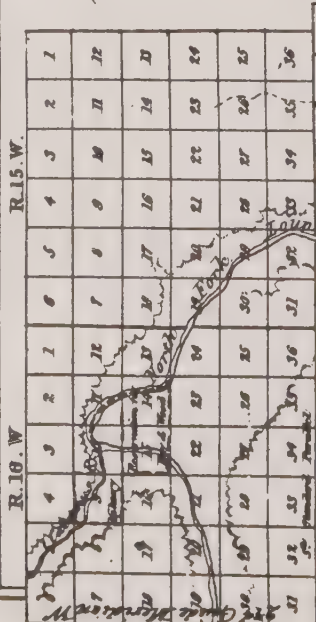


Scale



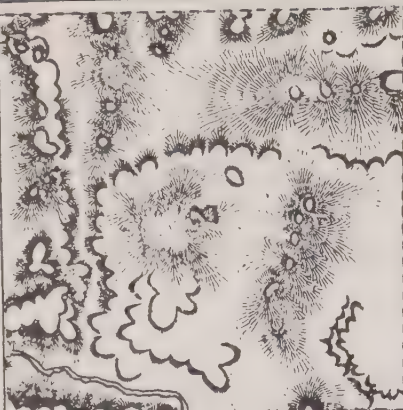
FORT & WOOD & HAY RESERVATION
of
FORT HARTSUFF

Neb.
Surveyed July 1874
by Cap. Stanton Corps Eng^r



Scale N^o 1: 1 inch to 4 miles

Scale N^o 2



N^o 2

F. Hartsuff



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE

CAMP ROBINSON, NEB.

Established in March, 1874. Lat. $42^{\circ} 42'$, long. $103^{\circ} 24'$. On the north bank of White river, 25 miles south of northern line, and 20 miles east of western line of the State of Nebraska. Postoffice at Red Cloud Agency, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Nearest telegraph station at Fort Laramie, W. T., 82 miles, and nearest railroad station at Sidney, Neb., 125 miles distant. Cheyenne, W. T., 165 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for five companies; officers' quarters, seven double sets; cavalry stable 150×30 feet; quartermaster's and commissary storehouses, two buildings, each 80×30 feet; hospital, with accommodation for twelve patients; guardhouse; bakery; offices; laundress' quarters; workshops, etc. The buildings are constructed of logs, with the exception of the officers' quarters, six sets of which are of adobe, and one of brick, with frame addition. All have shingle roofs and are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from Omaha and Cheyenne, *via* Fort Laramie. Water obtained from White river. Wood supplied by contract. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

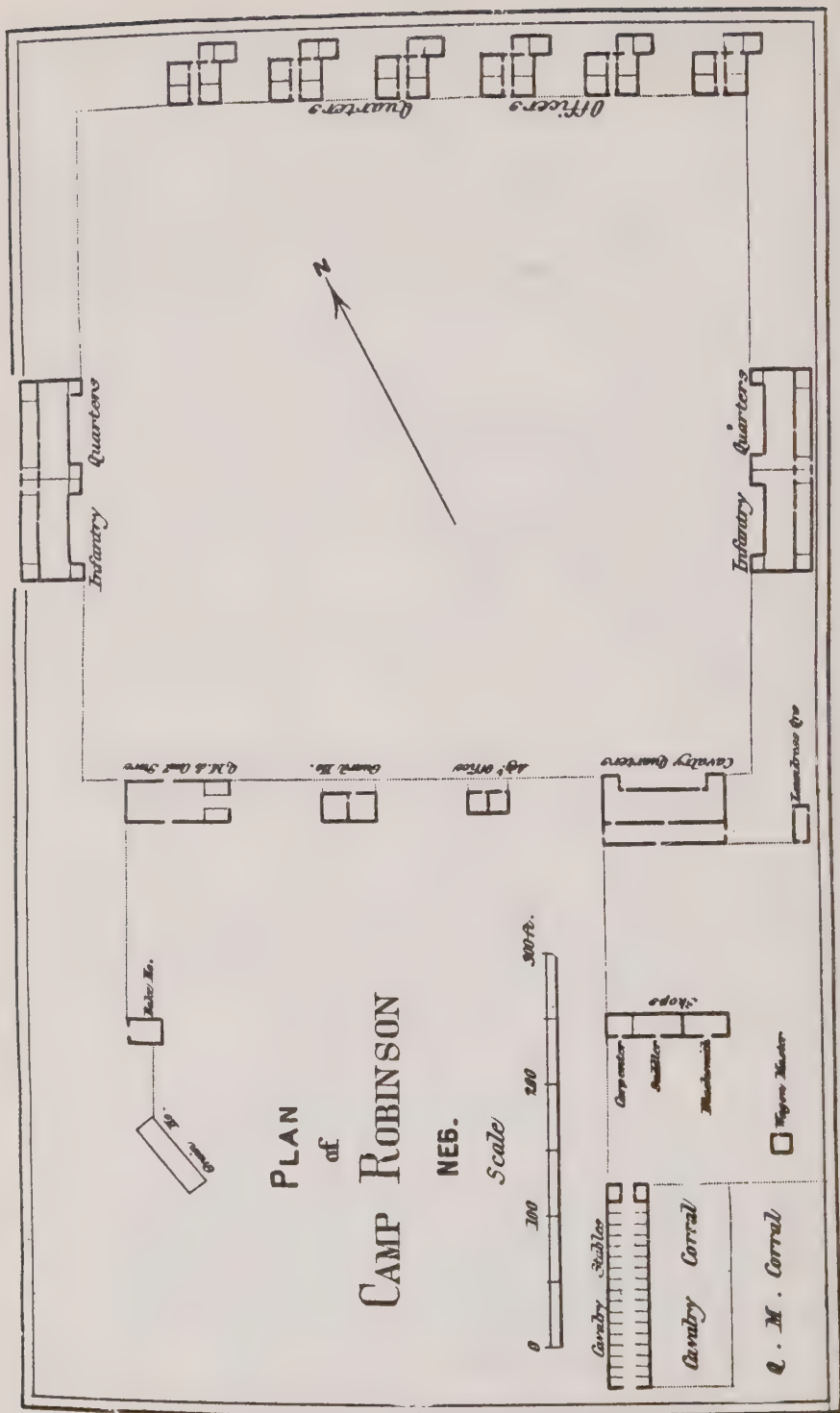
Indians. About 10,800 Ogallalla Sioux, 2,250 Northern Cheyennes and 1,820 Northern Arapahoes in the vicinity of the post and belonging to Red Cloud Agency. Disposition of chiefs and old men, friendly,—but young men disposed to be hostile.

Reservation. No reservation has been declared. One mile square is held reserved.

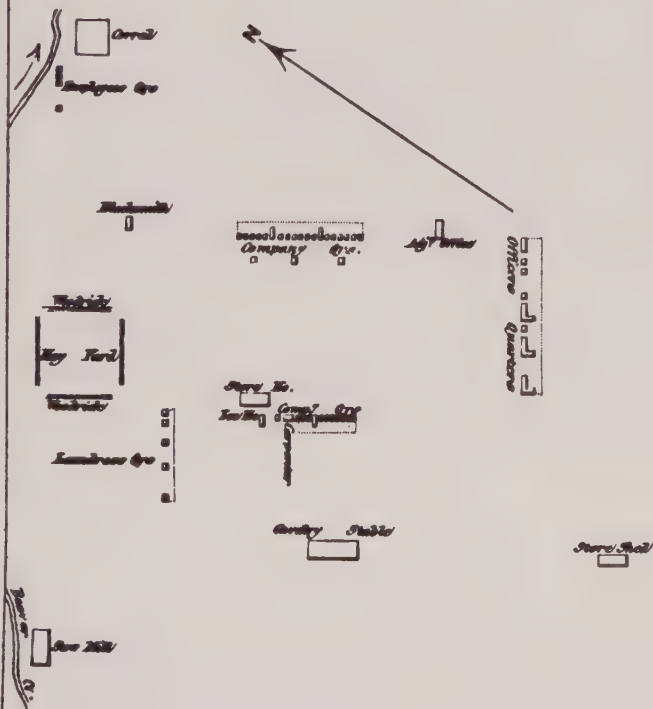
Description of Country, etc. The land in the vicinity is poor; the soil is a light sandy loam and not adapted to agriculture. Grazing good. Timber, consisting of pine and cottonwood, is plentiful but of an inferior quality.

CAMP SHERIDAN, NEB.

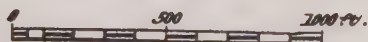
Established in September, 1874. Lat. $42^{\circ} 52'$, Long. $102^{\circ} 36'$. On the east bank of the west fork of Beaver Creek, a tributary of White river, into which it empties about 12 miles farther north. The post is about 13 miles south of the northern line of Nebraska. Postoffice at Spotted Tail Agency, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile distant. Telegraph station at Fort Laramie, 125 miles distant. Nearest railroad station at Sidney, Neb., 167 miles distant. Camp Robinson 43 miles to the southwest. Cheyenne 216 miles distant.



PLAN of CAMP SHERIDAN NEB.



Scale



DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Buildings. Quarters for three companies; officers' quarters, seven sets, balloon frame lined with brick or adobe, and shingle roofs; quartermaster's storehouse, balloon frame, not lined, and shingled roof; commissary storehouse, built of logs; temporary hospital, balloon frame filled with brick, and shingled roof; saw mill, carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, frame with board roof; guard house, temporary building of logs; corral built of pickets, with sheds for stabling, etc. All the buildings are new and in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from Omaha to Sidney by rail, thence by wagon *via* Camp Robinson; and from Cheyenne depot by wagon *via* Fort Laramie and Camp Robinson. Water is hauled in barrels from Beaver creek. Wood supplied by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The Indians in the vicinity are the Brule Sioux at Spotted Tail Agency, numbering about 8,000. Disposition, at present, friendly.

Reservation. No reservation has been declared. An area of about $2\frac{3}{4}$ square miles is held reserved.

Description of Country, etc. The country to the east, south and west is high rolling ground, intersected by deep canons, in which are pine, and in some cottonwood, ash and elm. To the north the valley of Beaver creek opens out, with a rapid descent to White river. Grazing not very good. In places, vegetables and grain can be raised. The climate is good but rather dry.

FORT HALL, IDAHO.

Established in May, 1870. Lat. $43^{\circ} 3'$, long. $112^{\circ} 7'$. Situated in Lincoln Valley on the northeastern portion of the Shoshone and Bannock Indian reservation. Postoffice at Corbett's station, 12 miles distant. The nearest railroad station is at Franklin, I. T., 100 miles to the south. Corinne, Utah, on the Central Pacific railroad, 140 miles due south. Telegraph office at post. Fort Bridger 150 miles southeast.

Buildings. Quarters for one company. Officers' quarters, four sets; commissary and quartermaster's storerooms, one building 30×100 ; hospital; guard house; bakery; corral and stable 100×150 ; offices; laundress' quarters; workshop, etc. Frame and log buildings, all in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and commissary stores are furnished from Omaha and Cheyenne by rail to Franklin, present terminus of

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Utah Northern railroad, and thence by wagons. Water obtained from springs near post. Wood, forage and fresh beef supplied by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The Indians in the vicinity are the Shoshones (Boise Snakes) and Bannocks, from the agency at Ross Fork, about 17 miles from the post. They number about 1,300, and are friendly and peaceably disposed.

Reservation. Declared by the President October, 12, 1870. Area, 1 square mile.

Description of Country, etc. The valley is well sheltered from the winds by the surrounding hills; is fertile and grassy; affords excellent grazing; and, with irrigation, yields good crops of cereals, vegetables, &c. Timber is very scarce; a stunted growth of pine and cedar is found in isolated spots on the foot hills. Red sandstone, considered suitable for building, is found a mile east of the post. The climate is generally pleasant, though subject to wide ranges in temperature.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

EMBRACING THE

States of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas,
and Territories of Colorado, New Mex-
ico and Indian Territory, and the
Post of Fort Elliot, Texas.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

THE Department of the Missouri was created November 9, 1861, and Major General H. W. Halleck assigned to the command. It retained its designation until March 11, 1862, when it was merged into the Department of the Mississippi.

On September 19, 1862, it was re-established, and Major General S. R. Curtis assigned to command.

The Department since that time has been commanded by the following named officers, the date preceding their names being the date when they formally assumed command:

September 24, 1862; Major General S. R. Curtis.
May 24, 1863, Major General John M. Schofield.
January 30, 1864, Major General W. S. Rosecrans.
December 9, 1864, Major General G. M. Dodge.
July 21, 1865, Major General John Pope.
August 20, 1866, Major General W. S. Hancock.
September 12, 1867, Major General P. H. Sheridan.
September 13, 1867, Brevet Major General A. J. Smith.
March 2, 1868, Major General P. H. Sheridan.
March 20, 1869, Major General John M. Schofield.
May 3, 1870, Brigadier General John Pope, the present commander.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

POSTS.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

Established in 1827. Lat. $39^{\circ} 21'$, long. $94^{\circ} 54' 54''$. On the right bank of the Missouri river, about two miles above Leavenworth city. Postoffice, railroad station, telegraph station and steamboat landing at the post. This post is the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, and a supply depot.

Buildings. Quarters for six companies, band and non-commissioned staff, five frame buildings and one brick, with necessary out-buildings; officers' quarters, seven frame buildings and one brick, two story; post headquarters building, brick, one story; hospital, ten rooms, two story brick; guard house built of stone; post school and chapel, one story stone building; storehouse, bakery, laundress' quarters, workshops, etc., frame buildings; stable, frame, eighty stalls. Department headquarters building, and buildings of the supply depot, consist of thirteen frame buildings as quarters and offices; three storehouses built of stone, three story, 100×40 feet each, and two frame stables of seventy-eight stalls each, one of eighty-one stalls and one of 63 stalls; in use by depot and post quartermasters. All the buildings in fair condition.

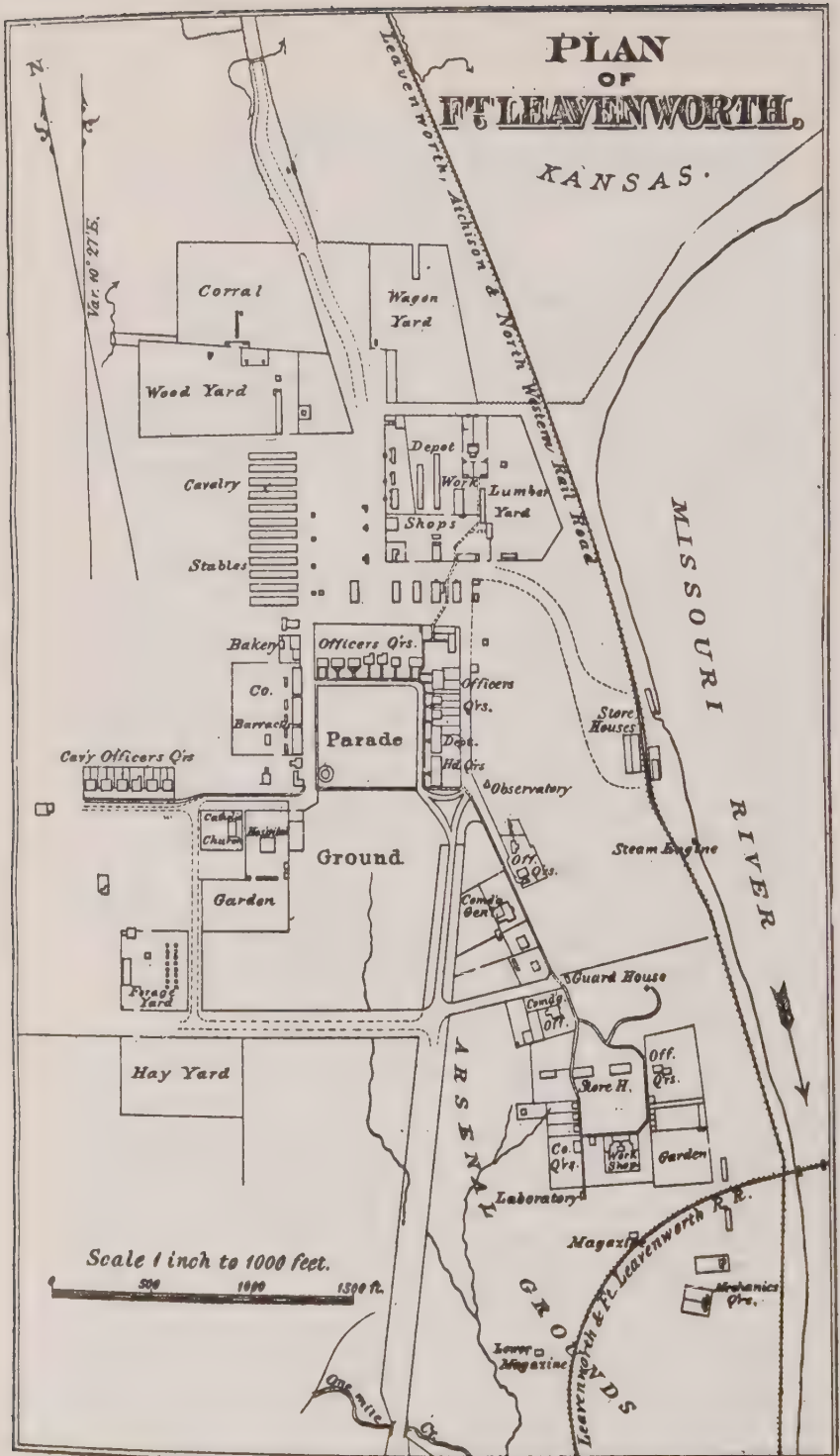
Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at the post; water is obtained from the Missouri river by means of a steam pump, and by cisterns at the quarters; wood supplied by contract.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. Declared by the President October 10, 1854. Area, about ten square miles.

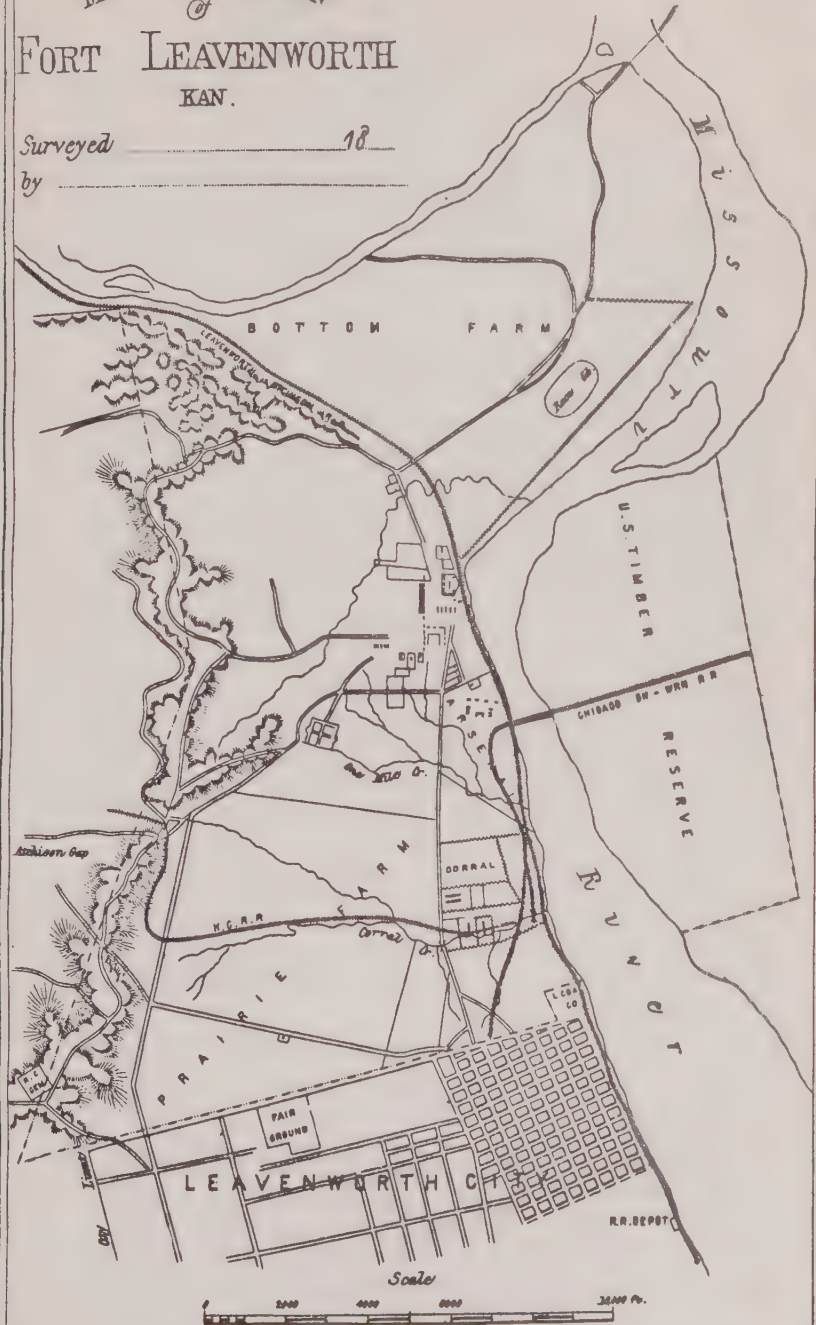
Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is well adapted to agriculture; the soil is rich and well watered, and yields fine crops of corn, wheat, and all the productions of the temperate zone; grass excellent. The principal timber is the hard wood and cottonwood. Climate subject to sudden changes of temperature. Mean temperature about 51° F. The prevailing winds are from the south. Country well settled. A coal mine is on the reservation just north of Leavenworth city, which is being successfully worked by a company who have been granted the right to exclusive mining privileges, by Congress, for all coal or other minerals underlying the military reservation.

PLAN OF FT LEAVENWORTH. KANSAS.



MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT LEAVENWORTH
KAN.

Surveyed _____ 18__
by _____



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

FORT RILEY, KANSAS.

Established in 1852. Lat. $39^{\circ} 4' 20''$, long. $96^{\circ} 47'$. On the left bank of the Kansas River, at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican Forks. Postoffice and station of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at the post. Telegraph station at Junction City, three miles distant. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 133 miles, and Kansas City, Mo., 137 miles distant by rail.

Buildings. Quarters for six companies, six buildings, 88×40 feet; gun sheds for four batteries of light artillery; officers' quarters, six buildings, 60×40 feet; chaplain's quarters, 43×40 feet; hospital, 57×40 feet, for forty-nine patients; guard house, 43×20 feet; all substantial stone buildings of two stories; chapel, one story stone; magazine, brick; two store houses, 149×40 feet, inferior frame structures; one store house, 119×18 feet, substantial, one-story stone building; five stables, 257×38 feet, 94 stalls, built of stone; two corrals, 277×277 feet, one with stables and one open, built of stone. Miscellaneous buildings, viz.: forage house, office, employes' quarters, bakery, laundress' quarters, blacksmith shops, saddler's and carpenter shops, etc., in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished principally from depot at Fort Leavenworth. Hay and grain obtained in the vicinity, under contract. Water supplied from the river by means of water wagons, from cisterns at the principal buildings, and from wells at the post. Wood furnished by contract. Four months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity. Indian reservation at Council Grove, about 30 miles distant.

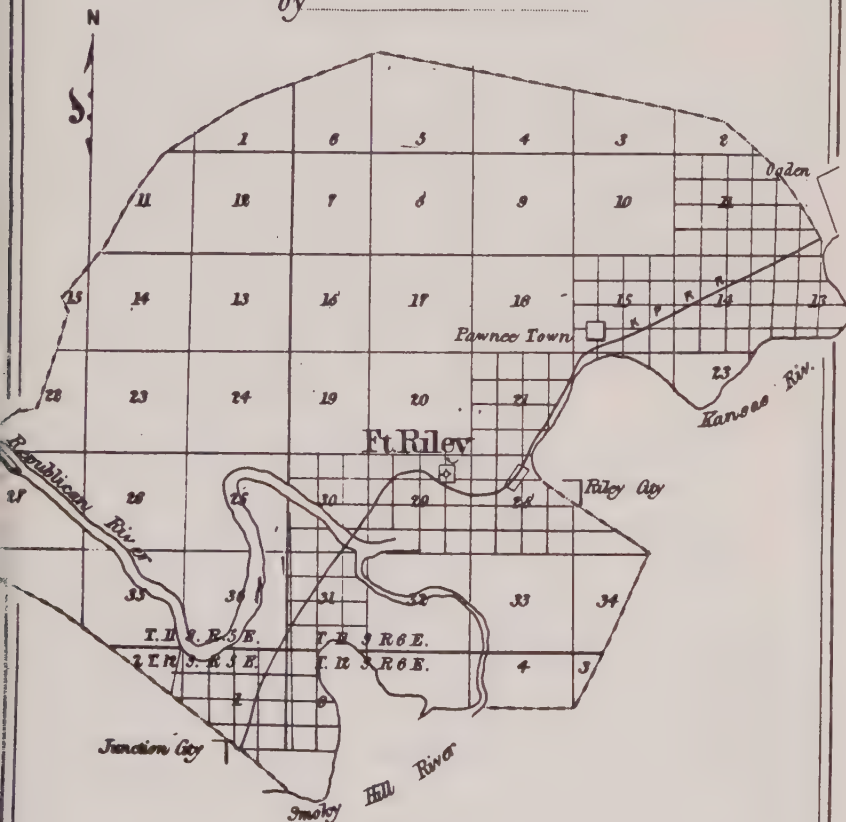
Reservation. Declared by the President, May 5, 1855. Reduced as per act of March 2, 1867. Area, about nineteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine acres.

Description of Country, etc. The valley of the Kansas at this point has a width of about three miles. The bottom lands are very fertile and well watered. There are several gardens under cultivation at the post. Many varieties of grass, of good quality, grow well. Timber scarce and only useful as fuel. The climate, although subject to great and sudden variations of temperature, is healthy. In summer, owing to the dryness of the atmosphere, the heat is not oppressive. The winter months are pleasant, and there is little snow-fall. During March and the fall months, winds prevail. Settlements are being rapidly made.

MILITARY RESERVATION of FORT RILEY

KAN

Surveyed _____ 18__
by _____



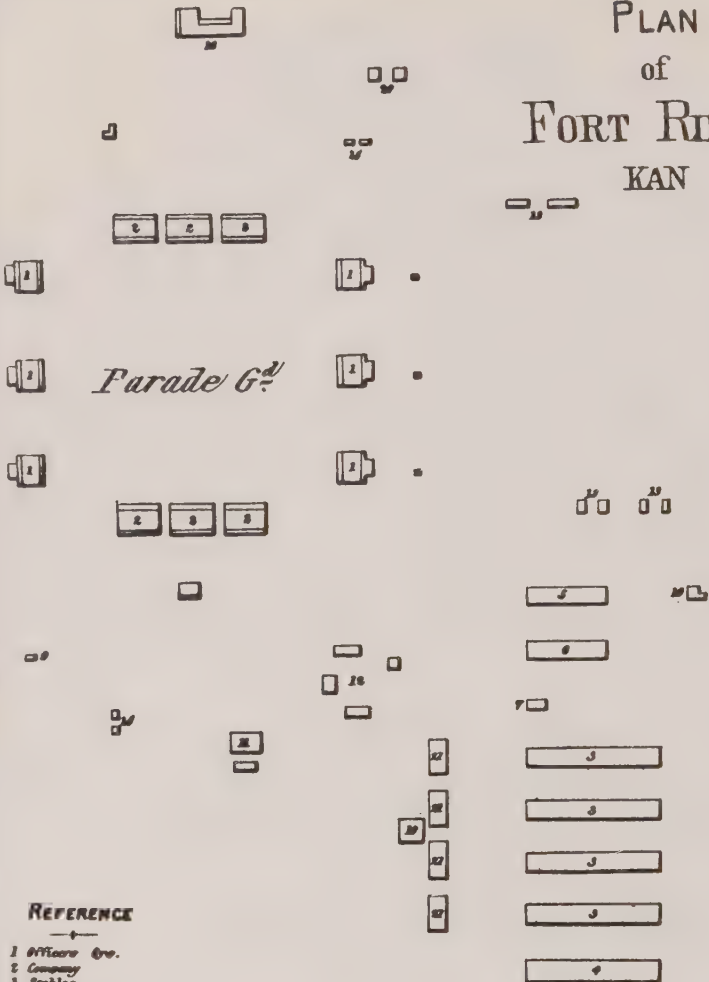
Scale



Note

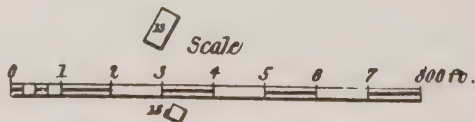
Area of Republican Bridge Co's Land	3928.06 A.
" " Fort Riley Mil " Reservation" as reduced	3336.65 "
" " " " " " as reduced	23915 "
" " " " " " as reduced	19699 22 "

PLAN of FORT RILEY KAN



REFERENCE

- 1 Officers Qr.
- 2 Company
- 3 Stables
- 4 U. S. Stable
- 5 U. S. Store Rm.
- 6 U. S. .
- 7 Engineer Bldg.
- 8 Guard
- 9 Magazine
- 10 Blacksmith Shop
- 11 Sentries Store
- 12 Work Shop
- 13 Laundry Qr.
- 14 Ordnance Bldg.
- 15 Office & Over for Key Scale
- 16 Hospital
- 17 Band Rm.
- 18 Sink
- 19 Bakery
- 20 Ice Rm.
- 21 Gun Shop



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

FORT DODGE, KANSAS.

Established in 1864. Lat. $37^{\circ} 45'$, long. $99^{\circ} 58'$. On the left bank of the Arkansas River, 81 miles southwest of Hays City, Kan., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Telegraph station at post. Nearest postoffice and railroad station at Dodge city, five miles to the west, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. The Arkansas River is not navigable at this point. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 370 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for three companies, two stone and one adobe building; officers' quarters, one stone, four frame and one adobe; hospital, built of stone, with twelve beds; guard house, offices; store houses, two, 130×30 feet each, one story, built of stone; corrals, with accommodations for two hundred animals. All the buildings are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by rail to Dodge City, thence by wagons. Water obtained from the Arkansas River and several wells. Wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence usually kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. Declared by the President, June 22, 1868. Area, about sixty-eight square miles.

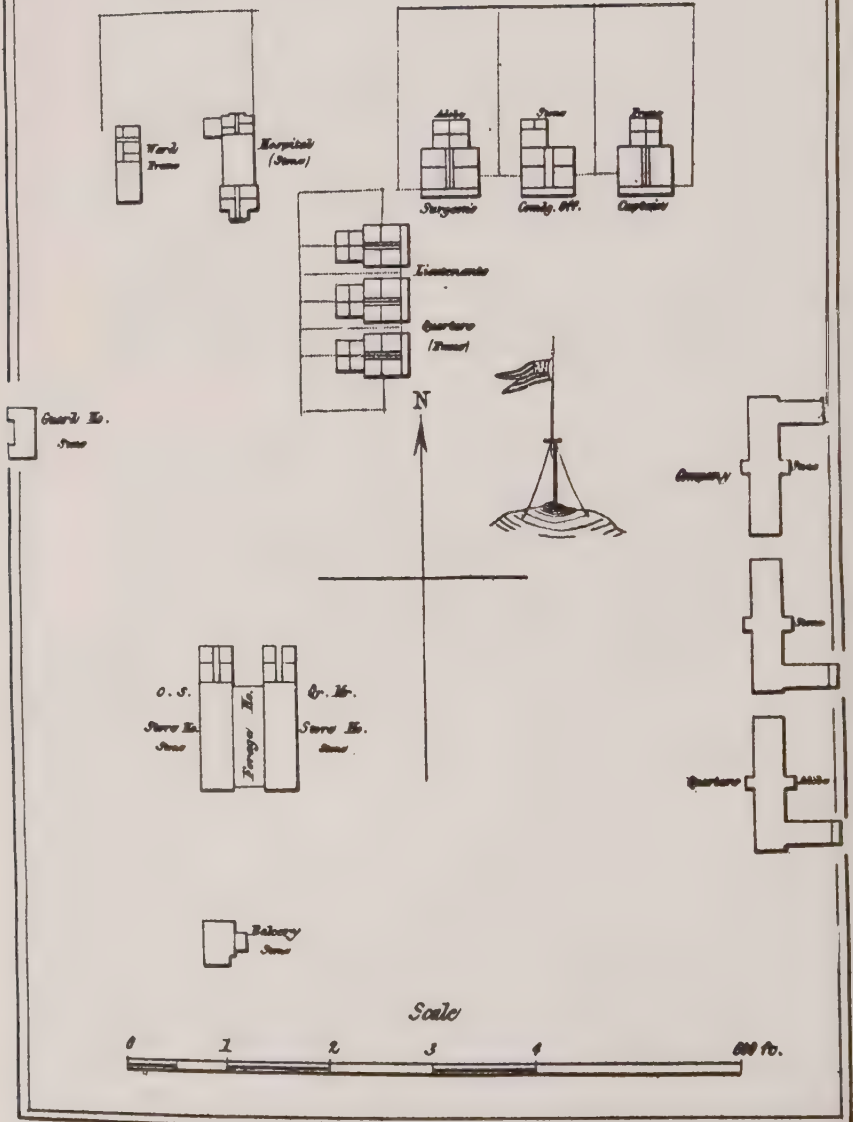
Description of Country, etc. The land in the vicinity is sterile and unproductive, and gardens are a failure. The meadow lands on the right and left of the post and on the opposite side of the river furnish excellent grazing. No timber is found within twenty miles. The river rises in June and continues high until the middle of August; extreme rise, about four feet, when it is not fordable. Owing to the character of the banks, a permanent ferry is not possible. Stone quarry within twelve miles. The climate is dry, with an average temperature of about 56° F. High winds prevail. No settlements of any importance near.

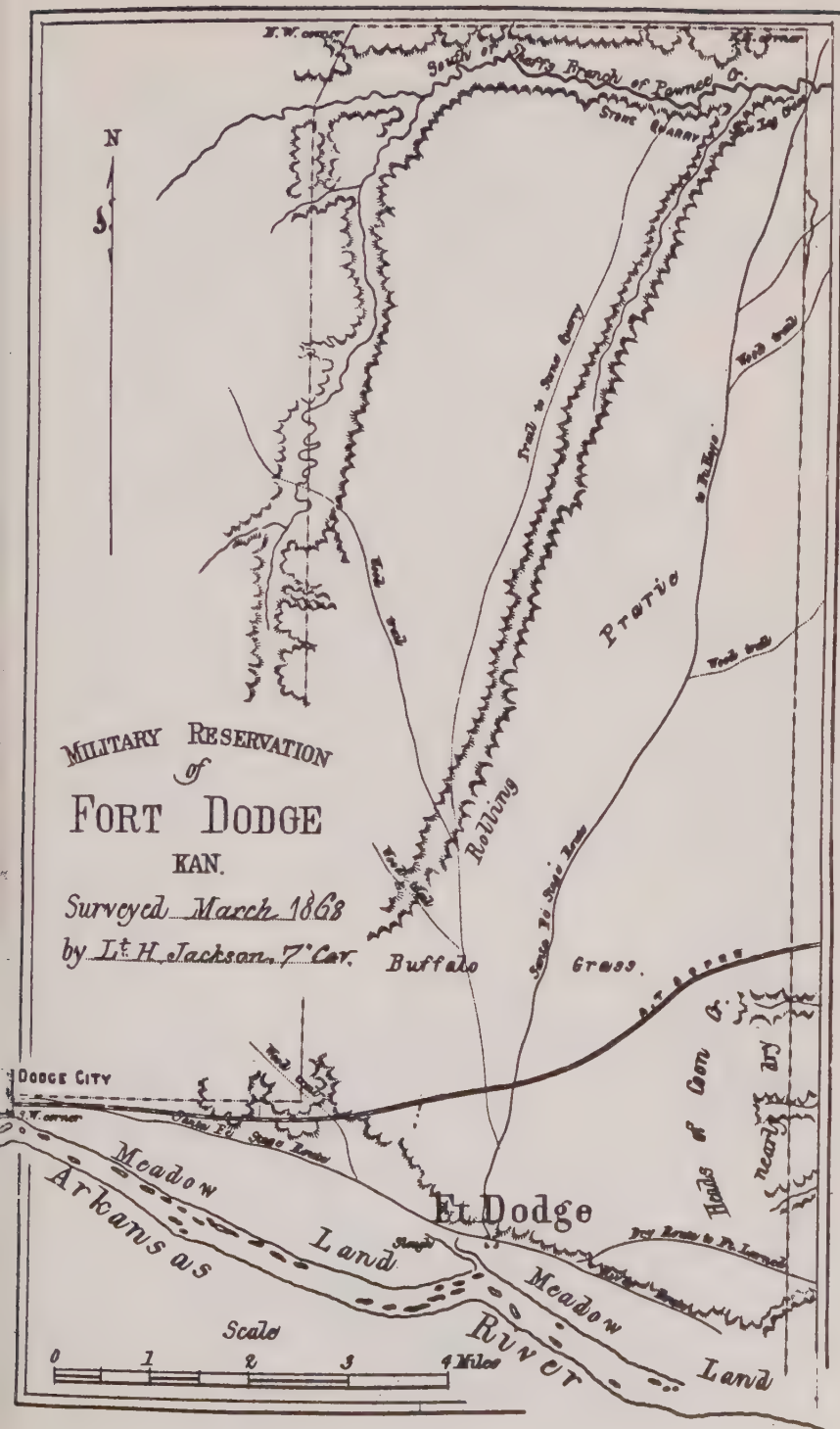
FORT HARKER, KANSAS.

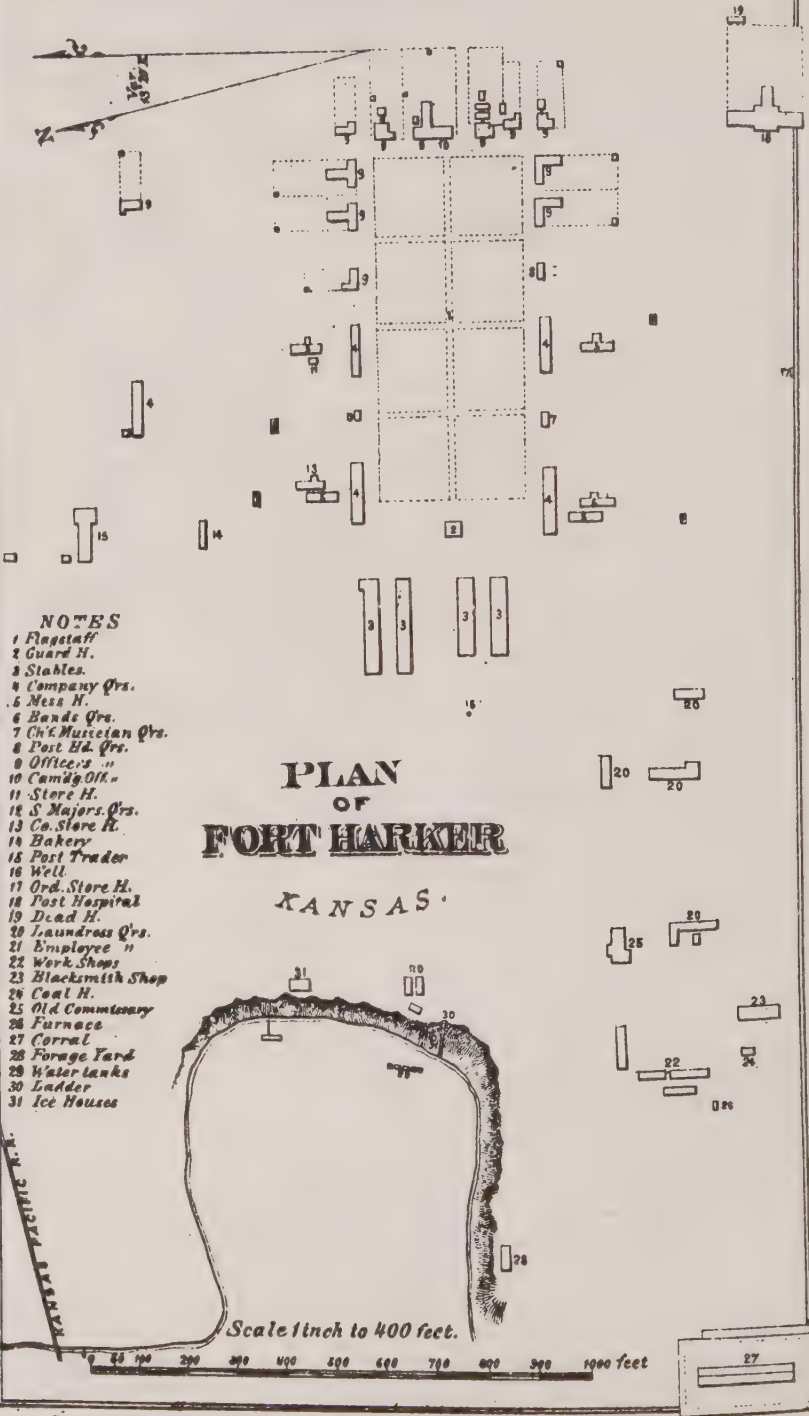
(In charge of a Quartermaster's Agent.)

Established December 2, 1865. Lat. $38^{\circ} 40'$, long. $98^{\circ} 10'$. Upon an open prairie, within a mile of the Smoky Hill River. Postoffice, telegraph, and station of the Kansas Pacific Railroad at the post. Ellsworth, the nearest town, four miles distant. Junction City 90 miles, and Fort Leavenworth 218 miles by rail.

PLAN of FORT DODGE KAN.







DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies, two sets of frame and two of log buildings, the latter in poor condition; officers' quarters, three sets built of stone and four sets frame buildings, in good condition; hospital, built of stone; guard house, built of stone; store houses, two, frame, in good condition; four huts in poor condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from the depot at Fort Leavenworth by rail. Water supplied from two springs at the post. Wood furnished by contract. Four months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. Declared by the President, November 3, 1866. Area, sixteen square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country generally is rolling prairie; the land is nearly all arable and very fertile; it is well watered by rivers, streams and abundant springs. The soil is a very rich, sandy loam. Grain of all kinds can be raised, but the climate and soil is better adapted to small grains, particularly wheat, barley, oats, etc. There are two gardens at the post, and the raising of vegetables has been very successful. The country is covered with wild grass, and affords good grazing. The cottonwood, elm, hackberry, box elder, ash, oak and black walnut are the chief timbers, which are found only along the rivers and about the small streams. It is found that as the prairie fires are stopped timber begins to spring up and grow. Streams usually rise about May; they are easily forded excepting during an unusual fall of rain. The climate is very healthy and dry, and free from malaria or fever and ague. Mean temperature about 51°. The country is being settled, and in many places may be found flourishing villages.

FORT HAYS, KAN.

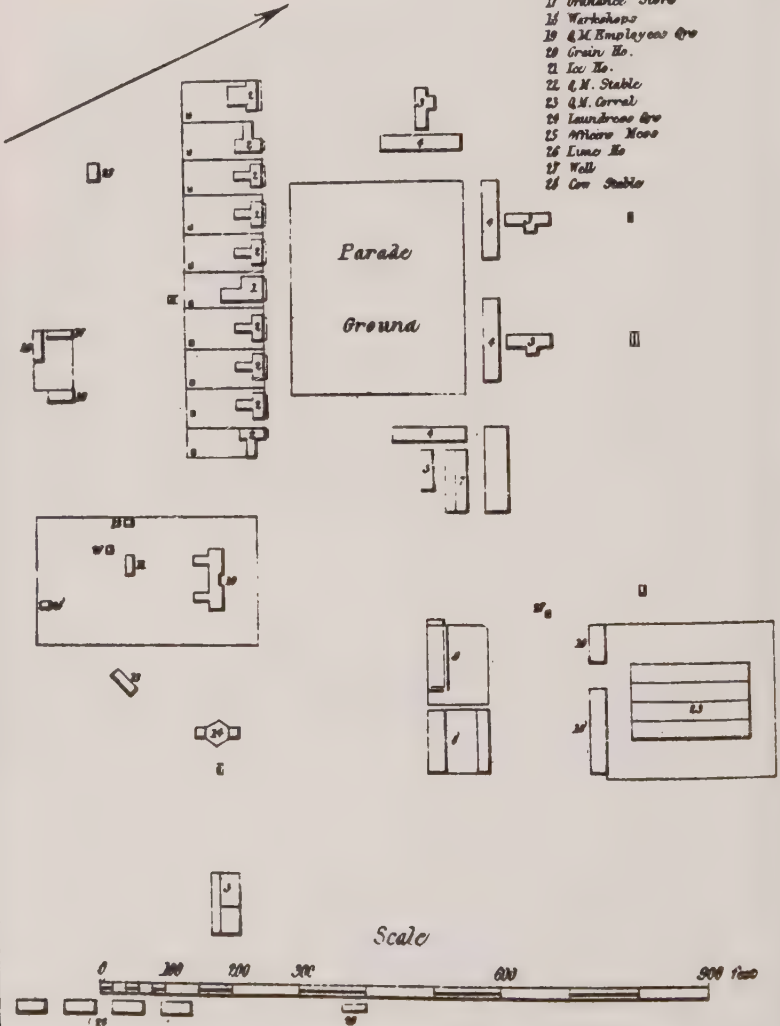
Established June 22, 1867. Lat. 38° 52', long. 99° 20' 57''. In the central part of the State of Kansas, about a quarter of a mile from Big Creek, a branch of the Smoky Hill Fork of the Kansas river. Postoffice, telegraph and railroad station at Hays City, half a mile distant, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 289 miles distant, by Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Buildings. Quarters for four hundred men; officers' quarters, six sets, and one double building, each with wings; commanding officers' quarters; offices; hospital; band quarters; post chapel; quarters for ordnance sergeant and commissary sergeant; storehouses, two; all the foregoing are frame buildings with shingle roofs; guard house,

PLAN of FORT HAYS KAN.

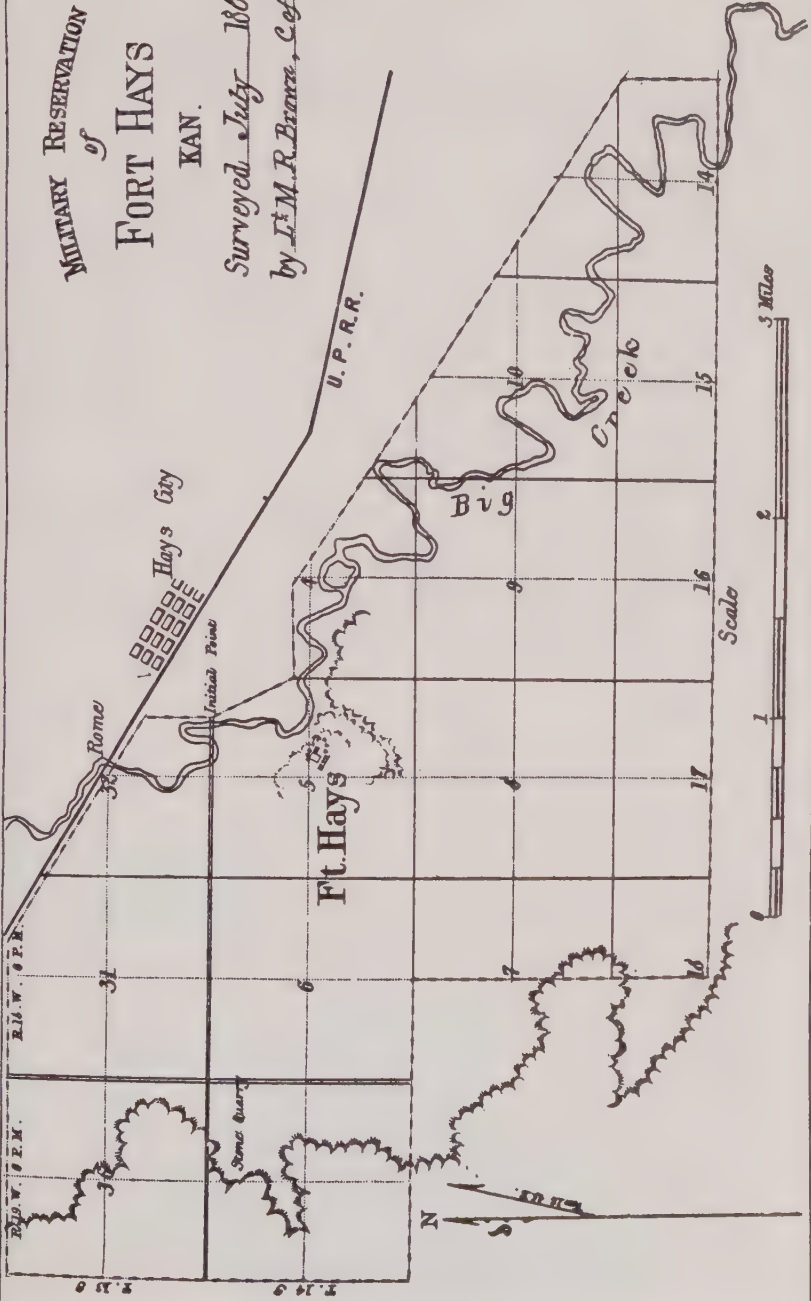
REFERENCE

- 1 Comdg. Officer
- 2 Officers Qrs
- 3 G. Mass Wash. Ho. & Kitchen
- 4 Company Quarters
- 5 Traders Store
- 6 Cavalry Stable
- 7 C. S. Store Ho.
- 8 Q. M. Store Ho.
- 9 Q. M. Office
- 10 Hospital
- 11 Hospital Stewards Qrs.
- 12 Road Ho.
- 13 Bakery
- 14 Hd. Qrs.
- 15 Guard Ho.
- 16 Saw Mill
- 17 Ordnance Store
- 18 Workshops
- 19 Q. M. Employeas Qrs
- 20 Grain Ho.
- 21 Ice Ho.
- 22 Q. M. Stable
- 23 Q. M. Corral
- 24 Laundry Qrs
- 25 Officers Mess
- 26 Lumber Ho
- 27 Well
- 28 Com. Stable



MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT HAYS
KAN.

Surveyed July 1867
by Lt M. R. Beane, Capt Byrnes



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

new, built of stone. The following are stockade buildings with shingle roofs, viz: Post headquarters and library, guard house, bakery, granary, workshops; cavalry stables for one troop; post stables for 350 animals; laundress' quarters, etc. The buildings generally are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished principally from depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., also from depots at St. Louis, Mo., and Jeffersonville, Ind. Water obtained from Big Creek by means of water wagon, and from wells at post. Wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. No Indians in the immediate vicinity. Pawnees occasionally range south of the post during the hunting season.

Reservation. Declared by the President August 28, 1868. Area, about twelve square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is not adapted to agriculture. Attempts to raise crops have been made, but without success. Timber is found only along the water courses, and is very scarce; it consists of elm and cottonwood, the elm being the principal tree. The climate is dry, and very changeable, with extremes of heat and cold; strong winds prevail the greater part of the year. Average temperature about 48° F. Locality healthy.

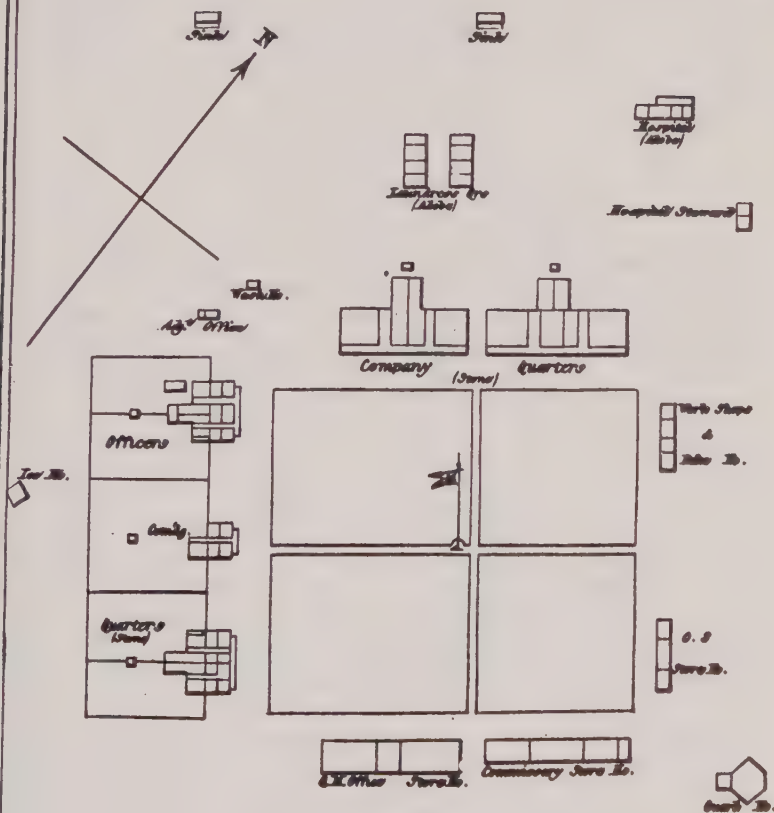
FORT LARNED, KANSAS.

Established in 1858. Lat. 38° 10', long. 99° 12'. On the right bank of Pawnee Fork, about eight miles from its confluence with the Arkansas river. Postoffice at the post; railroad station and telegraph office at Larned Station, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, seven miles distant. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 304 miles distant. Fort Hays 50 miles to the north.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies; officers' quarters, three sets, built of sandstone, in good condition; hospital in one of the company quarters; guard house, 57×40 feet; quartermaster's storehouse 157½×42 feet; commissary storehouses, two, 153×30 feet and 82½×20 feet respectively; workshops, bakery; all sandstone buildings; laundress' quarters, ice house, etc.; corral for 150 animals.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Fort Leavenworth, St. Louis, and Jeffersonville, Ind., by rail to Larned, Kan., thence by wagons to post. Water obtained from Pawnee Creek and from wells at the post; wood furnished by contract. Four months' subsistence kept on hand.

PLAN of FORT LARNED KAN.



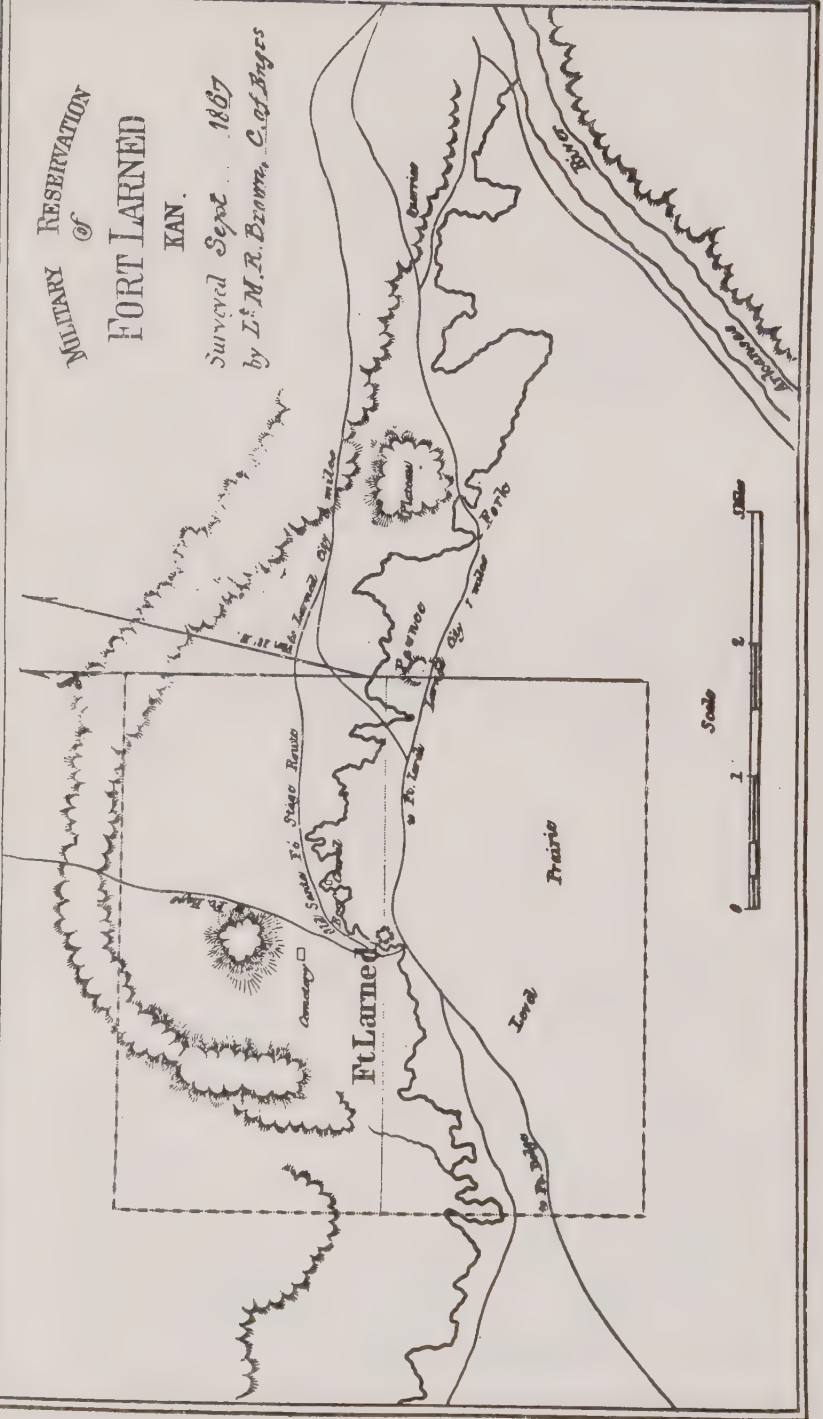
MILITARY RESERVATION OF

FORT LARNED

KAN.

Surveyed Sept. 1867

by L. M. R. Brown, C. of Eng'rs



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. Declared by the President, January 3, 1868. Area, sixteen square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is a rolling prairie, with poor soil and not adapted to agriculture; gardens have proved repeated failures. The land is well watered, but not well timbered; a few ash, elm and cottonwood trees grow along the water courses; grass good. Streams rise in the spring, and at intervals during the rainy season (which ordinarily lasts from the first of June to the end of August), when they are not fordable. Climate mild; average temperature—winter, 44° ; summer, 70° . Locality healthy.

FORT WALLACE, KANSAS.

Established in 1866. Lat. $38^{\circ} 55'$, long. $101^{\circ} 35'$. On the left bank of the Smoky Hill River, three miles east of the junction of Pond Creek. Postoffice at the post; Wallace station, with telegraph office, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, two miles northwest of the post. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 420 miles distant by rail. The Smoky Hill River runs about 800 yards south of the post.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies, two frame and two stone buildings, in fair condition; commanding officer's quarters, and seven sets of officers' quarters, built of frame, in poor condition; hospital in one of the company quarters, moved to the site of the hospital destroyed by fire in 1872; guard house, built of stone, in good condition; magazine; store houses, two, built of stone, in good condition; stables, granary, offices, etc.

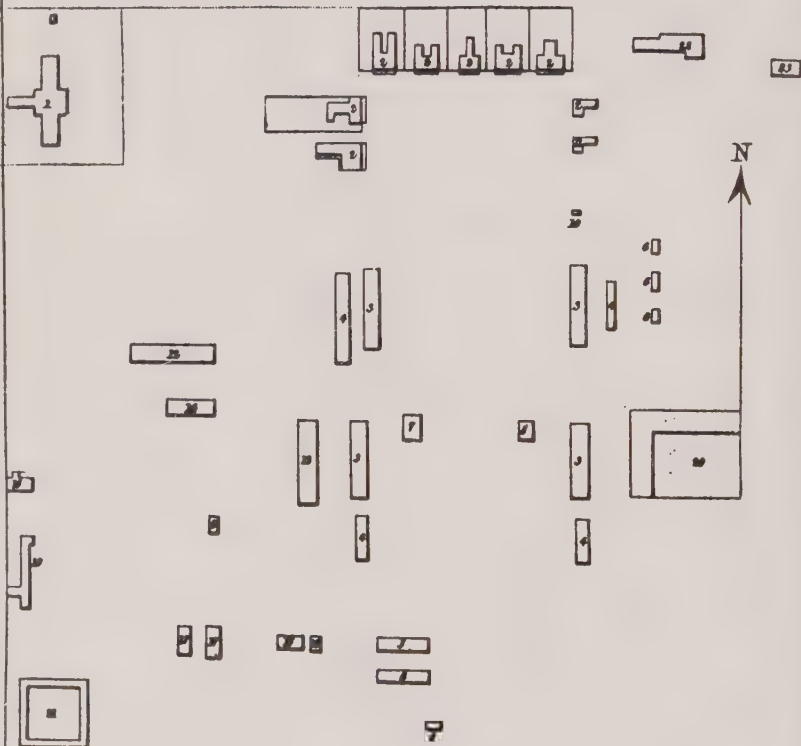
Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at Fort Leavenworth by rail. Water is obtained from the Smoky Hill River; wood, furnished by contract. Four months' subsistence usually kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. Declared by the President, August 28, 1868. Area, about fourteen square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country generally is rolling prairie, covered with buffalo grass; the soil is good, but unproductive, for want of sufficient rains. To the north and west the land is well watered by the Smoky Hill River and its branches. There is no timber within sixty miles. Streams rise rapidly after heavy rains in summer, and are fordable. The climate is changeable, and strong winds prevail the greater portion of the year. Average temperature about 52° . Locality healthy.

PLAN of FORT WALLACE KAN.



REFERENCE

- 1 Hospital / Barracks
- 2 Officers Qu.
- 3 Company Qu.
- 4 Mess H.
- 5 Band Qu.
- 6 Livery Qu.
- 7 Guard H.
- 8 Magazine
- 9 Flagstaff
- 10 Sanitary
- 11 Adjutant's Office
- Wallace Station Lumber
- Store H. W.

- 12 Dr. Mr. Office & Store H.
- 13 Gun. ...
- 14 Forage H.
- 15 Bakery
- 16 Butcher Shop
- 17 Ice H.
- 18 Blacksmith Shop
- 19 Wheelwright & Saddler S.
- 20 Stable & Corral
- 21 Corral
- 22 Traders Store
- 23 Dr. Mr. Store H. rental
- from S. M. Tucker / removed

Scale

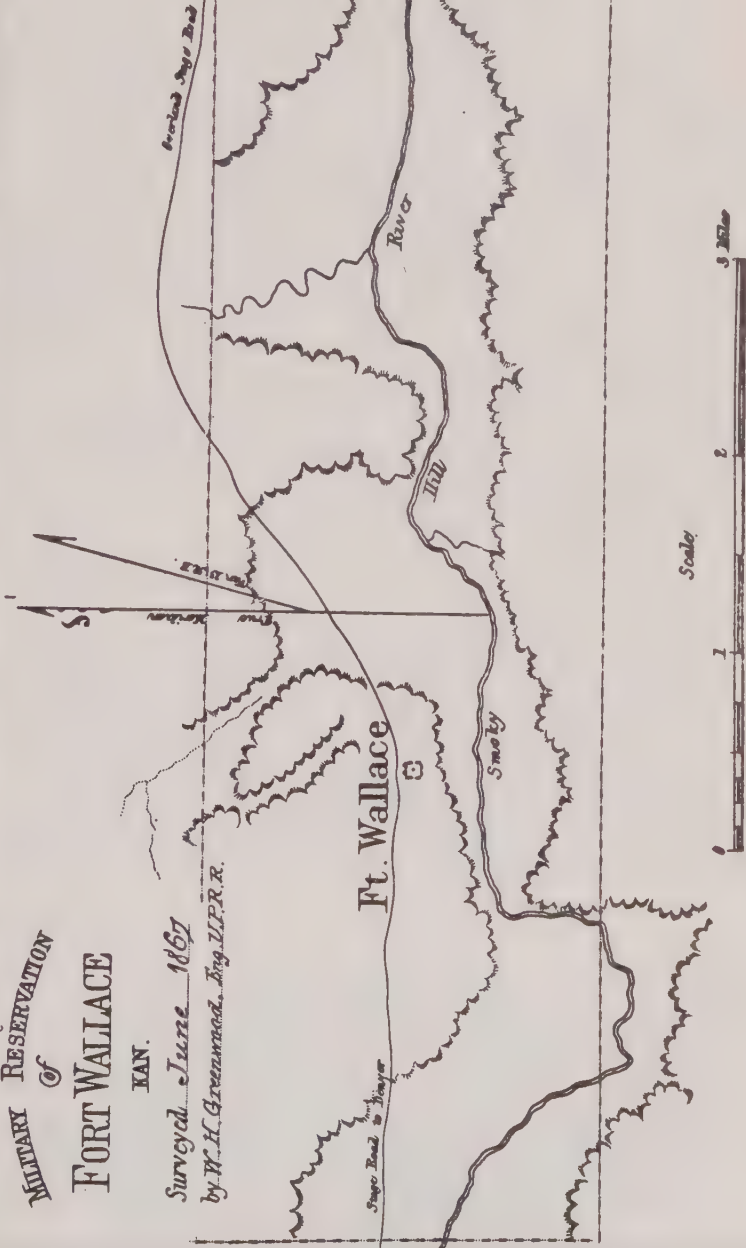


MILITARY RESERVATION OF FORT WALLACE

KAN.

Surveyed June 1867

by W. H. Greenwood, Eng. U.P.R.R.



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

(Abandoned April 16, 1873.)

Established October, 1869, as headquarters for troops operating in south-eastern Kansas. Lat. $37^{\circ} 40'$, long. $94^{\circ} 45'$ (approximate.) Postoffice, telegraph and railroad ("Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf," "Missouri Pacific" and "Missouri, Kansas and Texas") stations in the town of Fort Scott. Kansas City 100 miles, and Fort Leavenworth 128 miles distant by rail.

Buildings. Frame buildings, erected by the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Co., at Dry Wood Creek, Limestone and Columbus, Kan., on the line of railroad, as quarters for three companies of troops. Supplies stored in a brick building in the town of Fort Scott. No government buildings.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at Fort Leavenworth, *via* Missouri Pacific, and Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroads. Forage for stock, fresh beef, and coal and wood purchased in open market in the vicinity. Water supplied by labor of the troops at the several camps.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

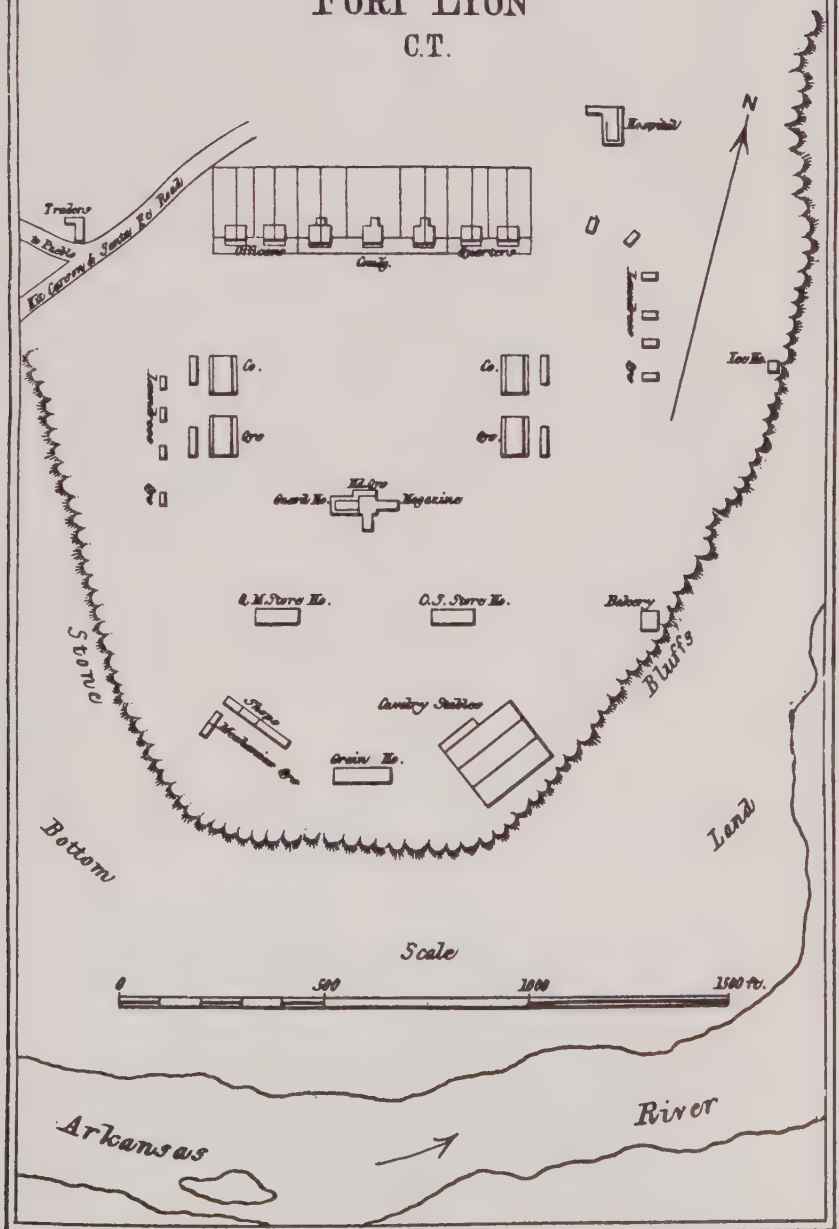
Reservation. No land held reserved. Land claimed under Spanish and Mexican land grants.

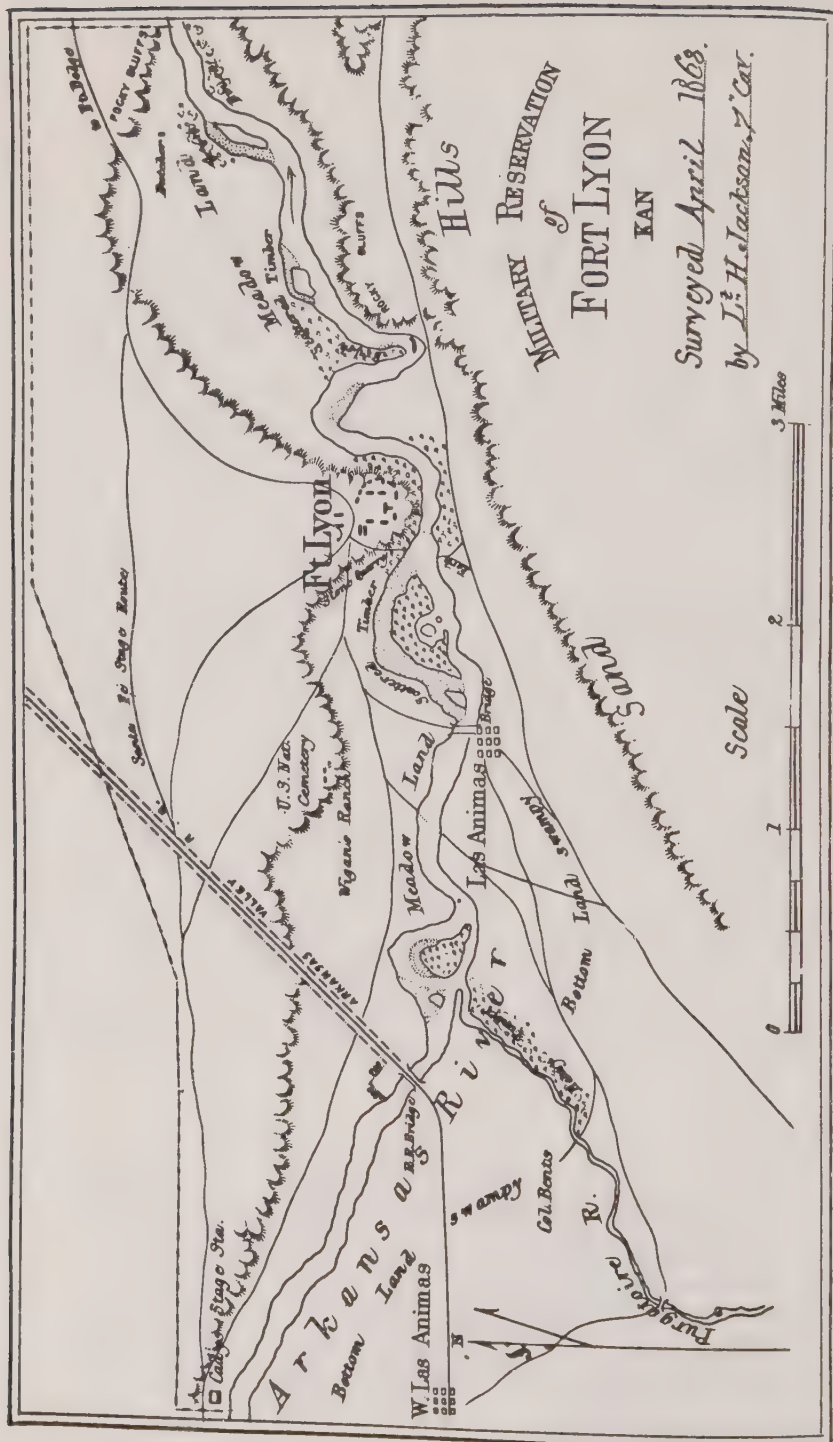
Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is rolling prairie, very fertile, well watered, and its agricultural resources good. All the cereals, fruit, and grass grow well and abundantly. Timber of nearly all kinds grow along the streams, but not to any extent. The streams are generally fordable. Climate, temperate; summer frequently hot and dry, and the winters generally short and open. Malarial diseases prevail, and the health of the locality is not considered very good. The country is tolerably well settled, and there are numerous flour and saw mills in the vicinity.

FORT LYON, C. T.

Established June, 1867. Lat. $38^{\circ} 8'$, long. $103^{\circ} 13'$. On the left bank of the Arkansas River, two and a half miles below the Purgatory River. Postoffice at the post. Las Animas, a small town on the opposite bank of the river, one mile distant. Nearest telegraph and railroad station at Fort Lyon station, on the Arkansas Valley branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, two miles distant. Fort Leavenworth, *via* Kit Carson, 543 miles distant.

PLAN of FORT LYON C.T.





DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Buildings. Quarters for three hundred and twenty men, four buildings, 100×34 feet each, two of which are built of sandstone and two of adobe; officers' quarters, seven adobe buildings, one and a half stories, containing twelve sets; headquarters building, hospital, guard house, magazine, chapel, bakery; stables for three troops of cavalry; store houses, two, built of stone, each 100×40 feet; laundress' quarters, workshops, granary, corral, etc. All the buildings are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by rail. Water obtained from the Arkansas River by means of wagons. Wood supplied by contract. Four months' subsistence usually kept on hand.

Indians. No Indians in the immediate vicinity.

Reservation. Declared by the President, September 1, 1868. Area, nine square miles and about one hundred and fifteen acres.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is fertile, and nearly all cereals are under cultivation; irrigation is necessary, and there is plenty of water for this purpose. Good hay can be harvested in the vicinity. The timber is cottonwood, growing principally on the Arkansas. Streams rise generally from the first of May to the middle of July; fordable at other times. The Arkansas is crossed by a bridge near the post. Climate mild and variable; rainy season, June and July; storms occur in March, April and May. Average temperature, about 48°. Health of locality very good, excepting mild malarial fevers. Purgatory River is settled from source to mouth.

FORT REYNOLDS, C. T.

(In charge of an Agent of the Quartermaster's Department since August 20, 1872.)

Established in June, 1867. Lat. 38° 15', long. 104° 12'. In the Southern part of Colorado, on the right bank of the Arkansas river, and four miles above the Huerfano river, a tributary of the Arkansas. Postoffice at Booneville, two miles distant. Nearest railroad (Denver and Rio Grande) and telegraph office at Pueblo, 19 miles distant. Railroad at Colorado City, distant 60 miles; Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 92 miles distant, and Denver 140 miles. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., *via* Kit Carson, 567 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for 80 men; officers' quarters, one building containing two sets; hospital, guard house; storehouses, two, with

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

ample capacity for the wants of the post; corral for 60 animals; workshops, etc. The buildings are constructed of adobe and wood, and are in fair condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by rail to Pueblo *via* Denver, thence by wagons to post. Water is obtained from the Arkansas river, by means of wagons; wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are the Utes.

Reservation. Declared by the President June 22, 1868. Area, about 23 square miles. Land claimed by private parties under Spanish and Mexican land grants.

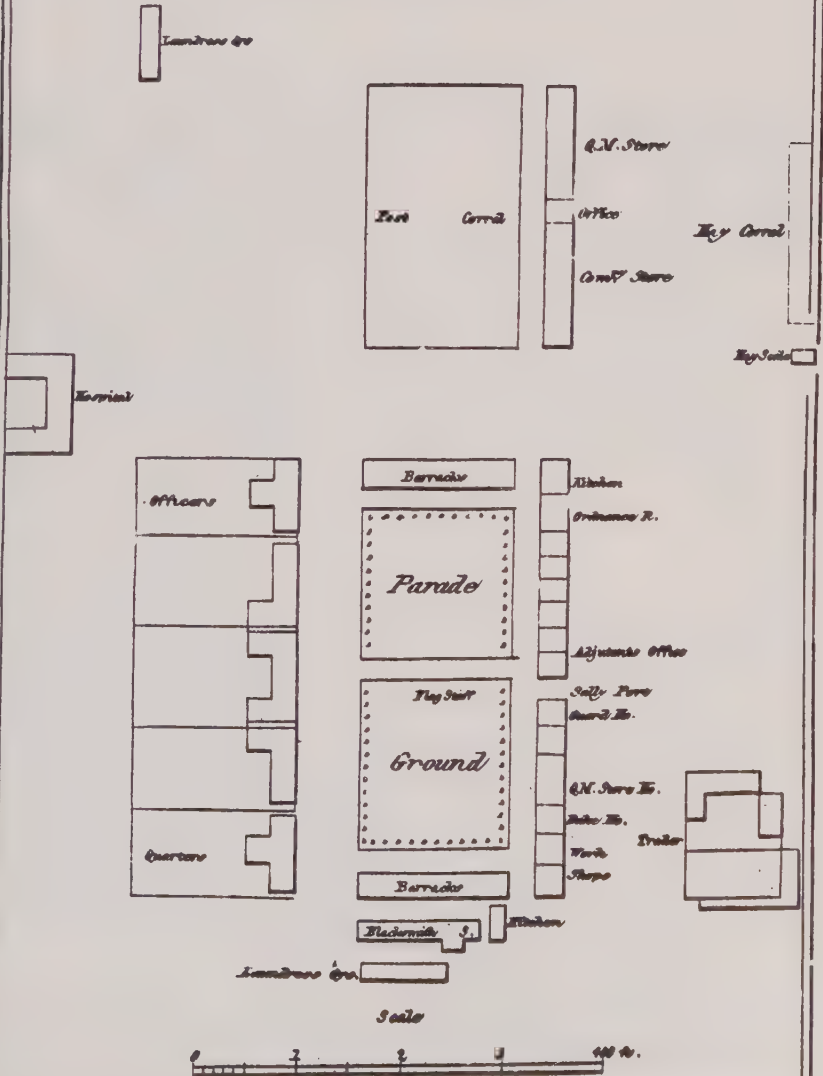
Description of Country, etc. The valleys of the Arkansas and Huerfano rivers are well adapted to agriculture, and nearly all the land of the valleys is under cultivation. Soil sandy. The country is well watered and timbered, and the grass on the bottoms excellent. The principal crops are wheat, corn and oats, and gardens are very successful. The cottonwood grows abundantly, and is the only tree of any size. Streams rise about the middle of May and beginning of June; fordable except during June and July. The climate is mild and dry; average temperature about 54°. Health of locality good. The valleys are well settled. The Rocky Mountains are about 40 miles distant, and Pike's Peak, Spanish Peaks, the Green Horn range and other mountains are in full view.

FORT GARLAND, C. T.

Established in 1857. Lat. 37° 23', long. 105° 23'. In Southern Colorado, on the lowest bench of the Sierra Blanca Mountains, twenty miles east from the Rio Grande. The location commands the mouth of the canons of the Rio de los Yutos and the Rio del Sangre de Christo, through which are the roads of travel. Postoffice at the post. Nearest railroad and telegraph office at Pueblo, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, 90 miles distant. Las Animas, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 161 miles distant. Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 223 miles distant. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, *via* Kit Carson, distant 697 miles.

Buildings. Quarters for two companies and band, one story adobe buildings, in fair condition; officers' quarters, seven one story adobe buildings, in good condition; hospital, built of adobe; guard house, built of adobe; storehouses, two, well constructed adobe buildings, with ample capacity for quartermaster's stores, and for a year's

PLAN of FORT GARLAND



MILITARY RESERVATION of FORT GARLAND

C.T.

Surveyed 18by *Capt. John R. R. R., 37 Inf.*

Scale
0 1/2 1 mile

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

supply of subsistence; corral built of adobe, containing three open stables (sheds) for two troops of cavalry; offices, workshops, bake-house, granary, laundress' quarters, &c.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by rail to Las Animas, thence by wagons. Water in abundance is obtained by means of an acequia from the Ute Creek west of the post; wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. No Indians in the immediate vicinity of the post. Southern Ute Agency 140 miles northwest.

Reservation. Declared by the President March 29, 1870. Area, four square miles. Land claimed by private parties under Spanish and Mexican land grants.

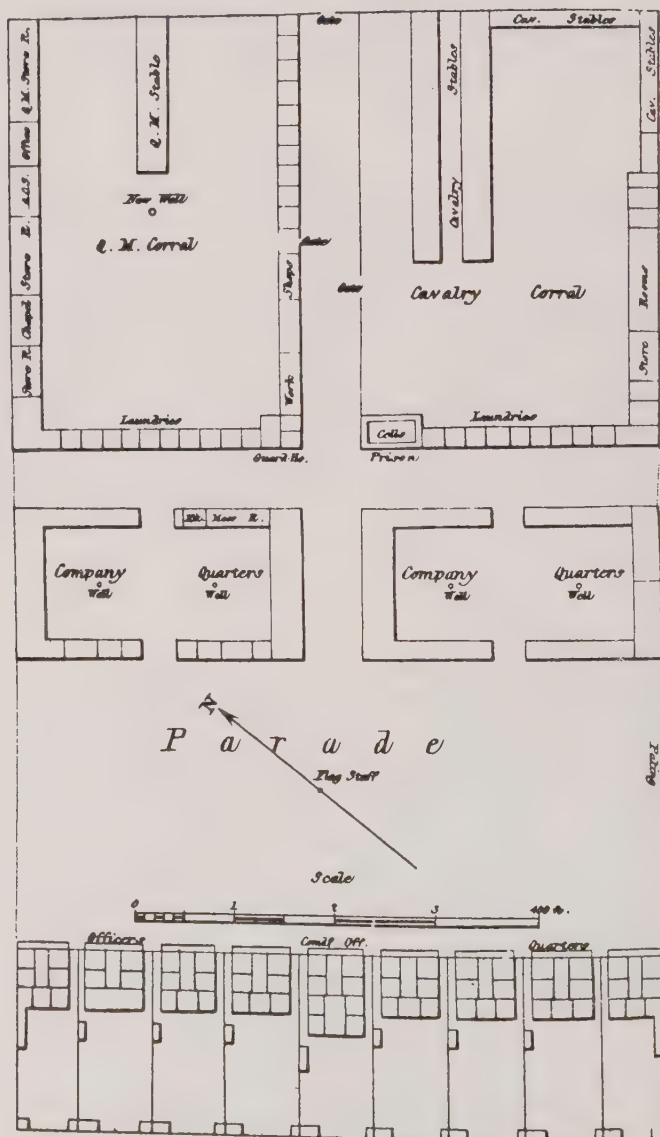
Description of Country, etc. The land in the vicinity is fertile and well watered; crops of buckwheat, barley, rye, oats and potatoes are easily raised, also, all kinds of vegetables. Soil gravelly. Cottonwood is the principal tree, and grows upon the streams. The grass consists of "blue mountain" and bottom. Streams rise in May and June—all fordable. Horses, horned cattle and sheep are raised in great numbers. The climate is dry, winters severe, spring late, and the shortest of the four seasons in this climate; summer and autumn pleasant, but cool. Average mean temperature about 45°. Locality very healthy.

FORT UNION, N. M.

Established in 1861. Lat. 35° 54' 21'', long. 104° 57' 15''. Situated in a beautiful valley, about 25 miles long by five and a half wide, on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and about 6700 feet above the level of the sea. About five miles to the northeast is a small range of mountains known as the Gallinas or Turkey Hills. Santa Fe 100 miles southwest. Postoffice and telegraph station at the post. Nearest railroad station at Las Animas, 200 miles to the southeast. Kit Carson, on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, about 250 miles distant. Las Vegas, the nearest town of any importance, 26 miles south.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies; officers' quarters, eight sets; commanding officers' quarters; hospital; guardhouse and prison; storehouses, three, with capacity for a year's supply for four companies of cavalry; corrals, two, one with stables for 100 animals, and one with stables for 250 animals; laundress' quarters, workshops, etc. The buildings are principally constructed of adobe with stone foundations, and, with the exception of the hospital, are somewhat out of

PLAN
of
FORT UNION
N.M.



MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT UNION
N.M.

Surveyed March 1868

by J. Lambert



Scale



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

repair. The storehouses are not now in use, issues being made direct from the supply depot adjoining the post. It is proposed to change them into additional accommodations for two companies of troops, and funds have been appropriated for that purpose.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., *via* rail to Kit Carson, thence by wagons. Flour, beef and forage procured in the vicinity. Water obtained from springs about half a mile distant, and from wells at the post; wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are the Moquachi Utes and Jacarilla Apaches, located near Cimmaron City, about 50 miles northeast. The first named tribe is estimated at from five to six hundred, and the latter from two hundred to three hundred. They are peaceably disposed and quiet.

Reservation. Declared by the President October 13, 1868. Area, fifty-three square miles and about five hundred acres. "Timber" reservation, embracing the entire range of the Turkey Hills, fifty-three square miles. Land claimed by private parties under Spanish and Mexican land grants.

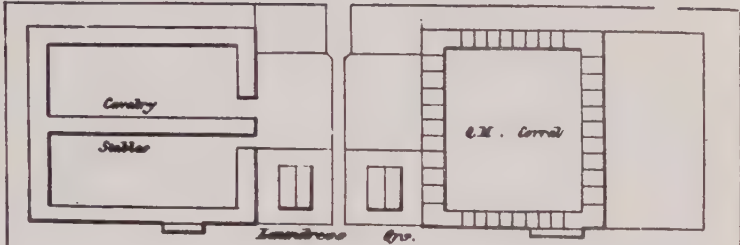
Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is a high rolling plateau, with many small valleys inhabited mostly by Mexicans, who raise corn, wheat, oats, and various kinds of vegetables. Irrigation is necessary, and sufficient water is obtained for this purpose from small streams flowing through the valley. Gardens near the post have not been successful, owing to the want of irrigation; the soil is very sandy and stony. The hill and table lands are covered with excellent grass, and the grazing is practically inexhaustible; hay excellent and abundant. The principal timber is pine and pinon, with cottonwood and willow on the streams. The climate is dry; winter severe for the latitude, spring and fall cool, summer mild; average temperature, about 49°. Locality healthy. The resources of the country are numerous and varied, but as yet have been very little developed.

FORT WINGATE, N. M.

Established in June, 1868. Lat. 35° 30', long. 108° 27'. On the south side of a small valley at the headwaters of the Rio Puerco of the West, and near the Ojo del Oso, or Bear Spring. It is on the Pacific slope of the mountains, about 23 miles west of what is known as the Dividing Ridge. Postoffice at the post. Mails come *via* Santa

PLAN of FORT WINGATE N.M.

→ Saw Mill



Barracks



Hospital

Quar. Ho.

Flag Staff
Proposed Q.M. Store H.

Scale



Adjutant's Office

Officers

Quarters



Incomplete

Proposed

MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT WINGATE
N. M.

Surveyed 18.....

by Cap.^t J. R. K. 37th Infantry



Scale



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Fe, 170 miles distant, once a week. Nearest town, San Mateo, 65 miles distant. Las Animas, Col., terminus of the Arkansas Valley branch of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 474 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies; quarters for officers of three companies; hospital, guard house, adjutant's office; the foregoing buildings are new, constructed of pine lumber and adobe, and in good condition; storehouses, bakery, stable, laundress' quarters, etc., built principally of adobe, in fair condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depots at Fort Union, Fort Leavenworth and St. Louis *via* rail and wagon route. Water is obtained from an abundant spring back of the post; wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence is usually kept on hand.

Indians. About 40 miles south of the post is Zuni, a Pueblo village. These Indians are very peaceable, and devote their time to agriculture. The Navajoes, with agency at Fort Defiance, distant 45 miles, number between nine and ten thousand, and are at present peaceable.

Reservation. Declared by the President, February 18, 1870. Area, 100 square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is mountainous, with wooded mesas and valleys. The valleys are arable, well watered, and crops of corn, wheat, barley, etc., can be raised, also some vegetables and fruits, such as peaches and apples; gardens at the post; grass of good quality on the bottoms and upland, its abundance, however, depends a good deal on the rainy season. The soil is a heavy, stiff white and red clay, and is considered the best adobe material on the continent. Timber abundant—large white pine, jack oak, pinon, and forests of cedar. Fine building stone can be obtained in abundance in the vicinity. The streams are small and fordable. Climate dry, mild and healthy; seasons generally cool for the latitude, owing to the elevation, which is about six thousand eight hundred feet above sea level. Mean annual temperature about 52°.

FORT CRAIG, N. M.

Established in 1853. Lat. 33° 38', long. 106° 55'. On the right or west bank of the Rio Grande del Norte, in the county of Socorro. San Marcial 3 miles distant, north, on the west bank, and Paraja 8 miles distant, south, on the east side of the river, are the only neighboring towns. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph at Santa Fe,

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

178 miles distant. Nearest railroad stations at Pueblo and Las Animas, 490 miles distant. Fort Union, New Mexico, 278 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for two companies; officers' quarters, three one-story buildings; hospital, guard house, stables, corral; storehouses, three, of large capacity; offices, laundress' quarters, etc. All the buildings are constructed of adobe, and, with the exception of the storehouses, are in very poor condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Fort Union, New Mexico, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, by rail and wagon route. Water is obtained from the Rio Grande by means of water wagons; wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. At Ojo Caliente, 60 miles distant, there are at present about 500 Miembres and Coyotero Apaches, under charge of an Indian agent.

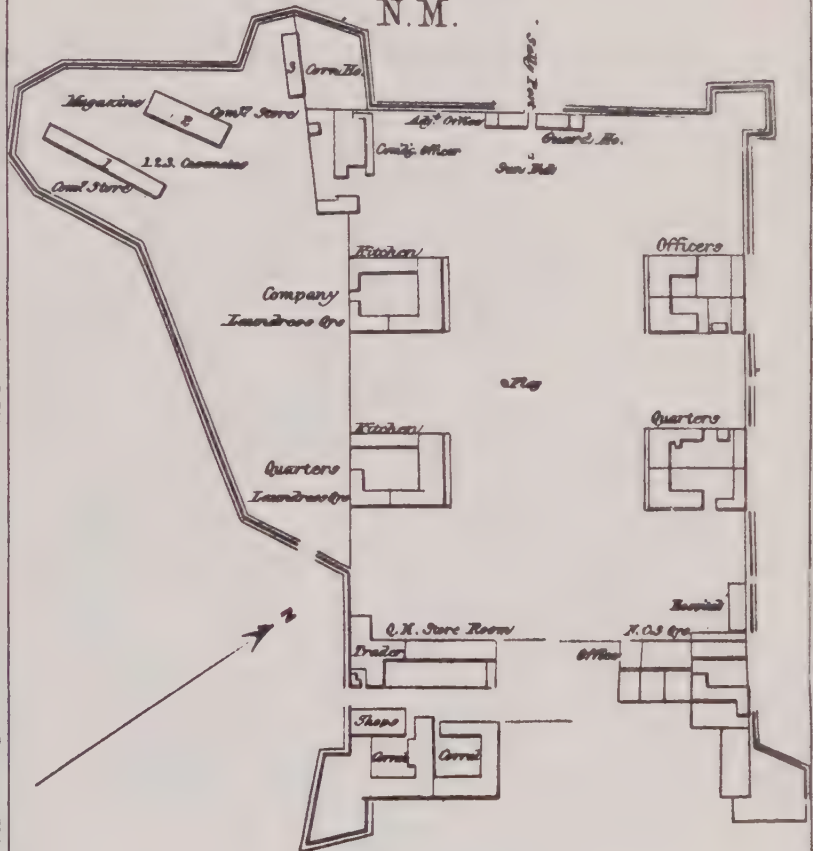
Reservation. Declared by the President, September 23, 1869. Area, about 38 square miles. Lands claimed by private parties under Spanish and Mexican land grants.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is table land of rude grades extending for miles to the base of the mountain ranges. Agriculture is very limited, but where the land can be irrigated, crops of corn, wheat, etc., can be raised; grapes of fine quality, and other fruits grow well; gardens have not been successful. Soil sandy and gravelly. The grass is good, and affords excellent grazing. No timber within 30 miles, and no water except the Rio Grande. The Rio Grande usually rises about May; it is fordable nine months in the year. Six miles below the post is a government ferry boat, which is used when the river cannot be forded. Climate dry and variable. Average temperature about 58°. Locality healthy.

FORT STANTON, N. M.

Established in 1855. Lat. 33° 29' 27'', long. 105° 22'. On the Rio Bonito, a mountain stream having its source in the White mountains, about 18 miles distant. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph station at Santa Fe, 191 miles distant. Nearest railroad station at West Las Animas, 411 miles distant. Lincoln, the county seat of Lincoln county, 9 miles distant. Placita, a Mexican village, 9 miles east. Fort Union, New Mexico, 207 miles distant. Wagon roads to Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Fort Union, Fort Selden, Rio Pecos and Texas, San Augustine Pass, Fort Bliss, El Paso, Chihuahua and Las Cruces.

PLAN of FORT CRAIG N.M.



Wood & Hay Corral

Scale



MILITARY RESERVATION OF FORT CRAIG

N.M.

Surveyed 18

by Capt. John R. Raiter, 3^d Inf.



Scale



Q. M. Corral
 Cavalry Corral
 Cavalry Corral

Hay Corral

PLAN
 of
 FORT STANTON
 N. M.

Entrance to

Officers Qrs. & M. Store Rm.

Hospital

Old Barracks

Quart

Officer

Adjutant's Qr.

Library

Prison

Barracks

Officers Qrs. O.S. Store Rm.

Barracks

Kitchen

Scale

0 1 2 3 4 5 600 Ft.

MILITARY RESERVATION
of

FORT STANTON
N.M.

Surveyed 18

by Capt. John Raiter, 37 Inf.



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Buildings. Quarters for 200 men; two large barracks with commissary storerooms attached, with capacity for six months' supplies for four companies; officers' quarters, five buildings; hospital of ample size for a four company post; adjutant's office and small guard house under same roof; storehouse with capacity for six months' supplies; quartermaster's stores for four companies; granary, with additional rooms for workshops, etc. The foregoing are substantial stone buildings with shingle roofs; bakery, laundress' quarters, etc., built of adobe; corral in poor condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Fort Union, N. M., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by rail and wagon route. Water is obtained from the Rio Bonito by means of an acequia; wood supplied by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The Indians at present in the vicinity are the Mescalero Apaches, numbering about 1000. There are also fragments of various bands of the Apaches, numbering about 500.

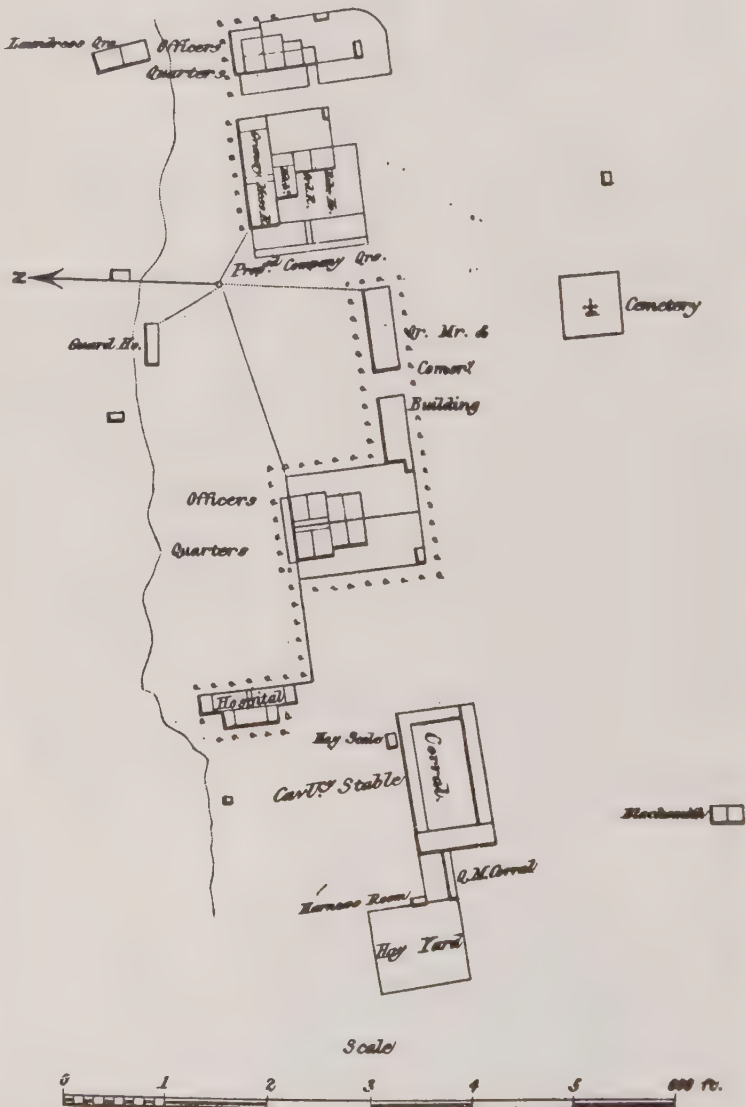
Reservation. Declared by the President May 12, 1859. Area, 144 square miles. Reduced as per act of May 21, 1872. Area, not to exceed 16 square miles, and to embrace a strip of land eight miles in length, and one mile from each bank of the Rio Bonito.

Description of Country, etc. Essentially a grazing country; but when water can be obtained for irrigation, all crops, etc., raised in a temperate climate, can be produced. Gardens are under cultivation at the post and supply all necessary vegetables. Wild grasses abound and furnish hay for the post. Pine, cedar and cottonwood are the principal trees, and grow in abundance. Streams are subject to sudden and very temporary rises during July and August, when heavy rains occur; they are fordable at all times. The climate is mild and exceedingly healthy. Average temperature about 49°. On the Bonito and its tributaries are small settlements, principally of Mexicans and Americans. To the north there are no settlements near, owing to the absence of sufficient water.

FORT McRAE, N. M.

Established in March, 1863. Lat. 33° 15', long. 107° 5'. At the Ojo del Muerto (spring of the dead), and three miles west of the Rio Grande, on the line dividing the counties of Socorro and Dona Ana. Postoffice at Aleman, 18 miles distant. Nearest telegraph at Santa Fe, 210 miles distant. Nearest settlement, Alamosa, 7 miles distant. Fort Union, New Mexico, 292 miles distant. West Las Animas,

PLAN of FORT M^C RAE N.M.



MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT McRAE

N. M.

Surveyed _____ 18__

by Capt. John R. Raza, 37th Inf.

Two West

2 Miles



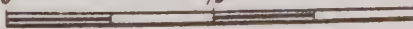
Two East

2 Miles

Scale
 $\frac{1}{2}$

0

1 Mile



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

terminus of the Arkansas Valley branch of the Kansas Pacific railroad, 496 miles distant. Wagon roads to Forts Craig and Selden, Ojo Caliente, Alamoseta, etc.

Buildings. Quarters for one company; officers' quarters, two sets; commanding officer's quarters, hospital, guard house; storehouses with ample capacity for wants of post; corral, cavalry stables, workshops, etc. All the buildings are built of adobe, and in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depot at Fort Union by contract trains, also from depot at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, *via* rail and wagon route. Water obtained from the Ojo del Muerto; wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are the Miembres Apaches, numbering about 800, with agency. Ojo Caliente, about 43 miles from the post.

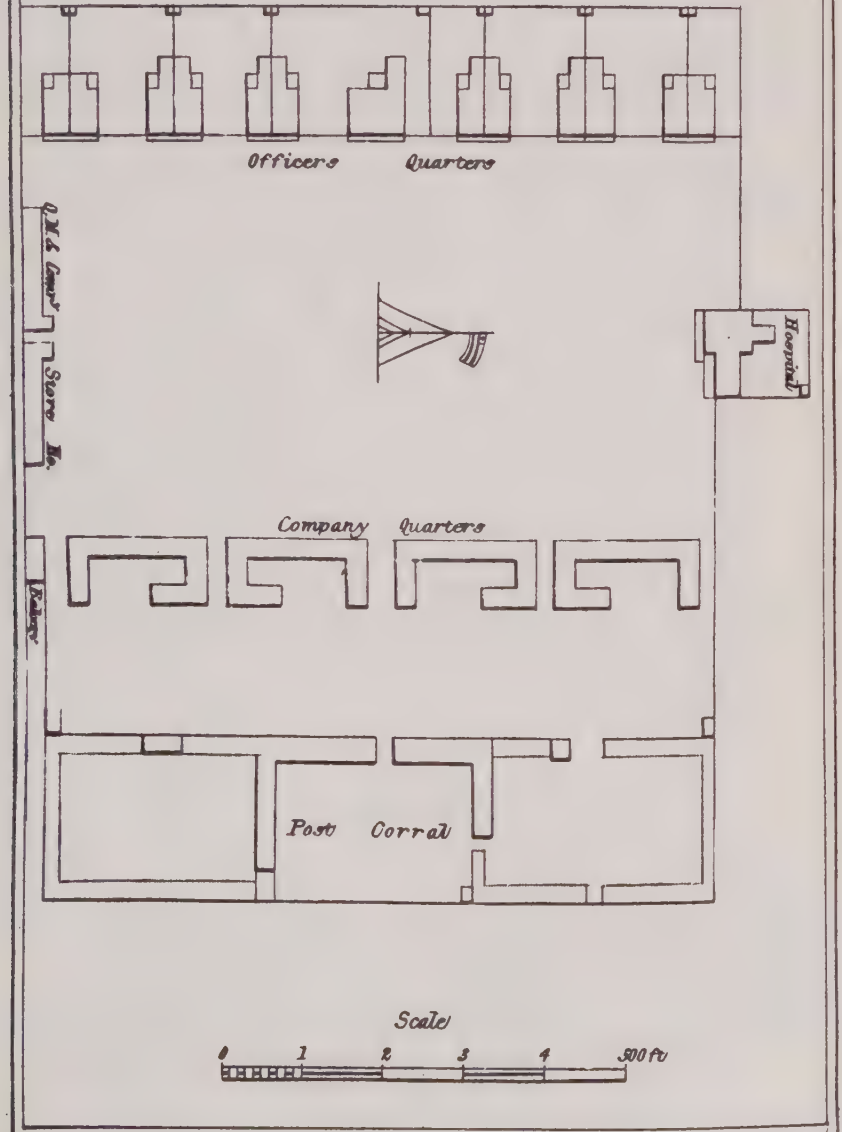
Reservation. Declared by the President May 28, 1869. Area, four square miles. Land claimed by private parties under Spanish and Mexican land grants.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is not adapted to agriculture, as it cannot be irrigated. Soil sandy and gravelly, and covered with fine grama grass. There is a post garden but it cannot be depended upon. The timber consists of cedar and ash, which grow in the ravines; cottonwood on the river bottoms, and a good supply of mesquite on the higher slopes. The Ojo del Muerto is the only water, except at certain seasons, to be found near the Jornada, between Fort Selden and Paraja, a distance of 90 miles. For about four months, commencing with March, the Rio Grande is not fordable. The climate is mild, pleasant and healthy. Mean temperature about 60°.

FORT BAYARD, N. M.

Established August 21, 1866. Lat. 32° 48', long. 108° 5'. In a small valley near the Santa Rita range of mountains, on a small mountain stream. Nearest settlements, Silver City and Pinos Altos; the former about ten miles west, and the latter about the same distance northwest. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph station at Tucson, Arizona, 200 miles distant. West Las Animas, terminus of the Arkansas Valley Railroad, about 700 miles distant. Fort Cummings 45 miles distant. Fort Union, N. M., 443 miles distant. Rio Gila, 25 miles to the west. Rio de los Membres 12 miles to the east.

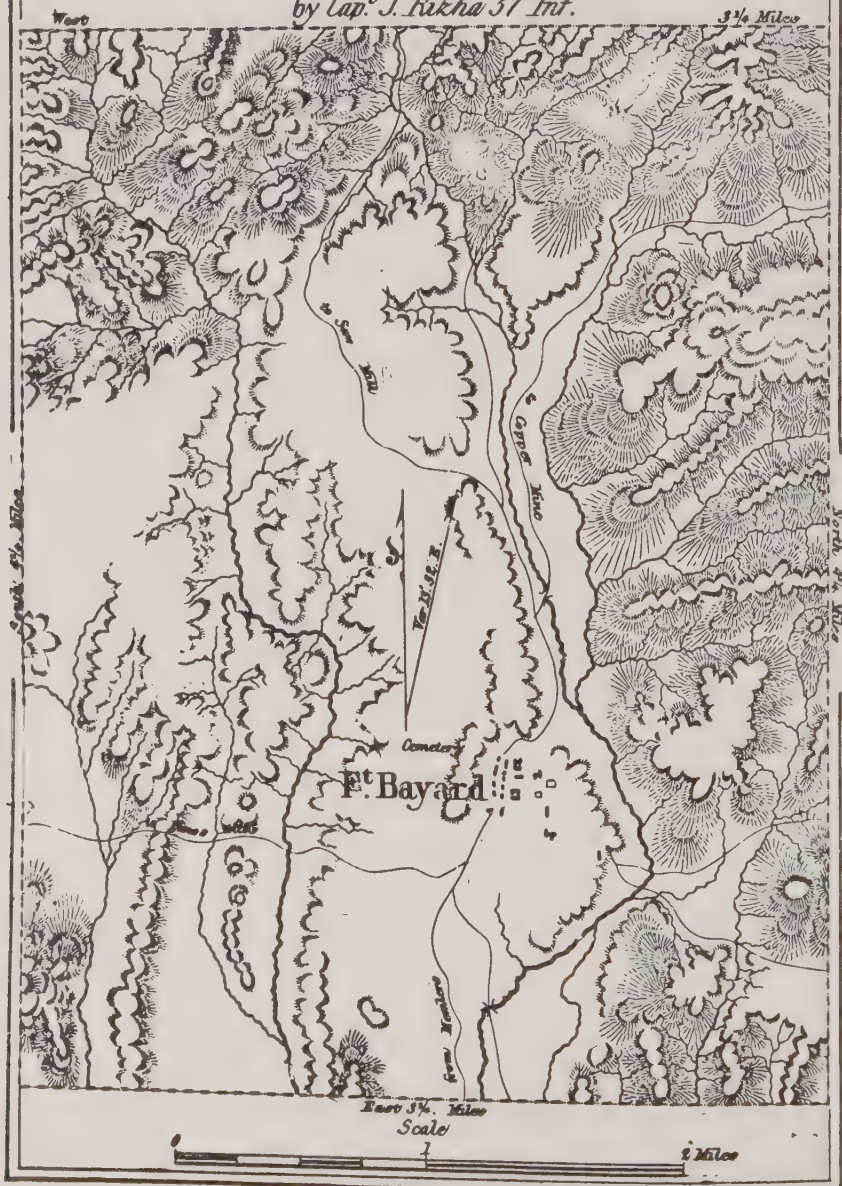
PLAN
of
FORT BAYARD
N.M.



MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT BAYARD
N.M.

Surveyed Feby. 1869

by Cap.^t J. Rixha 37th Inf.



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies; officers' quarters, thirteen sets; hospital; guard house, adjutant's office; storehouses, three; corral for one hundred animals, and one with accommodations for two troops of cavalry; magazine built of stone; bakery built of stone; laundress' quarters, workshops, etc. The buildings generally are constructed of adobe and logs, and have been built by labor of the troops, except the officers' quarters, which were built by contract.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Fort Union, N. M., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by rail and wagon routes. Water obtained from a stream near the post by means of wagons; wood supplied by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the immediate vicinity. Ojo Caliente Indian reservation about 90 miles distant.

Reservation. Declared by the President April 19, 1869, Area, fifteen square miles and five hundred and twenty acres.

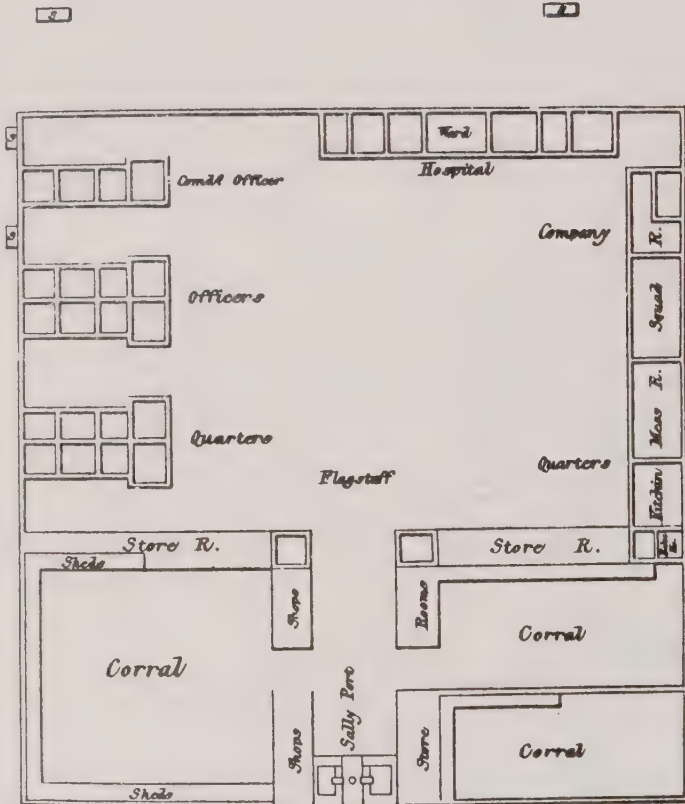
Description of Country, etc. The country to the north, northwest and east, is surrounded by high mountains, while to the south and southeast stretches a vast plain, almost level. In the immediate vicinity and east and north, the country is timbered and watered by small streams; the timber consists of pine, cedar and oak. Where the land can be irrigated it is very productive; crops of corn, wheat and vegetables are raised in the bottom lands. Post gardens furnish a good supply of vegetables. There are no streams between the Rio Grande and the Gila which are not fordable at all times. Good grazing in the vicinity. The climate is mild and pleasant; seasons perceptibly shorter than on the Rio Grande, and the climate cooler and dryer. Average temperature about 54° . Health of locality excellent.

FORT CUMMINGS, N. M.

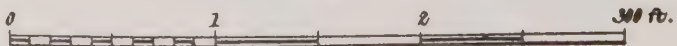
(In Charge of a Guard.)

Established in 1863. Lat. $32^{\circ} 27'$, long. $107^{\circ} 35'$. On the north-east side of Cook's Mountain, near the mouth of Cook's Canon, and within a few hundred yards of Cook's Spring. It is 53 miles west of the Rio Grande, and 20 miles east of the Rio Miembres, the nearest water after leaving the post. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph station at Santa Fe, 316 miles distant. Fort Union, N. M., distant 403 miles. Miembres village, the nearest settlement, 18 miles distant.

PLAN of FORT CUMMINGS N.M.



Scale



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Buildings. Quarters for one company; officers' quarters, five sets; hospital, guard house; storehouses with capacity for two years' supply for 100 men; corral, etc. The buildings are built of adobe, and are in fair condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Fort Union, N. M., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., all wagon route from Union, and *via* rail and wagon roads from Leavenworth. Water is obtained from Cook's Spring, which furnishes a never-failing supply; wood furnished by contract. Twelve months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. Predatory bands of the Apaches often range in the vicinity.

Reservation. Declared by the President April 29, 1870. Area, two miles square.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is mountainous, and there is no arable land or timber in the vicinity. The valley of the Rio Miembres, 19 miles distant, is the nearest land cultivated; soil sand and coarse gravel, and, in some places, very alkaline. Good grazing. Streams generally fordable. Climate mild, with cold winds in winter and heavy rains generally during July and August. Average temperature about 50°. Health of locality good. No settlements nearer than the Miembres village.

FORT SELDEN, N. M.

Established in June, 1865. Lat. 32° 27' 6'', long. 106° 50'. In southern New Mexico, one and a half miles from the east bank of the Rio Grande, and near the lower end of the Jornada del Muerto. Nearest settlement, Dona Ana, twelve miles south. Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas, 67 miles south. Postoffice at the Post. Nearest telegraph station at Santa Fe, N. M., 263 miles north. Railroad station at Las Animas, 580 miles to the north. Fort Union, N. M., 350 miles distant. Kit Carson, on Kansas Pacific Railroad, 630 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for two companies; officers' quarters, two double and two single buildings; hospital, capacity for ten beds; laundresses' quarters, guardhouse, offices, storehouses, workshops, magazine, bakehouse, four corrals, etc.; the buildings are constructed of adobe and are generally in good condition, but somewhat in need of repair. The magazine and the laundresses' quarters are in a very dilapidated condition.

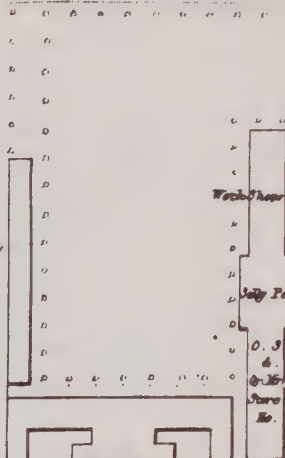
PLAN of FORT SELDEN N.M.



Isolated Store

N
↑

Comd'g Officers Qrs.



Hospital

Workshop

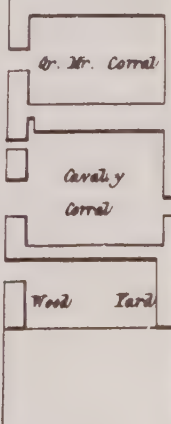
Stable

O. S. S.

Store

No.

Barracks



Cor. Mr. Corral

Cavalry Corral

Wood Yard

Scale



MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT SELDEN.
N. M.

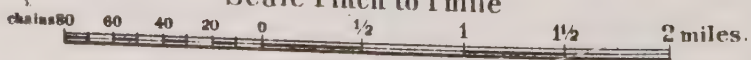
Surveyed June 1879
by 2^d Lt. J. B. Mackall, C. of Eng^s

East 4 miles.



West 4 miles. 4.75 chains.

Scale 1 inch to 1 mile



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURIA

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depots at Fort Union, N. M., and Fort Leavenworth, Kan., by rail and wagon and all wagon routes. Water is obtained from the Rio Grande by means of wagons; forage and wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are the Miembre, Gila, Mogollon and Mescalero Apaches, belonging to the Southern Apache Agency at Ojo Caliente. They number about 2000.

Reservation. Declared by the President Nov. 28, 1870. Area, about fifteen square miles. Lands claimed by private parties under Spanish and Mexican land grants.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is sterile, with sandy and alkaline soil. No timber, except a scanty growth of cottonwood on the river. Good grazing on the reservation. The company gardens are at Dona Ana, twelve miles, there being no land suitable for cultivation on the reservation. The Rio Grande rises and overflows its banks in June, and remains so during the greater part of the summer; it is fordable during low water, but generally dangerous on account of quick-sand; government ferry at the post. Climate mild and dry. Average spring temperature, about 64° ; average winter temperature, about 44° . Health of locality good.

POST OF SANTA FE, N. M.

(*Fort Marcy.*)

The city of Santa Fe is situated on an extensive plateau on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, in latitude $35^{\circ} 41'$, longitude $105^{\circ} 56'$. The Rio Grande runs in a south-westerly direction from the city, about twenty miles distant at the nearest point. A small mountain stream, a tributary of the Rio Grande, called the Rio de Santa Fe, nearly bisects the town. Fort Union, New Mexico, is about 100 miles distant in a north-easterly direction. To the south runs the main road to Albuquerque and southern New Mexico. Postoffice and telegraph station. Nearest railroad termini are at present Pueblo, Colorado, about 300 miles, and Las Animas, Colorado, about 340 miles distant. Fort Marcy is situated in the city of Santa Fe. The post was established in 1849, abandoned in 1867, and re-established in 1875.

Santa Fe is the headquarters of the District of New Mexico, and the buildings composing Fort Marcy are still in use. There are quarters for one company and two sets of officers' quarters; two commissary storehouses and two quartermaster's storehouses. A new

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

hospital is now in course of erection. Guard house, well ventilated, and in good condition; the stables and corral are separate, and one hundred yards distant from the quarters. Outside of barracks are seven sets of officers' quarters for the District Commander and staff, and large and commodious offices for the district headquarters. The buildings generally are adobe.

Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished principally from depot at Leavenworth, Kan., by rail and wagon route. The water supply is obtained from wells at the post. Wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

The principal Indian tribes in and about the vicinity are the Pueblos. They are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, and are quiet and industrious. The Utes, Northern Apaches, and Navajoes are frequently seen in and about Santa Fe.

The reservation of Fort Marcy was declared by the President Aug. 28, 1868. Area, about seventeen acres.

The soil of Santa Fe and vicinity is dry, light and sandy, yet very fruitful. Irrigation is almost entirely relied upon, and extensive systems of acequias or canals surround the town, the water for this purpose being taken from the Santa Fe River. Good crops of wheat, corn, beans, red pepper, and many of the vegetables are raised; potatoes cannot be successfully cultivated in this vicinity. The country for miles is destitute of trees; on the hills toward the mountains are found large pines and cedars; the pinon, a species of pine, furnishes the almost sole supply of fire wood. There are beds of bituminous coal, about twenty-five or thirty miles to the south-west. The post has a garden of about two acres. The climate is very salubrious. Mean annual temperature about 60°.

CAMP SUPPLY, INDIAN TER.

Established November 18, 1868. Lat. 36° 34', long. 99° 33'. Between, and about one mile and a half above the junction of Wolf and Beaver Creeks, which combine to make the north fork of the Canadian River. Postoffice at post. Dodge City, Kansas, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, 91 miles distant, the nearest railroad and telegraph station.

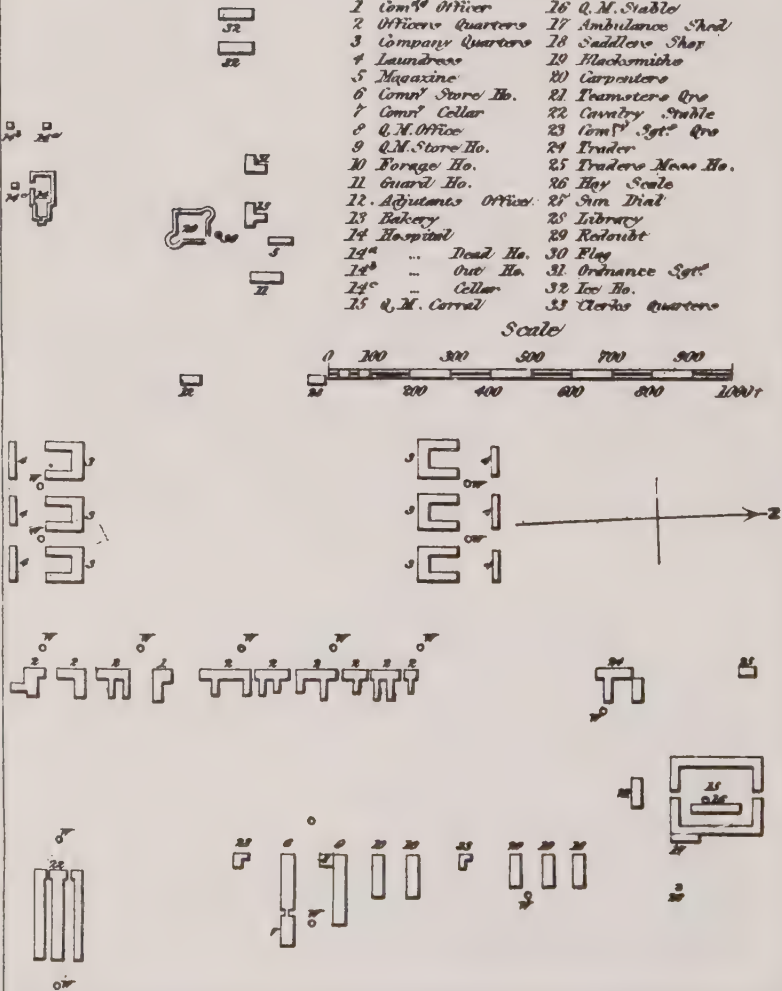
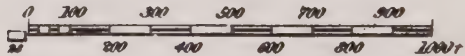
Buildings. Quarters for six companies, and for ordnance and commissary sergeants. Officers' quarters, ten buildings, with accommodation for sixteen officers. Quartermaster's storehouse, 28×175 feet, with wing for office, 28×40 feet; commissary storehouse, 28×135

PLAN of CAMP SUPPLY Ind. Ter.

REFERENCE

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Com ^d Office | 26 Q. M. Stable |
| 2 Officers Quarters | 27 Ambulance Shed |
| 3 Company Quarters | 28 Saddle Shop |
| 4 Laundry | 29 Blacksmiths |
| 5 Magazine | 30 Carpenters |
| 6 Com ^d Store Ho. | 31 Teamsters Qrs |
| 7 Com ^d Cellar | 32 Cavalry Stable |
| 8 Q. M. Office | 33 Com ^d Sgt. Qrs |
| 9 Q. M. Store Ho. | 34 Trader |
| 10 Forage Ho. | 35 Traders Mess Ho. |
| 11 Guard Ho. | 36 Hay Scale |
| 12 Adjutants Office | 37 Sun Dial |
| 13 Bakery | 38 Library |
| 14 Hospital | 39 Redoubt |
| 14 ^a ... Dead Ho. | 40 Flag |
| 14 ^b ... Out Ho. | 41 Ordnance Sgt. |
| 14 ^c ... Cellar | 42 Ice Ho. |
| 15 Q. M. Corral | 43 Clerks Quarters |

Scale



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

feet, with cellar attached; forage house, 28×102 feet. The foregoing are stockade buildings, floored and with shingle roofs; the walls of the storehouses are sheathed with lumber. Hospital, frame, 40×60 feet; guardhouse, magazine, adjutant's office, bakery, workshops, mechanics' and teamsters' quarters, all stockade buildings. Quartermaster's corral, 180×216 feet, with shed stables for 160 animals, and stable 20×108 feet, for 44 animals. Cavalry stables, four sheds, stockaded on outside, with capacity for two full companies; icehouses, two, etc. All the buildings have been erected or rebuilt since July 1, 1872.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Fort Leavenworth and St. Louis, *via* the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to Dodge City, thence by wagon road. Water obtained from Wolf Creek, by means of water wagons and from wells at post. Wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The tribes ranging in the vicinity of the post are the Cheyennes, numbering 2,300, and about 500 warriors; Arapahoes, numbering about 2,000, and 400 warriors, and Kiowas, number unknown. The latter belong to Indian reservation at Fort Sill.

Reservation. No reservation has been declared.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is rolling prairie, with a great deal of sand near all the streams. Soil a sandy loam, covered with grass in abundance. No crops are raised, the sandy, porous nature of the soil, drought and grasshoppers rendering attempts at cultivation unsuccessful. Timber principally cottonwood. Water abundant. The climate is warm. Winds prevail from the south and west, and are almost constant, varying from a gentle breeze to heavy gales. Locality healthy. No settlements.

FORT GIBSON, INDIAN TER.

Established in 1824. Abandoned 1857; re-occupied in 1863. Again abandoned in 1871 and regarrisoned in 1872. Lat. $35^{\circ} 47' 35''$, long. $95^{\circ} 20'$. In the Cherokee Nation, on the left bank of the Grand or Neosho River, two and a half miles from its confluence with the Arkansas. Postoffice at the post. Railroad station at Gibson Station, eight miles distant, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Telegraph station in the town of Fort Gibson, about one-third of a mile from the post. Talequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, twenty-one miles distant, in an easterly direction.

PLAN of FORT GIBSON

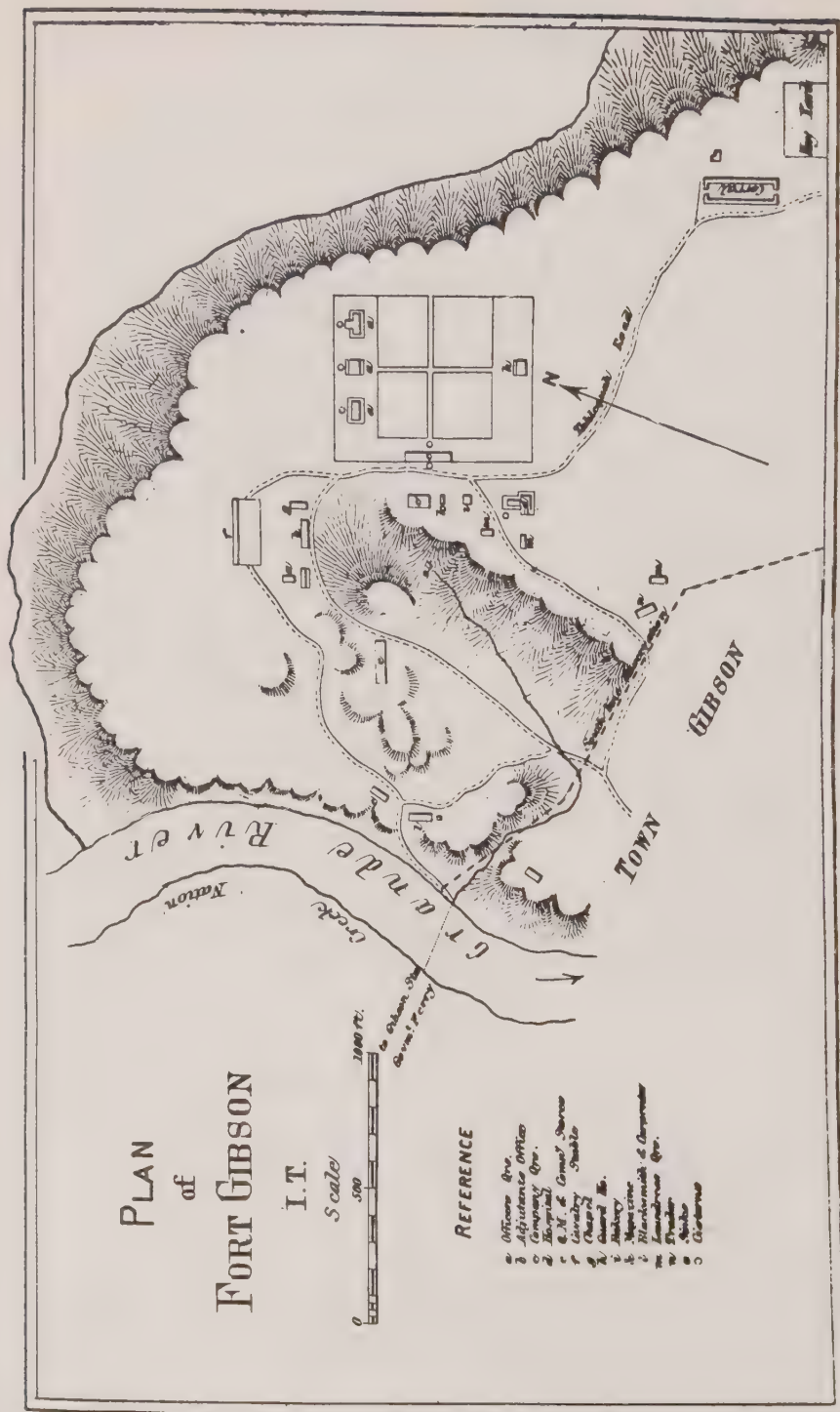
I.T.

Scale



REFERENCE

- a Officers Bn.
- b Adjutant's Office
- c Company Qrs.
- d Hospital
- e U.S. & Const. Store
- f Laundry
- g Quarrel
- h Quarrel Bn.
- i Bakery
- k Hospital
- l Quartermaster's & Carpenter
- m Quartermaster's Qrs.
- n Prison
- o Ambulance
- p Ordnance



MILITARY RESERVATION
of
FORT GIBSON

I.T.

Surveyed November 1869
by Cap.^t Philips Corps Eng.

Scale



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Buildings. Quarters for two hundred men, stone building with slate roof; officers' quarters, one stone and three wooden buildings; adjutant's office, built of stone; hospital, of wood; guardhouse, of wood; magazine, of stone; storehouses, three, two built of stone and one of wood (old) with stone basement; bakery, of wood; stables and stable yard, built of stone; workshops, etc.

Supplies. Nearest quartermaster's and subsistence depots at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 267 miles distant by rail to Gibson Station, thence by wagon road, eight miles, to post. Grain and hay procured in the vicinity, and furnished by contract. Water obtained from the Grand River, and by cisterns at the post. Wood furnished by contract. Four months' subsistence usually kept on hand.

Indians. Cherokees and Creeks.

Reservation. Declared by the President. January 25, 1870. Area, eight square miles and 421 acres.

Description of Country, etc. The whole of the surrounding country, except upon the ranges of high hills along the Grand, Verdigris and Illinois rivers, is arable and susceptible of cultivation, and will grow well and abundantly all kinds of cereals, vegetables, fruit, cotton and tobacco. The soil is sandy, underlaid by limestone, and varies in depth from a few inches to several feet. The country is well watered, and abounds in springs. Timber is scarce, growing only in the bottoms along the rivers and bayous, and on the mountains, but there very densely. It consists chiefly of oak, walnut, hickory, pecan, and cottonwood. Wild prairie grass grows rank and heavy, and is cut for hay in large quantities. There are innumerable salt springs of the purest quality, on the Illinois, Grand and Canadian rivers. Coal is discovered in all parts of the country. The climate is variable, and the variations in temperature are often sudden and extreme. The mean temperatures are about as follows: spring, 61°; summer, 79°; autumn, 61°; winter, 41°. The country is generally healthy. Fevers are very prevalent among people living on the bottom lands; on the high lands but little sickness is known.

FORT SILL, IND. TER.

Established in June, 1868, as "Camp Wichita," and first occupied by troops in January, 1869; name changed to Fort Sill, August 1, 1869. Lat. 34° 40', long. 98° 23'. On the Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indian reservation, and near the confluence of Cache and Medicine Bluff creeks, and on the right bank of the latter. Postoffice

PLAN of FORT SILL

I.T.

Scale.



Garden

Ice Ho.



Hoy Yard

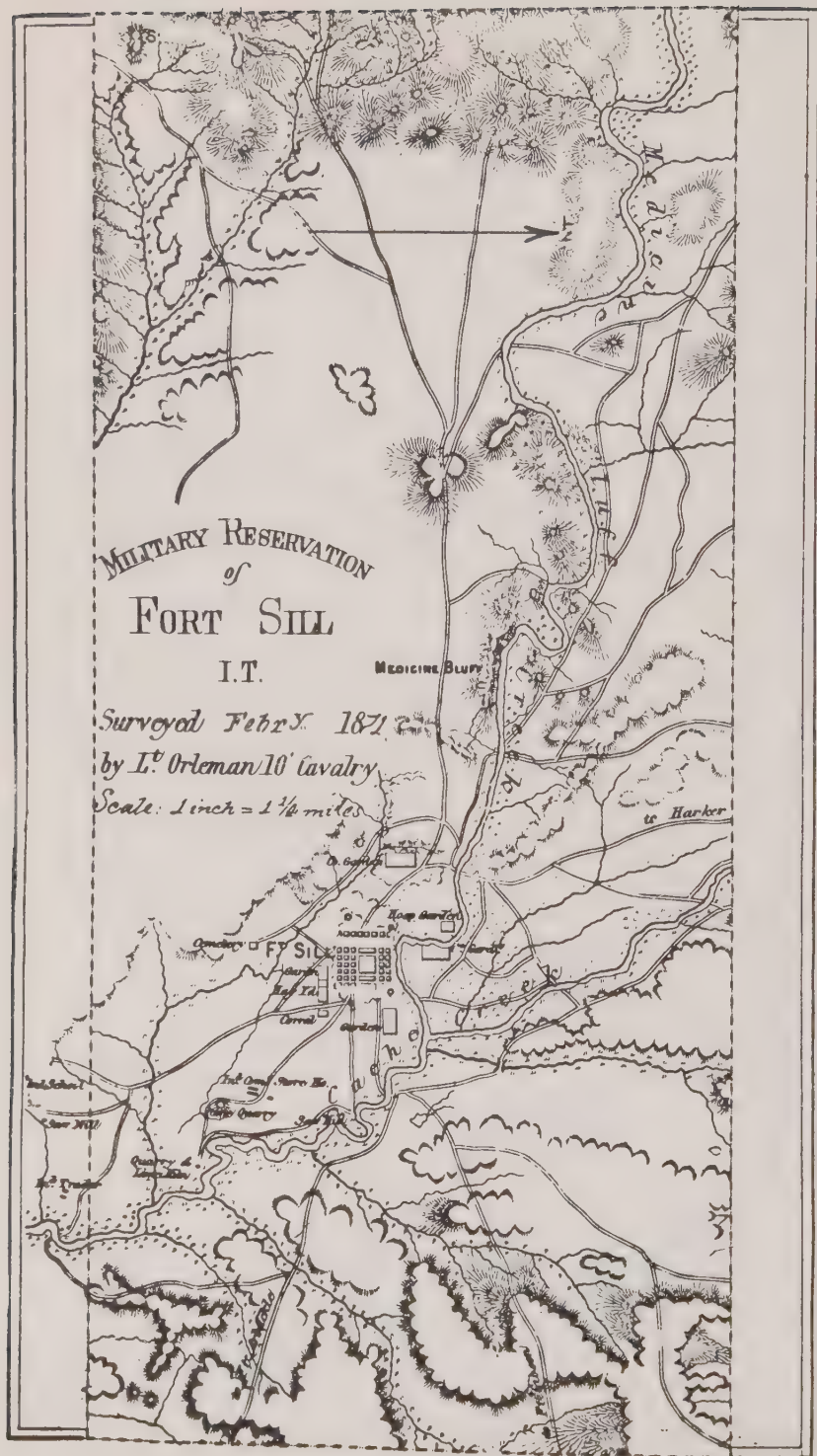
Garden

Wood Yard

Magnetic Needle
Var. 11° 28' W. East

REFERENCE

- a. Guards Officers Qrs.
- b. Field
- c. Officers Qrs.
- d. Chaplains Qrs.
- e. Company Qrs.
- f. Officer
- g. Library
- h. M.O.S. Qrs.
- i. Guard H.
- j. Barracks
- k. Cavalry Stable
- l. Gunsmiths Shop No.
- m. Gunsmith Shop No.
- n. Gunsmith Shop No.
- o. Q. M. Store H.
- p. Range H.
- q. Stable & Range Office
- r. Gun Train
- s. Horse Ammunition
- t. Ammunition Qrs.
- u. Store



DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

at the post. Nearest railroad station and telegraph at present, is Caddo, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, 160 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for ten companies, commanding officer's quarters, and ten double sets officers' quarters; hospital, schoolhouse, adjutant's office; commissary, quartermaster's and ordnance storehouses; laundress' quarters; guardhouse, bakery, icehouse; ten stables (six with capacity for one company each, the other four are but half roofed); quartermaster's corral, forage house, etc. The buildings are of stone, with shingle roofs, and are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jeffersonville, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo., by rail and contract trains. Water obtained from Medicine Bluff creek by means of wagons; wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches and Delawares, numbering about 3000. They are at present peaceable. There are also about 6000 Indians at the Wichita and Cheyenne agencies, 35 and 70 miles distant respectively.

Reservation. Declared by the President, October 7, 1871. Area, thirty-six (36) square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is hilly and mountainous, interspersed with fertile valleys. Mount Scott, the highest peak and eastern spur of the Wichita mountains, is about nine miles distant from the post. Several hills belonging to the range intervene, among which are the Medicine Bluffs, one mile west by north. Washita river is 30 miles north, and the Red river 45 miles south. The soil of the creek bottoms is very prolific, and well adapted to the raising of all kinds of produce and vegetables. The slope between the Wichitas and Red river is considered as fine an agricultural region as in the West. The grasses are very nutritious, and afford excellent grazing. The principal trees are the oak, cottonwood and pecan, found in the bottoms; the two former are abundant, and of a size sufficient to furnish lumber for building purposes. Around the base of the hills and mountains, an inferior quality of the post oak abounds. Excellent stone for building, of several kinds, and unlimited quantities, within a short distance. The warm season is from May to October, inclusive; winters mild. The prevailing wind is from the south the year round. The "norther" appears occasionally at all seasons, and prevails steadily from two to four days at a time. The average rain-fall is large. Malarial diseases are prevalent at all season, otherwise the locality is healthy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

FORT RENO, INDIAN TER.

Established in 1875. Long. $98^{\circ} 1'$, lat. $35^{\circ} 34' 35''$. On the north fork of the Canadian river. Nearest telegraph and railroad at Wichita, Kansas, 164 miles distant. Nearest postoffice, Darlington, at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, about one mile from the post.

Buildings. Quarters for three companies; quartermaster's and commissary storehouses, adjutant's office; all frame buildings with shingle roof. Cavalry and quartermaster's corral built of oak pickets, with shingle roof; provisionary hospital, etc. Other buildings in course of erection.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depot at Fort Leavenworth by rail to Wichita, Kansas, thence by wagons. Water obtained from the river. Wood supplied by contract. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. Cheyennes and Arapahoes, numbering about 3303, and a few Apaches. Disposition at present, peaceful.

Reservation. No reservation has been declared.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is eminently adapted for grazing, the grass being abundant and of excellent quality. The soil is exceedingly fertile, and many farms are in process of cultivation, producing grain and vegetables. The country is intersected by streams, along the banks of which timber is abundant.

FORT ELLIOT, TEXAS.

Established in 1875. Long. $100^{\circ} 27'$, lat. $35^{\circ} 31' 30''$. About one mile south from the head of the Sweetwater Creek, 146 miles northwest of Fort Sill, and 91 miles west of south from Camp Supply. Nearest telegraph station at Fort Sill, I. T. Railroad station at Dodge City, Kansas, 184 miles distant. Postoffice at Camp Supply, I. T.

Buildings. Quarters for six companies; officers' quarters, twelve sets, and quarters for commanding officer; laundresses' quarters, seventeen sets; headquarters building; storehouses, two; hospital; four cavalry stables, etc.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from Fort Leavenworth by rail to Dodge City, thence by wagons. Excellent water obtained from creek. Wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Indians. No Indians in the immediate vicinity, but the post is frequently visited by hunting parties from the Indian reservations.

Reservation. No reservation has been declared. Twenty-five square miles held reserved.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is a rolling prairie, well watered, and with a fair amount of timber, principally cottonwood. The country generally is better adapted to grazing than cultivation. Hay can be obtained in large quantities from the Canadian bottom. Lime and sandstone rock is found in the hills contiguous to the post, furnishing an excellent quality of lime and good building material. The soil is sandy. The bottom lands along the various creeks can be cultivated to advantage.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,

EMBRACING THE

STATE OF TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THE Department of Texas was created October 31, 1853.

In 1861 the Department was evacuated. Brevet Major General D. E. Twiggs, then in command, formally surrendered all military posts and property to the Texan authorities, February 18, 1861.

On June 27, 1865, the Department was re-established, and Major General H. G. Wright assigned to the command. On August 6, 1866, it was merged into the Department of the Gulf.

The new Department of Texas was created March 31, 1870, and Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds assigned to command. On November 1, 1871, the Indian Territory north of Texas and south of Kansas was added to it, and Brigadier General C. C. Augur assigned to command.

On December 1, 1871, the post of Camp Supply, in the Indian Territory, was placed under the control of the commanding General of the Department of Missouri, and on March 11, 1875, the whole of the Indian Territory was transferred to that Department. Brigadier General Augur was succeeded, March 11, 1875, by Brigadier General Ord, the present commander.

The new post of Fort Elliot, Texas, is attached to the Department of the Missouri.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

POSTS.

POST OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Established in 1865. Lat. $29^{\circ} 30'$, long. $98^{\circ} 23'$. In the city of San Antonio, which is also the headquarters of the Department of Texas. Postoffice and telegraph in the city. Nearest railroad at Kingsbury, 55 miles to the east, the present terminus of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad. Good wagon roads to all important points in the State of Texas, and along the coast. Galveston 264 miles distant.

Buildings. The following stone buildings are rented in the city of San Antonio, viz: One 114×30 feet, and one 40×84 feet, one story each, as quarters for troops; one 50×54 feet, two stories, as hospital, and one 15×30 feet, one story, as guardhouse; officers' quarters, etc., are also rented in the city; no government buildings, excepting one frame stable for 80 animals built on private grounds.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the general supply depots in the city of San Antonio as required. Water obtained from the San Antonio river, which runs through the city, and from wells and cisterns at the post. Wood furnished by contract.

Indians. None in the vicinity. Occasionally small bands of the Kickapoos and Lipans from Mexico, and Comanches from the northwest, prowl around the settlements and run off horses and mules.

Reservation. No reservation.

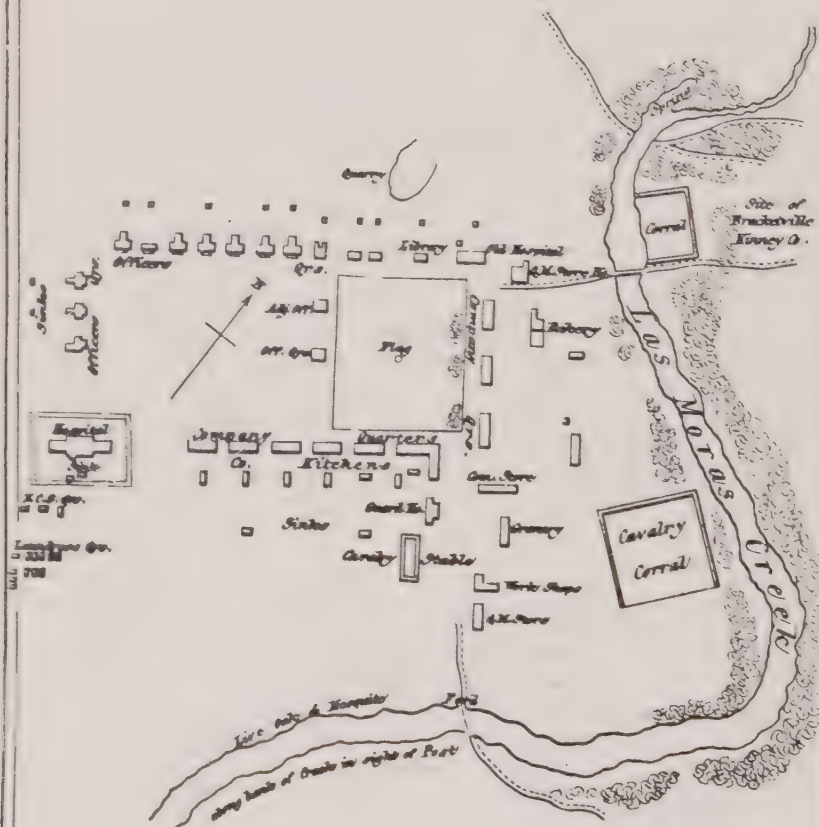
Description of Country, etc. The San Antonio river rises three miles above the city. The valley of the river is shut in by hilly ranges running in a southeasterly direction; the hills having generally an altitude of from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the plain that lies between. The land is arable, but a thorough system of irrigation is necessary to the successful cultivation of any crops, especially in the smaller articles, such as vegetables. The population of San Antonio is estimated at 14,000. The climate is mild and very healthy.

POST OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

(Troops withdrawn August, 1875.)

Established in 1865. Lat. $30^{\circ} 18'$, long. $97^{\circ} 37'$. On the left bank of the Colorado, about one mile west of the city of Austin. Post-

PLAN of FORT CLARK Tex.



Scale



DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

office, telegraph and railroad station in Austin. Communication twice daily with Galveston by rail. San Antonio 80 miles distant by wagon road.

Buildings. Quarters for one company with necessary out-buildings; officers' quarters, four sets; adjutant's office, library, etc., hospital, guardhouse, quartermaster's storehouse, commissary storehouse, stables and wagon shed, laundress' quarters; all frame buildings and in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at San Antonio by contract and government wagon trains. Water obtained from cisterns and from a well at the post; wood, hay and corn furnished by contract, and purchased in open market. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. None. Land upon which the post proper is situated belongs to the United States.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is diversified by hills, valleys and plains, and is well watered. The valleys and plains are very fertile and highly cultivated. The soil is admirably adapted to gardens. Grass grows luxuriantly and abundantly, and this portion of Texas cannot be surpassed for stock raising. Timber in abundance. Colorado river fordable at low water; pontoon bridge near the post. The climate is mild and healthy. Mean annual temperature 66°.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

Established June 19, 1872. Lat. $29^{\circ} 17'$, Long. $100^{\circ} 25'$. On and at the head of Las Moras creek, about 18 miles from the Rio Grande, and 130 miles west of San Antonio. Postoffice at the post. Military telegraph to post *via* San Antonio, Nearest railroad at Kingsbury, the present terminus of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad, 175 miles to the east.

Buildings. Quarters for ten companies and band, built of stone; officers' quarters, twenty sets built of stone and one built of adobe; hospital, stone, capacity 16 beds; guardhouse, stone; storehouse, two stories, built of stone; bakery, stone; magazine, stone; stables, two, built of frame; workshops, etc. All the buildings are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at Jeffersonville, Philadelphia, New Orleans and San

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Antonio. Water obtained from Las Moras spring adjoining the post; wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. No Indians reside in the vicinity. Raiding parties of Kickapoos from Mexico, also Lapans, Kiowas, Mescalero, Comanches, Apaches and other tribes in Mexico and Texas, often visit the vicinity on stealing expeditions.

Reservation. No reservation. The site leased by the United States extends from the head of Las Moras spring, on both sides of the Las Moras creek, about eight miles towards its mouth.

Description of Country, etc. The bottom lands are very fertile, but their agricultural value is greatly diminished by the summer freshets, when a great portion of the bottoms are subject to overflow. Timber is found only on the banks of the streams; the mesquite brush grows abundantly on the uplands. Grass plenty, and cattle thrive well. The river is bridged at the post, but it is fordable at most places. Climate mild and dry; mean annual temperature about 65° . The prevailing winds are east-southeast. During a "norther," the wind blows with great violence, generally from the northwest. The locality is generally healthy. The prevailing diseases are mild malarial fevers.

FORT MCKAVETT, TEXAS.

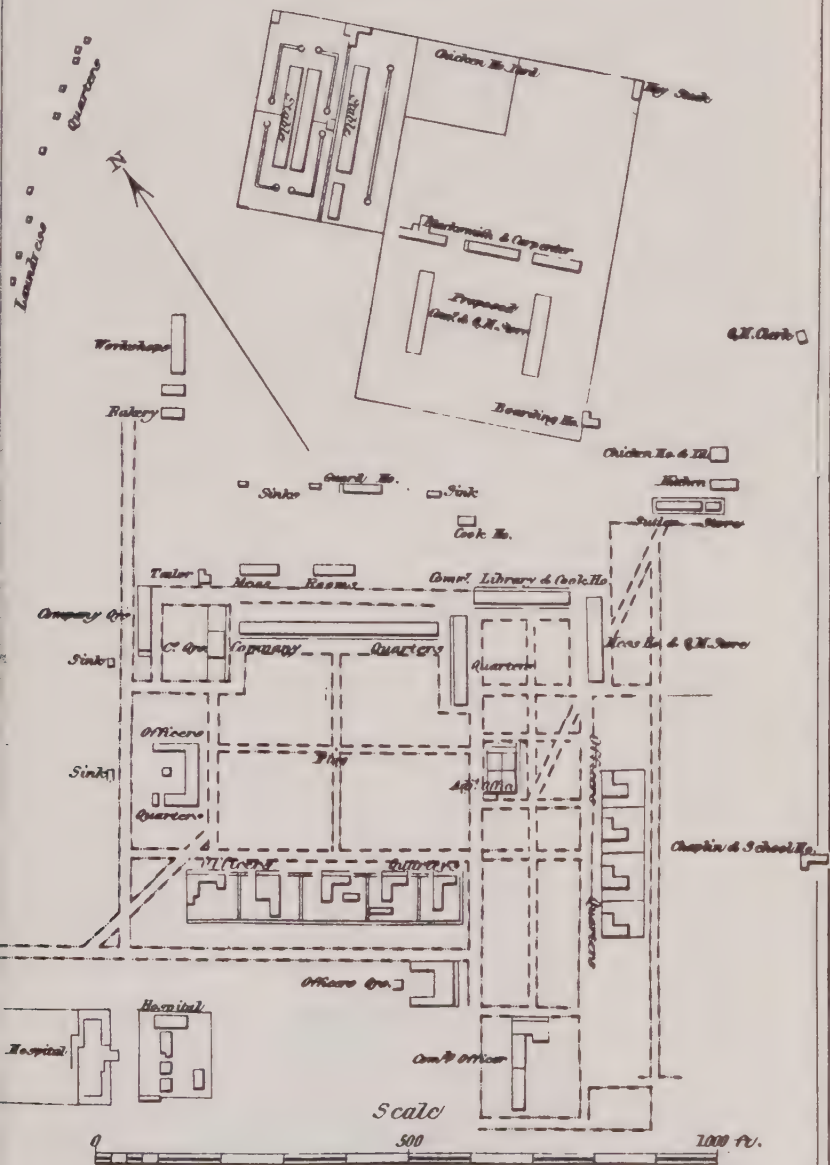
Established in 1852. Abandoned in 1860. Re-occupied April 1, 1868. Lat. $30^{\circ} 50'$, long. 100° . On the right bank of the San Saba river, about two miles from its source. Postoffice at the post. Military telegraph to post *via* Denison. Nearest railroad at Austin, distant 185 miles; nearest settlement, Menardville, 22 miles distant, east.

Buildings. Quarters for eight companies, with necessary out-buildings; officers' quarters of ample accommodation; hospital, guard-house; storehouses, two; magazine; bakery; stables, three; forage house, workshops. The buildings are constructed of wood and stone, principally stone, and are in fair condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at San Antonio by wagons. Water is obtained from springs near the post by means of wagons; wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

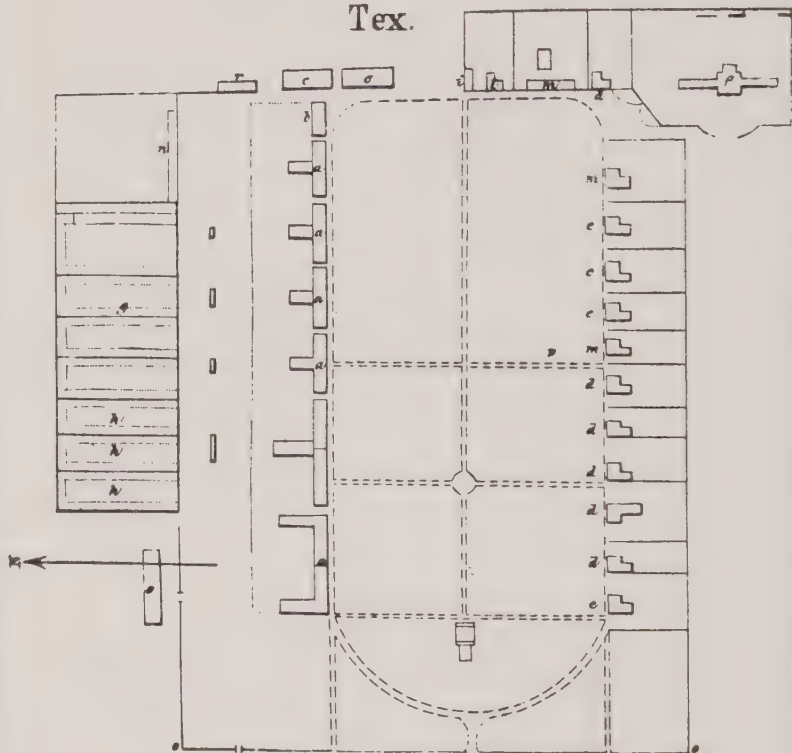
Indians. No Indians are located in the vicinity. Numerous small bands of the Comanches and Kiowas make frequent raids into the settlements, for the purpose of stealing cattle, etc.

PLAN of FORT M^c KAVETT Tex.



PLAN of FORT CONCHO

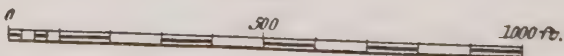
Tex.



REFERENCE

- a Company Quarters
- b Guard Ho.
- c U. S. & Army Store
- d Officers Quarters
- e Officers Quarters not completed
- f Hospital
- g U. S. Corral
- h Cavalry Corral
- i Proposed Chapel or School
- l " Chaplain's Qrs.
- m " Officers Qrs.
- n " Gravel & Woodshed
- o " Frontwall
- p Adj. Office & Company Building
- q Blacksmith & Wheelwright
- r Laundry Qrs.
- s Bakery

Scale



DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Reservation. No reservation has been declared. Private lands leased by the government. Area, 2,373 acres.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country consists of low hills and valleys. On the hills the dwarf varieties of oak abound; and in the valleys along the streams, pecan and walnut trees grow to full size in abundance. The country is covered with grass and is well adapted to grazing and stock raising. The land, excepting the bottoms, has but little agricultural value. On the bottoms along the river, good gardens can be maintained by irrigation. The climate is mild and dry. Average winter temperature, about 54° . The prevailing winds are southeast. Locality healthy.

FORT CONCHO, TEXAS.

Established 1867. Lat. $31^{\circ} 31'$, long. $100^{\circ} 13'$. At the junction of the North Concho and main Concho rivers, immediately west of their point of confluence. Postoffice at the post. Military telegraph to post *via* Denison. San Antonio, 215 miles distant; nearest railroad at Austin, about the same distance. Good wagon roads south, east and west. Communication by stages.

Buildings. Quarters for eight companies; officers' quarters, nine buildings; hospital, twenty-four beds; guardhouse; storehouses, two; corrals, seven, with stables inside; magazine, workshops, etc. All the buildings are of stone and well built.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at San Antonio, by wagons. Hay by contract in the vicinity. Grain, occasionally, from Mexico; also from Fredericksburg, 145 miles distant. Wood furnished by contract. Water obtained from the Concho River by means of wagons, and from a spring two and a half miles distant. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. No Indians reside in the vicinity. Small parties of Comanches and Qua-ha-das from the head waters of the Brazos, make incursions into the settlements, and run off horses, mules and large numbers of horned cattle.

Reservation. No reservation has been declared. Survey of May 1, 1870, contains 1,104 acres. Land claimed by private parties. Seventy acres leased from Adams and Wickes, July 1, 1875.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is a flat, elevated, dreary prairie, without trees; scanty growths of the mesquite brush dot the plain. Grass abundant and of good quality. On

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

the bottom lands good crops can be raised by irrigation, but they are liable to be swept away by the overflow of the streams after heavy rains; the seasons too are very irregular and uncertain. On the bottoms the soil is a rich, dark loam; on the uplands, gravelly and light colored. The streams are sometimes rendered impassable by extreme rises; at all other times they are fordable. Climate mild and dry. During the winter season "northers" prevail. Locality unusually healthy. No settlements of any importance near.

FORT GRIFFIN, TEXAS.

Established July 31, 1867, as Camp Wilson; name subsequently changed to Fort Griffin. Lat. $32^{\circ} 56'$, long. $99^{\circ} 10'$. On the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, 73 miles west south-west of the town of Jacksboro. Postoffice at the post. Military telegraph to post *via* Denison. Nearest railroad station at Dallas, Texas, about 150 miles distant. Denison, 184 miles distant. San Antonio, 305 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for six companies and band; officers' quarters, eleven sets; adjutant's office, hospital, guardhouse; storehouses, five; forage house, bakery, stables (four open sheds), workshops, laundry's quarters, etc. All the buildings are temporary structures, of wood, in very poor condition, and inadequate in capacity.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depots at St. Louis, New Orleans and San Antonio. From St. Louis *via* Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad to Denison, Texas, thence by contract teams to the post; total distance, 756 miles. From New Orleans, *via* Galveston, by water, rail and wagons, 781 miles. From San Antonio, *via* Fort Mason, 305 miles by wagons. Water obtained from Clear Fork of Brazos River by means of wagons. Wood furnished by contract. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. One hundred and twenty-six Ton-ka-was located at the post, some of whom are employed as scouts. Qua-ha-das (Comanche tribe), hostile, located at the head-waters of the Brazos and other streams north-west of the post, estimated to number 200 warriors.

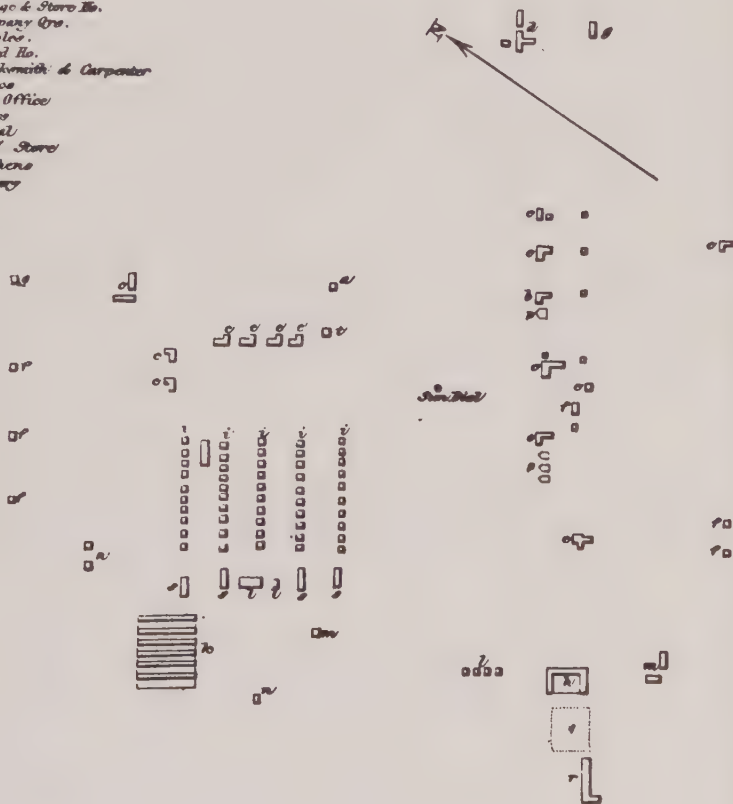
Reservation. No reservation has been declared. Private lands leased by the government.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is slightly undulating, broken by hills, vales and creeks. Agriculture is limited and confined to the river bottoms, where the only arable land is to be found. Grass grows in abundance. The trees are the post and live oaks, the ash, mesquite, pecan and cottonwood. Soil generally sandy.

PLAN of FORT GRIFFIN Tex.

REFERENCE :

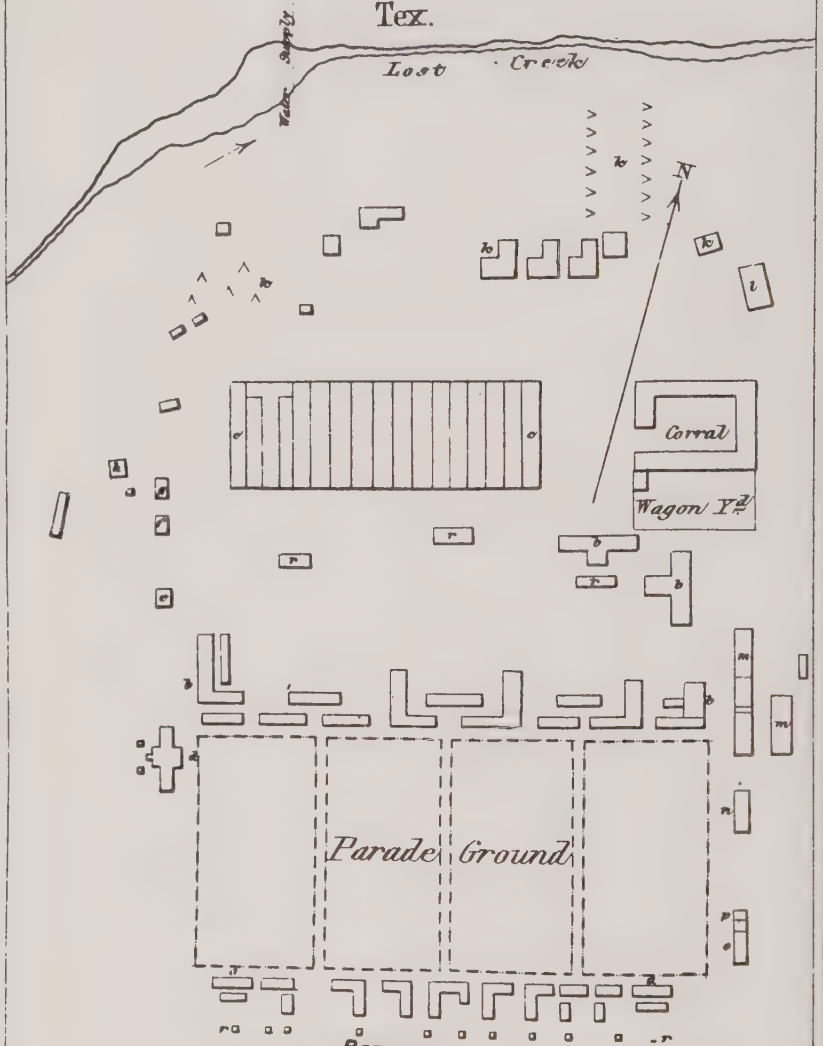
- a Adjutant's Office
- b Hd. Qrs
- c Officers Qrs.
- d Hospital
- e Traders
- f Laundrys Qrs.
- g Bakery
- h Forage & Store Ho.
- i Company Qrs.
- k Stables.
- l Guard Ho.
- m Blacksmith & Carpenter
- n Sinks
- o U. M. Office
- p Tents
- q Corral
- r Coml. Store
- s Kitchen
- t Infirmary



Scale



PLAN of FORT RICHARDSON Tex.



REFERENCE

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a Officers Qrs. | i Q.M. Shop |
| b Company Qrs. | k Laundry Qrs. |
| c Stables | l Forage Hs. |
| d Hospital | m Q.M. & Comms Store |
| e Bakery | n Q.M. Office |
| f Magazine | o Adjutant's Office |
| g Guard Ho. | p Library |
| h Trader | r Sink |

0 500 1000 ft.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

The river rises after slight rains and becomes frequently impassable for several days. Climate mild and dry. Average spring temperature 62°; winter, about 43°. The prevailing winds during winter are north and north-east, with frequent "northers"; south and south-east winds during summer. Locality healthy.

FORT RICHARDSON, TEXAS.

Established in 1867. Lat. 33° 10', long. 98°. On Lost Creek, a tributary of the Trinity river, and half a mile from the town of Jacksboro. Postoffice in Jacksboro. Military telegraph to the post *via* Denison. Nearest railroad station at Dallas, Texas, 107 miles distant. Denison, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, 110 miles distant. Austin, Texas, 240 miles, and San Antonio, Texas, 320 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for seven companies of cavalry and four companies of infantry; officers' quarters, eleven buildings, with necessary out-buildings; offices, three; library, hospital, guardhouse; storehouses, quartermaster's two, commissary, one; ordnance, one; forage house, magazine, bakery, workshops, laundress' quarters; stables, six; corral. The hospital, commissary storehouse, one quartermaster's storehouse, bakery, magazine and guardhouse are built of stone; all the other buildings are constructed of wood and pickets.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depots at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, New Orleans, St. Louis and San Antonio. Wood furnished by contract; water obtained from Lost Creek, and from springs in the vicinity by means of wagons. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. No Indians reside near the post. Bands of Kiowas and Comanches from the reservation north of the Red river, assisted by bands from the head waters of the Brazos, and near the eastern border of the staked plains, often depredate in the vicinity.

Reservation. No reservation has been declared. Private lands leased by the government.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is high rolling prairie, and, excepting some very small portions of the bottoms, the land is not adapted to agriculture. Grazing is excellent, and the great majority of the inhabitants in the vicinity are engaged in the cattle business. Timber scarce, and none near the post; a few trees grow along the banks of Lost Creek, and in the neighborhood are stunted growths of post oak, pecans and mesquite. Climate mild;

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

the only really cold weather experienced is during "northers" in winter, which are frequent. High and strong winds prevail the greater portion of the year. The mean temperature of the summer is about 75°, and of the winter about 51°. Locality healthy.

FORT STOCKTON, TEXAS.

Established in December, 1858. Abandoned in May, 1861. Re-occupied July, 1867. Lat. 30° 50', long. 102° 50'. On Comanche creek, and line of the great Comanche trail, the highway from San Antonio to old and New Mexico and California, 74 miles northeast of Fort Davis. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph at San Antonio, 392 miles distant; nearest railroad at Kingsbury, Texas, about 430 miles distant. Fort Davis 80 miles and Fort Concho 170 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies; officer's quarters, eight buildings, with accommodation for fifteen officers; adjutant and quartermaster's offices, hospital, guardhouse, magazine, bakery; storehouse, with capacity for quartermaster's and subsistence stores for 400 men for six months; workshops, stables for 100 horses; all the buildings are constructed of adobe, excepting the guardhouse and magazine, which are built of stone.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depot at San Antonio by all wagon route. Water obtained from Comanche Creek by water wagons, and by a hydraulic ram through pipe to a cistern in the center of the parade ground. Wood furnished by contract. Three to six months' subsistence kept on hand.

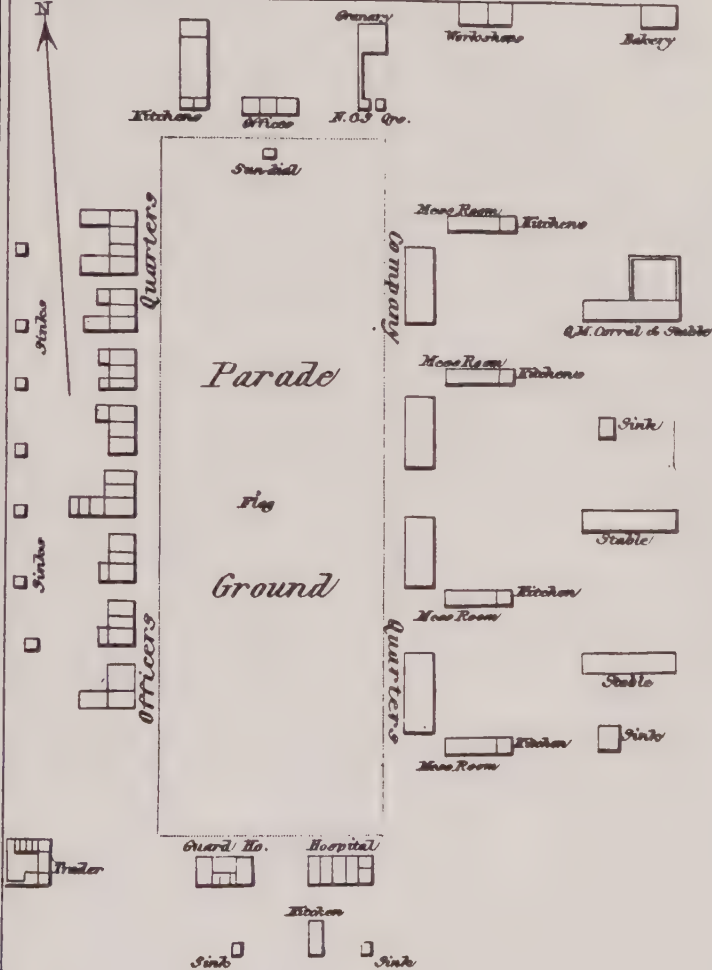
Indians. None in the vicinity. Roving bands of Apaches in small parties from the Guadalupe Mountains often depredate on the highways and lower settlements.

Reservation. No reservation has been declared. 960 acres rented by the government; also, twenty-five acres, three miles from the post, as a garden.

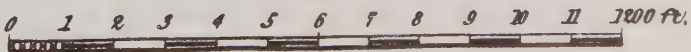
Description of Country, etc. The land in the vicinity of the post is flat, though in some places it is gently sloping for miles, terminating abruptly in extensive valleys. "Table lands" are in all directions, and are covered with coarse grass and several species of cactus. The soil is sandy and strongly alkaline. No crops can be raised except by thorough irrigation. In the vicinity of the creek there is a good garden, in which nearly all vegetables grow in abundance. No timber or trees within a hundred miles; mesquite bush covers the entire surface.

PLAN of FORT STOCTON Tex.

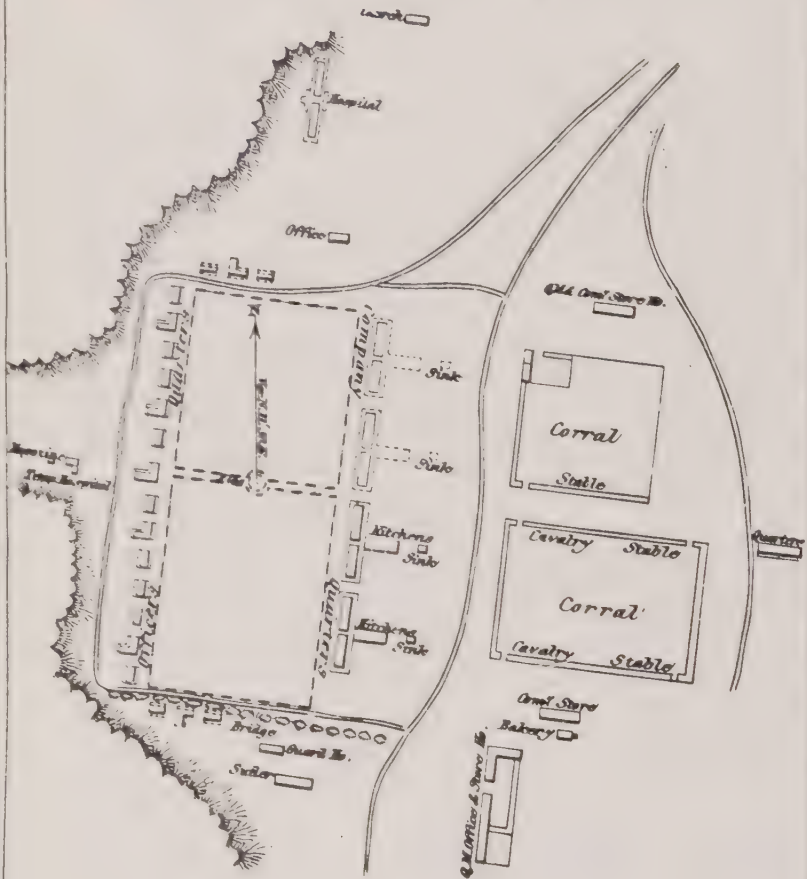
*Lanterns
Quarters*



Scale



PLAN of FORT DAVIS Tex.



Scale



DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Grass good and abundant, and stock, principally horses, thrive well. Climate mild and dry. The mean temperature is 70° , with extremes 104° and 27° . In the winter and spring "northers" prevail. The settlers are mostly Mexicans.

FORT DAVIS, TEXAS.

Established October 23, 1854. Lat. $30^{\circ} 36' 23''$, long. $103^{\circ} 57'$. Near Limpia Creek, 466 miles north-west of San Antonio, and 220 miles south-east of El Paso. Postoffice at the post. Military telegraph at Fort Concho, 250 miles distant. Nearest railroad station at Austin, 540 miles distant.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies; officers' quarters, ten buildings; adjutant's office, chapel, hospital, guardhouse, storehouses, two, bakery; forage houses, five; corrals, two; workshops; one building, with corral, in use by government employes. All the buildings are of adobe, excepting four of the officers' quarters and the guardhouse, which are built of cut stone.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at San Antonio by wagon. Flour, beans and salt are obtained from Franklin, (El Paso) under contract. Wood furnished by contract. Water obtained from Limpia Creek, half a mile distant, by wagons, and from wells at post. Three to five months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. No Indians live in the immediate vicinity. Apaches from the Guadalupe Mountains, or from the Rio Grande, often commit depredations near the post.

Reservation. No reservation declared. Six hundred and forty acres leased by the government.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is undulating and mountainous, and but a small portion of the land is adapted to agriculture. A post garden has been made, but so far it has not proved very successful. No timber; scanty growths of cottonwood and small oaks near the post; grass, grama and mesquite; soil sandy and alkaline. The climate is mild, dry and very healthy; sudden changes of temperature are not so common as in other parts of Texas. West winds prevail, and in spring are very strong. The locality is very sparsely settled.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

FORT BROWN, TEXAS.

Established in April, 1846. Lat. $25^{\circ} 53' 16''$, long. $97^{\circ} 25'$. On the Rio Grande, adjoining the city of Brownsville, Texas. On the opposite side of the river, about one mile distant, is the city of Matamoras, in Mexico. Postoffice and telegraph station in Brownsville. Railroad from Brownsville to Point Isabel. River steamers run between Brazos Santiago, and the post; also, to Ringgold Barracks, 121 miles above.

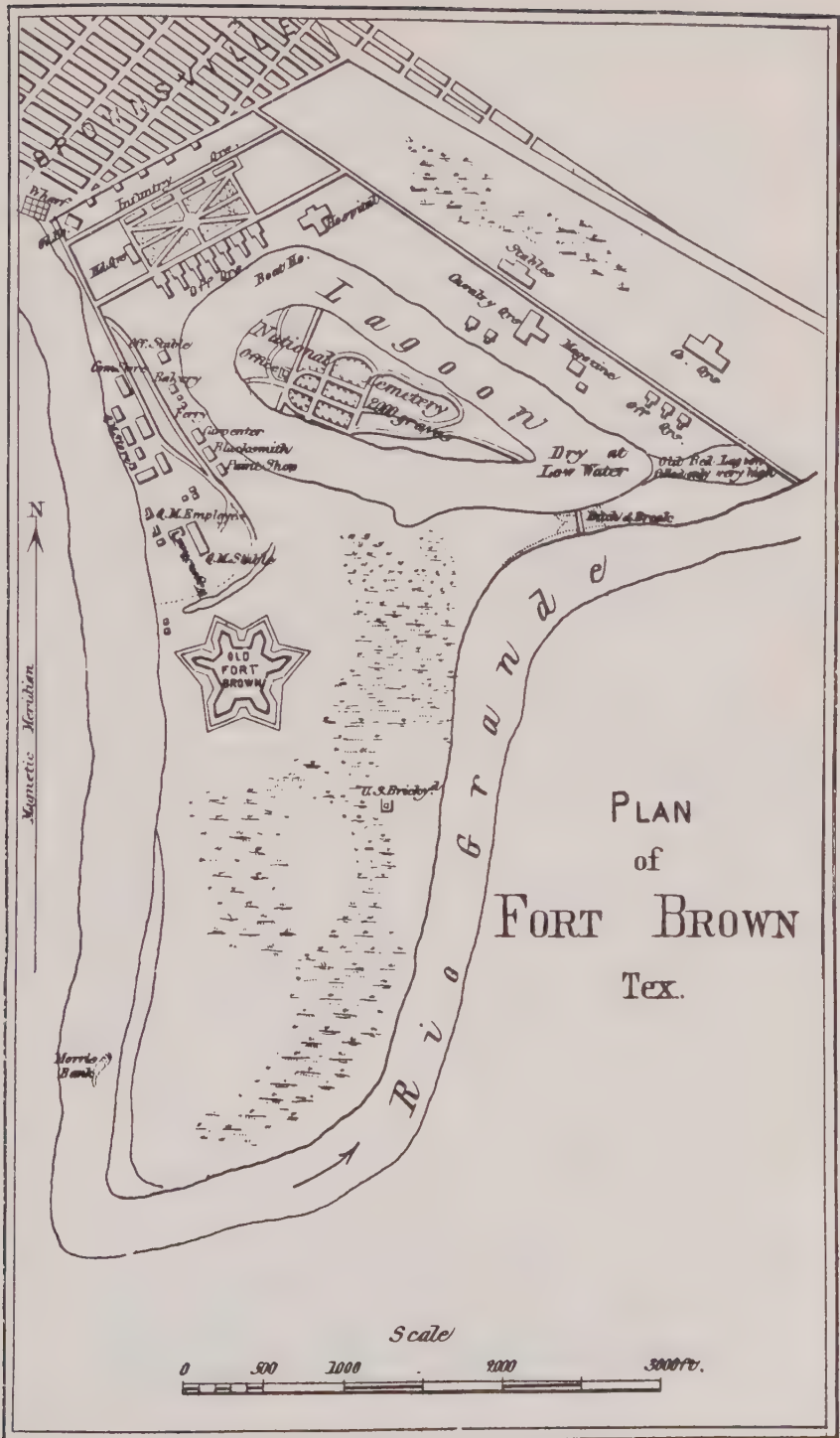
Buildings. Quarters for four companies of infantry, built of wood; for one company cavalry, built of brick, and for one battery of artillery, built of brick; officers' quarters at infantry barracks, built of wood; at cavalry and artillery barracks, built of stone; headquarters building, brick; hospital, brick, capacity, fifty beds; guardhouse, wood; ordnance storehouse, brick; storehouses, five, built of wood; bakery, wood; miscellaneous out-buildings, workshops, etc., eight, built of wood; two stables, wood; laundress' quarters, wood. With the exception of the guardhouse and laundress' quarters, the buildings are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depot at New Orleans by steamer to Brazos, thence by river. Water obtained from the river by means of steam pump. Wood supplied by contract. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

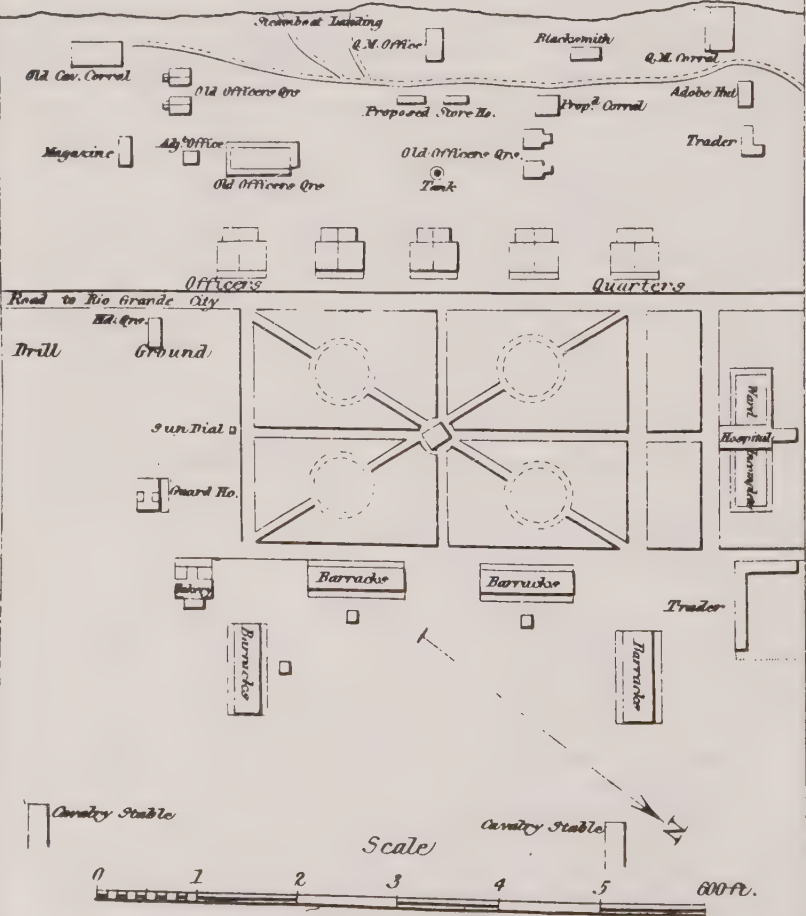
Reservation. Three hundred and eighty-five acres occupied by the government; \$25,000.00 have been appropriated for the purchase of the site. *See G. O. 24, IV. D. 1875.*

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is low, flat prairie. The principal crops are cotton (which is perennial), sugar cane and the castor bean. Nearly all kinds of vegetables can also be raised. Timber scarce and of small growth; grass abundant. The Rio Grande rises in June and sometimes overflows its banks for miles on either side, rendering the roads almost impassable for six months in the year. The climate is mild and dry, that is, with rain at very long intervals, but the air is nearly always saturated with moisture on account of the proximity of the seacoast. Prevailing winds southeasterly and southerly, with sudden and severe changes to the north. During the autumn of some years the locality has been sickly, the diseases being principally fevers—yellow, intermittent and bilious.



PLAN of RINGGOLD BARRACKS. Tex.

R i o G r a n d e R.



DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEXAS.

Established in 1850. Abandoned and re-occupied in 1859; evacuated from 1861 to 1865; re-garrisoned from 1865 to the present. Lat. $26^{\circ} 23'$, long. $98^{\circ} 47'$. On the left bank of the Rio Grande, three-fourths of a mile from Rio Grande City, and 121 miles above Brownsville, Texas. Camargo, in Mexico, 5 miles distant. Postoffice at Rio Grande City. Military telegraph to post *via* Brownsville.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies, with out-buildings, new, built of brick and well constructed; officers' quarters, nine sets, new brick buildings; hospital, new, built of brick; guardhouse; storehouses, two; bakery, stable and corral. The old buildings consist of six sets of officers quarters; guardhouse; quartermaster's stable and small corral; brush sheds for cavalry horses.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at New Orleans, La., *via* Brownsville, by water transportation. Wood furnished by contract; water obtained from the Rio Grande by water wagons. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. No Indians in the vicinity.

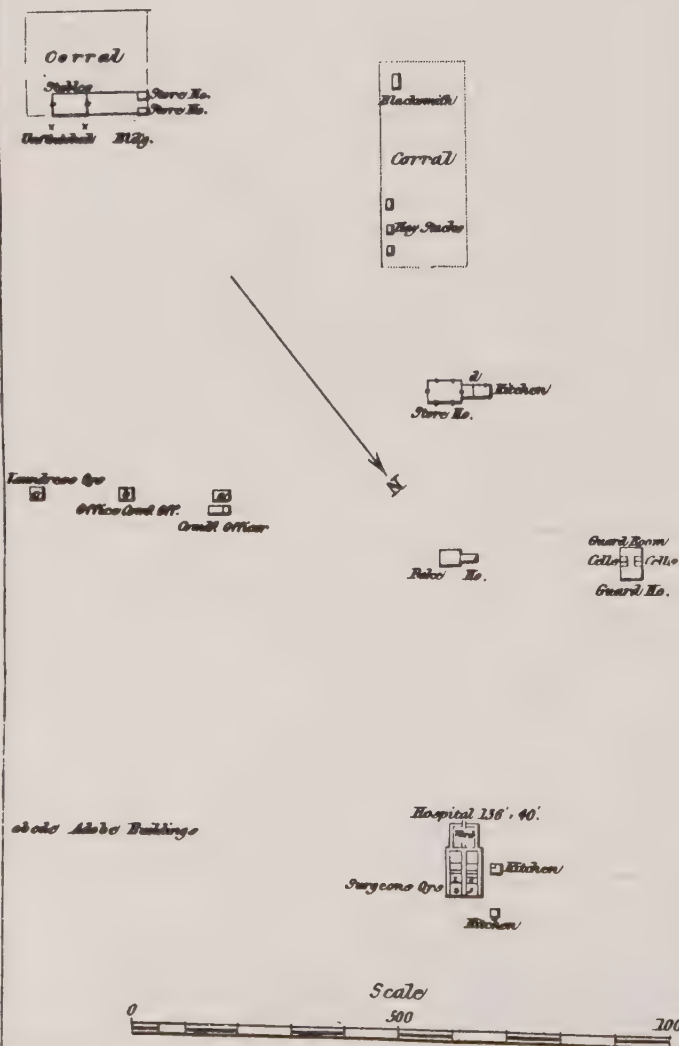
Reservation. No reservation has been declared. One thousand yards square occupied. Ten thousand dollars has been appropriated by Act of Congress for purchase of the site. *See G. O. 24, W. D. 1875.*

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is flat, but there are hills of moderate altitude at various places in the vicinity of the river. Soil sandy and alkaline. Corn is the only crop cultivated, and two crops a year are raised. There are no gardens at the post. Mesquite brush is the principal wood. For about six months of the year the grazing is good. The climate is mild and dry, with "northers" at irregular periods from November to May. The mean annual temperature is about 73° . The inhabitants of the surrounding country are mostly Mexicans.

FORT McINTOSH, TEXAS.

Established in 1849. Abandoned April 11, 1861; re-occupied October 23, 1865. Lat. $27^{\circ} 31'$, long. $99^{\circ} 25'$. On the Rio Grande, one mile above the town of Laredo, and 240 miles distant from Brownsville, *via* Ringgold Barracks. Postoffice at the post. Nearest military telegraph at Ringgold Barracks, 120 miles distant. Nearest railroad stations are Cuero on the Western Texas & Pacific Railroad, and Kingsbury, the present terminus of the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 220 miles to the northeast.

PLAN of FORT Mc INTOSH Tex.



DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Buildings. Quarters for one company; officers' quarters, one set; hospital, (used also as officers' quarters and adjutant's office;) quartermaster's corral; guardhouse; workshops, etc.

Supplies. Quartermaster's stores furnished from depot at New Orleans, *via* Brazos to Ringgold Barracks by water, thence 118 miles by land; total distance, 936 miles. Subsistence stores from Fort Brown (Brownsville) *via* Ringgold Barracks. Wood furnished by contract; water obtained from the Rio Grande by means of wagons. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. No tribes of Indians in the vicinity. Mexican Indians and Comanches make frequent raids into the surrounding country, killing herders and running off horses.

Reservation. The land on which the post is located was deeded to the United States by the city of Laredo, May 29, 1875. Area, 208 acres.

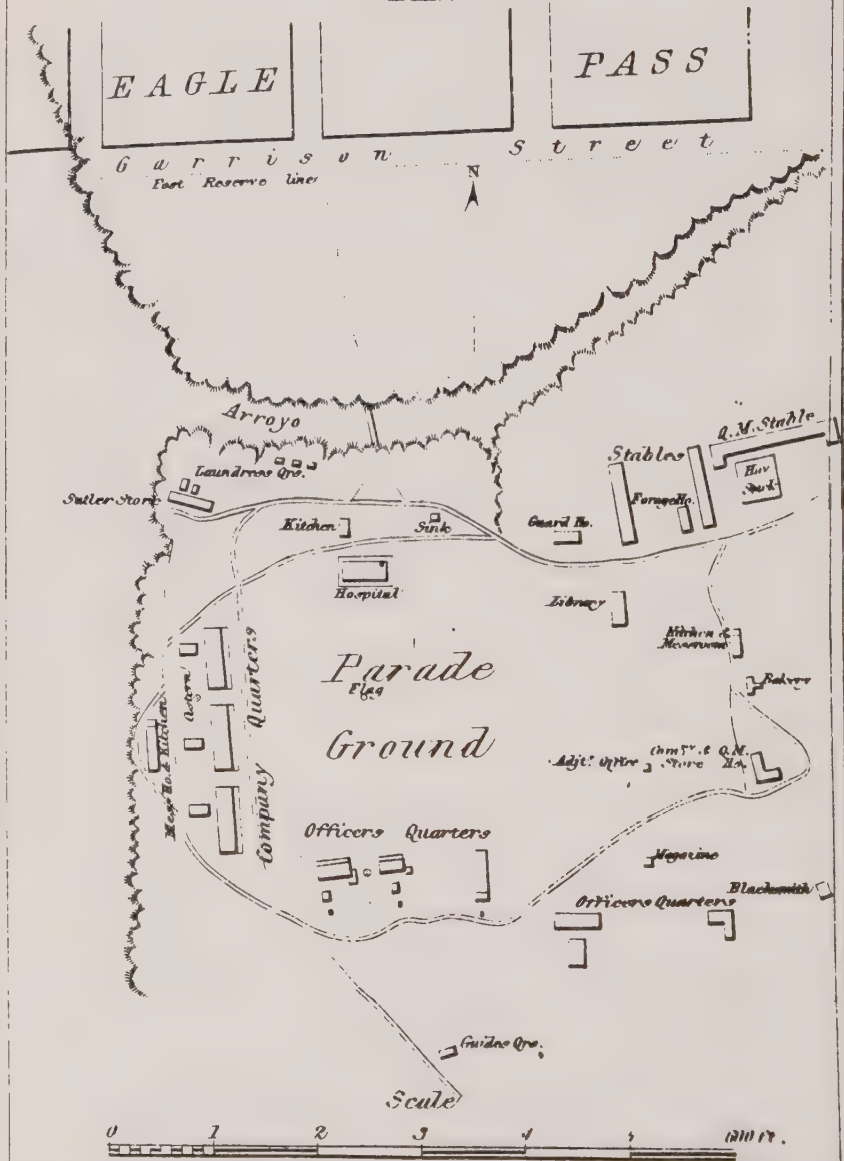
Description of Country, etc. No arable land in the vicinity. Gardens have proved failures. Soil loose and sandy. The principal, and almost the only tree to be seen, is the mesquite; along the river banks are scattering growths of willow, ash and mulberry. The river is crossed at this point by a ferry. The fords above the post to Eagle Pass, and from thence down the river, are too dangerous for use. The climate is mild and dry. Summer and winter may be considered the only seasons. The summer usually commences in March and ends in November, during which time the thermometer ranges from 75 to 107° in the shade. The only severe weather in winter is during "northers," which continue from three to six and eight days at a time, accompanied usually by rain. Locality healthy.

FORT DUNCAN, TEXAS.

Established in 1850. Lat. 28° 43', long. 100° 24'. On the east bank of the Rio Grande, adjoining the town of Eagle Pass. Piedras Negras, in Mexico, directly opposite, and about three-quarters of a mile distant. Both towns are ports of entry. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph at Fort Clark, 50 miles to the north, *via* San Antonio, 155 miles distant. Nearest railroad at Kingsbury, distant 190 miles.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies, two new buildings, one of adobe and one of stone; officers' quarters, stone and adobe buildings of ample accommodation; quarters for commissary sergeant, built of stone; hospital, built of stone; guardhouse, stone; store-

PLAN
of
FORT DUNCAN
Tex.



DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

houses, two, built of stone; magazine, stone; bakery, built of adobe; adjutant's office, stone; stables, two, built of stone; schoolroom, library and reading room; workshops, etc.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the Depots at San Antonio and New Orleans. Water obtained from the Rio Grande by means of water wagons; wood furnished by contract.

Indians. A small band of Seminole Negro Indians reside on the reservation, some of whom are employed as scouts and trailers. Bands of the Kickapoos, Lipans, Mescalero and Apache tribes depredate in the vicinity, and are all hostile; Kickapoos in Mexico estimated at 1200; Apaches about 500; Lipans and Mescaleros live together, and range between Mexico and Texas.

Reservation. No reservation declared. Grounds leased by the government. Area, about 18 square miles. Ten thousand dollars appropriated by Act of Congress for purchase of the site. *See G. O. 24, W. D. 1875.*

Description of Country, etc. The only arable land in the vicinity is the river bottoms. The region is not an agricultural one, and although the soil is rich in some places, crops cannot be depended upon through lack of rain and difficulty of irrigation. Timber scarce. Grass abundant and of good quality. The Rio Grande at this point is crossed by a ferry. Sandstone suitable for building purposes abounds in a range of hills lying about a mile to the eastward. Climate mild and dry.

FORT QUITMAN, TEXAS.

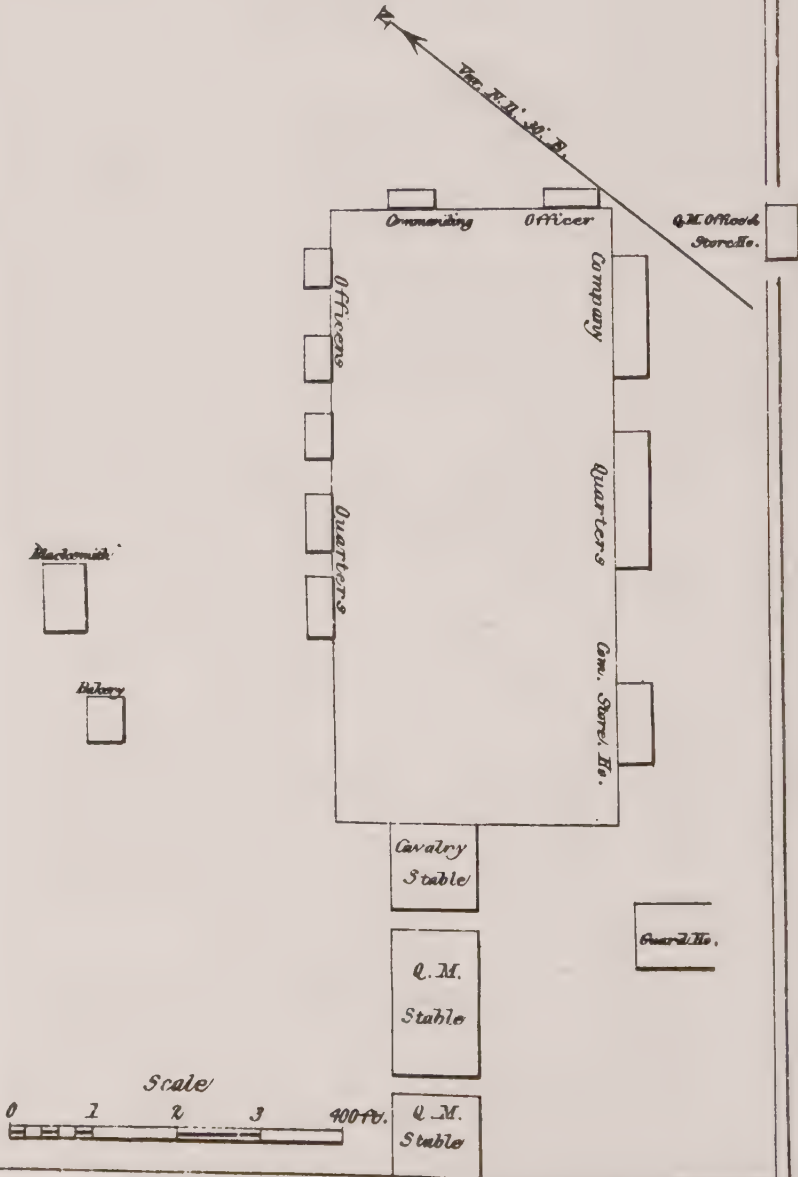
Established in 1858. Abandoned in 1861; re-occupied January 1, 1868. Latitude $31^{\circ} 10'$, long. $105^{\circ} 40'$ (about). On the Rio Grande, 80 miles below Franklin, (El Paso) Texas. Postoffice at the post. Nearest telegraph at Santa Fe, New Mexico, about 400 miles distant. Nearest town, San Elizario, Texas, 60 miles distant; San Ignacio, in Mexico, 30 miles distant; both towns on the river.

Buildings. Quarters for two companies; quarters for ten officers; adjutant's office; hospital; guardhouse; storehouses, two; bakery; workshops. All the foregoing buildings are constructed of adobe, and are in good condition. Cavalry sheds and corral built of wood.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at San Antonio, *via* Fort Davis, by wagons on the San Antonio and El Paso mail road; distance, 595 miles. Fuel, for-

PLAN
of
FORT QUITMAN
Tex.

Hospital



DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

age, beef, flour and beans, are procured in the vicinity of the post under contract. Water obtained from the Rio Grande by means of water wagons. Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. The nearest Indians are the Mescalero Apaches, north and east from 50 to 200 miles distant. They often make raids in small parties in the vicinity and on the line of travel.

Reservation. No reservation has been declared. 640 acres leased by the government.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is a rolling prairie, sandy and sterile. No crops are raised, or gardens cultivated; several attempts have been made to cultivate a garden at the post, but all have proved failures, owing to the warmth, dryness and sterility of the soil. Grass abundant. Cottonwood grows on the banks of the river, and on the bottoms. The river rises usually about the first of May, and overflows its banks in June and July, remaining high until the first of September; fordable at low water without difficulty; no ferry at the post. Climate mild. Average temperature of spring; 70°; winter, 42°. Locality healthy.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Established March 1, 1868. Lat. 31° 46' 5'', long. 106° 21'. On the Rio Grande, 3 miles northeast of El Paso. Postoffice at El Paso, Texas. Nearest telegraph at Santa Fe, New Mexico, 330 miles distant. San Antonio about 700 miles distant, time six days by stage; mail twice a week. Daily mail by mounted carrier to and from Santa Fe, and by stage weekly. No railroad near.

Buildings. No government buildings. Five buildings rented, all built of adobe, and arranged as follows: 1. Barracks, capable of accommodating 100 men, embracing soldiers' and laundress' quarters, kitchen, mess room, armory, and forage room, with two corrals in rear. 2. Subsistence storehouse, quartermaster's and commissary's offices, one set officers' quarters, workshop, bakery, library and guardhouse. 3. Officers' quarters and quartermaster's storehouse. 4. Schoolhouse. 5. Hospital.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from depot at San Antonio, by wagon route. Hay, grain, beef, flour, beans and salt purchased in the vicinity. Water obtained from the Rio Grande by means of water wagons; wood furnished by contract. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. No hostile Indians in the vicinity.

PLAN of FORT BLISS

Tex.

The Buildings are about 14 1/2 high



Scale



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Indonesian State

Office Shops
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Company Qr's



Parade

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DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Reservation. Ground rented by the government. Area, 100 acres.

Description of Country, etc. Excepting along the river bottom the surrounding country is a barren region. No timber. Mesquite roots are used entirely by the post and residents of the country for fuel. Grass short and very limited in quantity. The bottom lands will generally produce two crops in one season. Fine gardens are cultivated, producing vegetables of nearly all kinds. The El Paso mountains on the west, and the Hueco mountains on the east; at the nearest point they are distant about two miles and a half from the post. In most of the surrounding mountains are mines of silver and copper. The river is fordable at almost any point during low water, but dangerous on account of quicksand; during its rise it has a shifting channel. The climate is mild and very dry. Springs windy, with terrible storms of sand and dust. Average spring temperature, 52°; winter about 40°. Locality healthy. The inhabitants are Mexicans and Pueblo Indians.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

EMBRACING THE

States of Louisiana, Arkansas and
Mississippi, and the Gulf Posts as
far Eastward as, and including
Fort Jefferson and Key West,
Fla., excluding Posts
in Mobile Bay.

HEADQUARTERS, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

THE Department of the Gulf was created November 1, 1871, and attached to the Division of the South. Colonel and Brevet Major General W. H. Emory was assigned to the command. On January 4, 1875, the Department was transferred from the Division of the South to the Division of the Missouri.

On March 27, 1875, Colonel Emory was succeeded by Brigadier General C. C. Augur, the present commander.

POSTS.

JACKSON BARRACKS, LOUISIANA.

Established in 1834. Lat $29^{\circ} 58'$, long. $90^{\circ} 5'$. Situated on the left bank of the Mississippi River, about three miles below the city of New Orleans. Nearest telegraph, railroad station and postoffice at New Orleans.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies, four brick buildings, two stories high, with verandahs; officers' quarters, seven brick buildings two stories high, with verandahs, containing accommodations for fifteen officers; ordnance sergeant's quarters, one story brick; non-commissioned staff quarters; quartermaster's and commissary storehouse; office building, library, guardhouse; magazine; engine house; bakery; all built of brick. Hospital, three wooden buildings, two stories high, surrounded by spacious verandahs, each with accommodation for eighty patients; laundresses' quarters, built of wood; stables, consisting of wooden sheds for twenty animals. The buildings are in fair condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depots in New Orleans. Rain water for drinking and cooking obtained by means of cisterns filled from the roofs. River water is pumped by a steam engine from the Mississippi River into an iron tank, from which pipes lead to the quarters and hospital. Wood supplied by contract. One month's subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. This land was deeded to the United States by Pierre Cotteret and wife, December 14, 1833. It fronts upon the levee road (about fifty yards from the river) 689 feet, and extends to the northward 3252 feet to the Mexican Gulf Railroad, where it measures 680 feet 5 inches in width; beyond the Mexican Gulf Railroad, the Reservation, 680 feet wide, extends into the swamp, but to what distance is not known.

Description of Country, etc. There are about thirty-six acres of arable land at the post. Beyond the Mexican Gulf Railroad cultivation is impracticable on account of the swampy nature of the land, which is frequently overflowed. Grass, clover; soil, sandy; average spring temperature 66°.3; summer, 82°.57; autumn, 66°.77; winter, 54°.59 Fahrenheit. The health of the garrison has been good.

BATON ROUGE BARRACKS, LOUISIANA.

Established in 1820. Latitude 30° 32'; longitude 91° 15'. Situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River, and within the limits of the city of Baton Rouge, which is the nearest postoffice, telegraph and railroad station.

Buildings. Quarters for four companies; officers' quarters, six buildings, with accommodations for fifteen or sixteen officers; hospital; guardhouse; laundresses' quarters, etc. The buildings are all

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

constructed of brick, except the hospital and laundresses' quarters, which are frame buildings. They are all in good repair.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depot at New Orleans, 130 miles distant by river. Water obtained by means of cisterns. Wood furnished by contract. 30 days' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. Purchased in 1820. Surveyed in 1839. Area, 210.76 acres; garrison enclosure, 32.22 acres.

Description of Country, etc. The surrounding country is principally occupied by cotton and sugar plantations, and is in a high state of cultivation; grain, fruits and vegetables are produced. About one half of the reservation is susceptible of cultivation. A bayou runs through a portion, rendering it unfit for any use. There is a fine post garden of about 13 acres, and also a small garden in the garrison enclosure. The river does not overflow at this point. Grass—bermuda, wire and white clover—very abundant. Soil, clay loam. Climate hot; seasons moist. Mean annual temperature $67^{\circ}.82$. The malarial diseases prevalent at the post are immediately due, in great part, to the tract of swamp bordering the northern edge of the reservation, and the continuance of winds from that quarter is accompanied by a marked increase in the number and gravity of the cases.

POST OF JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

Established in 1866. Lat. $32^{\circ} 30'$, long. $90^{\circ} 1'$. The post occupies an elevated spot of about 15 acres, on the west of and adjoining the corporate limits of the city of Jackson, Mississippi, and about one mile from Pearl river. Postoffice, telegraph and railroad station in the city.

Buildings. Quarters for three companies; officers' quarters, six buildings, with accommodations for eight officers; hospital guard-house; bakery; stable and warehouse; laundress' quarters; office building, etc. The buildings are frame with shingle roofs, and are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores are furnished from the depots at New Orleans, Jeffersonville and Philadelphia. Water supplied from cisterns and hauled from Pearl river in water wagons. Wood supplied by contract. Two month's subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Reservation. None. Land rented from private parties at the rate of \$233.33 per month.

Description of Country, etc. Land arable and fertile: soil sandy. Climate variable. Mean annual temperature, $66^{\circ}.73$. Locality healthy during the fall, winter and spring; during the latter part of summer malarious diseases prevail.

POST OF LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS.

Established in 1838. Lat. $34^{\circ} 43'$, long. $92^{\circ} 12'$. Situated on the Arkansas river, within the limits of the city of Little Rock.

Buildings. Quarters for two companies; officers' quarters, two buildings; storehouse; magazine; guardhouse and office buildings, all built of brick; hospital; laundress' quarters; stable; forage house and workshops, built of wood. The buildings are in good condition.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at New Orleans. Water obtained from wells; wood supplied by contract. About four months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. Purchased in 1836. Area, 36 acres.

Description of Country, etc. The steep, rocky banks of the Arkansas river gradually increases in height, in ascending the stream, from 20 to about 60 feet, and extending southward and westward within the city limits, the land attains a still higher elevation, being at its highest point about 150 feet above the level of the river, the ascent being everywhere gradual. The surface is a slight deposit of vegetable mould, superimposed upon strata of sandstone excellent for building purposes, and upon slate which approaches the surface in the northwestern part of the city.

POST OF BARRANCAS, FLORIDA.

(Comprising Barrancas Barracks, Fort Barrancas and Fort Pickens.)

Lat. $30^{\circ} 19'$; long. $87^{\circ} 16'$. Barrancas Barracks and Fort Barrancas are situated on the north side of the entrance to Pensacola Harbor, and Fort Pickens on the extreme west end of Santa Rosa

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Island, and south side of entrance to Pensacola Harbor. The sites and reservation have been occupied for military purposes since October 24, 1820, when they were ceded by Spain to the United States, at which time there was a small brick work called San Carlos, semi-circular in shape, commanding the entrance to the harbor. It is still standing, and is connected by an underground passage with the main work, built directly behind it by the United States, and known as Fort Barrancas. Fort McRae, a circular tower situated on a spit of land called Foster's bank, opposite to and west of the west end of Santa Rosa Island, was destroyed by the rebels during the war, and has not since been rebuilt. The nearest postoffice is at Warrington, a small village on the naval reservation, one mile distant. Nearest telegraph station at the navy yard, one mile and a half distant. Nearest railroad station at Pensacola, eight miles distant. Communication with Pensacola by water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, by means of steam launch and sloop yacht.

Buildings. Barrancas Barracks has quarters for five companies in large three-story brick building, erected by the Engineer Corps about 1848. The building is in good repair. Officers' quarters, ten buildings, inclusive of quarters for commanding officer; hospital, laundresses' quarters, bakehouse, storehouse, forage house, stables, etc., all built of wood. Guardhouse and workshop built of brick. Fort Barrancas is built of brick, but has no quarters; it is in good repair. Fort Pickens is built of brick, has seven casemate rooms finished as quarters, but which are in bad repair—very damp and not fit to be occupied. Quarters for ordnance sergeant in good repair.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at New Orleans. Water obtained from cisterns. Wood supplied by contract. Three months' subsistence kept on hand.

Indians. None in the vicinity.

Reservation. Originally included in the naval reservation at Pensacola, and transferred to the War Department May 1, 1844. Area, about 4 square miles.

Description of Country, etc. The soil is sandy, and not adapted to cultivation, No grazing in vicinity. A few vegetables are raised by great labor during the winter, and by the application of manure and phosphates; pine barrens back of the reservation. Climate pleasant and healthful, but exceedingly hot in summer and subject to somewhat sudden variations in winter. Mean annual temperature $70^{\circ}.25$.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

POST OF KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

Established in 1831. Lat. $24^{\circ} 32' 58''$, long. $81^{\circ} 48' 7''$. This is the most southerly post in the United States, and comprises Key West Barracks and Fort Taylor, which are about one mile apart, the former situated on the north shore of the island of Key West, and about one mile from the centre of the city of the same name; and the latter on the southwestern shore, at the entrance to the harbor and on the west of the town. Postoffice and telegraph station in the city. The nearest railroad station is at Cedar Keys, Florida, 280 miles distant, and communications is all by water. The New York and Galveston Line of Steamers touches weekly at Key West, and the New Orleans and Havana Line semi-weekly, both carrying U. S. mails.

Buildings. Key West Barracks contains quarters for two companies; officers' quarters, five buildings, each 34×24 feet, with two assignable rooms, two large attic rooms, kitchen and servants' room; each has a cement cistern attached, with a capacity of 10,000 gallons; laundress' quarters, one building of eight rooms; hospital, two-story building 90×34 feet, with accommodations for thirty patients; commissary storehouse 64×30 feet, built of stone; quartermaster's storehouse 15×30 feet; guardhouse 34×24 feet, built of stone; stable with twelve stalls, sheds attached and loft for grain and hay; miscellaneous storehouse; workshops; bakery; bath and boat house. The foregoing, except the guardhouse and commissary storehouse are frame buildings, and all are in good condition. Fort Taylor is an extensive casemated work, built of brick. It is at present unoccupied, except by the Ordnance Sergeant in charge.

Supplies. Quartermaster's and subsistence stores furnished from depot at New Orleans by steamers. Wood supplied by contract. The water supply of the post is entirely from cisterns, and is ample and of the best quality. There is, in addition, a condenser at Fort Taylor, which can supply upwards of 5000 gallons per day, but no occasion has recently arisen for its use. Three months' subsistence stores kept on hand.

Indians. None at or near the post.

Reservation. The military reservation at Key West Barracks, contains 22.79 acres, of which 14.79 acres were deeded to the United States in 1833, and 8 acres in 1837. The Fort Taylor military reservation contains 62.89 acres, deeded to the United States in 1845 and 1846.

Description of Country, etc. This station is on an island about seven miles long and one mile broad, and its highest point is not more than ten feet above the level of the sea and about seven feet above

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

the average high water mark. It is one of the chain of islands extending from Cape Florida, to the Tortugas; of coral formation, with a superimposed stratum of limestone rock, incapable of cultivation for want of soil; and destitute of timber, pasturage, mineral products, springs and streams. The climate is tropical. Mean temperature $75^{\circ}.63$. The health of the post is usually good except when visited by yellow fever.

List of Indian Superintendencies, Names of Agents, and Names of Tribes belonging to said Agencies within the Military Division of the Missouri.

NAMES OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.	AGENCIES.	TRIBES OF INDIANS.
Northern Superintendency. BARCLAY WHITE, Supt. Omaha, Neb. AGENTS.	Great Nemaha Agency, on Reservation, Nebraska. Omaha Agency, on Reservation, Nebraska. Winnebago Agency, on Reservation, Nebraska. Santee Agency, on Reservation, Nebraska. Otoe Agency, on Reservation, Nebraska.	Iowas; Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. Omahas. Winnebagos. Santee Sioux. Otoes and Missourias.
Central Superintendency. ENOCH HOAG, Supt. Lawrence, Kansas. AGENTS. H. M. Newlin. H. W. Jones.	Kansas Agency, on Reservation, Kansas. Quapaw Agency, on Reservation, Indian Territory.	Kickapoos and Pottawattomies. Quapaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Weas, Miamis, Ottawas, Shawnees, Modocs, Wyandotts, Senecas.
I. T. Gibson. John H. Pickering. John D. Miles. Jonathan Richards. James M. Haworth.	Osage Agency, on Reservation, Indian Territory. Sac and Fox Agency, on Reservation, Indian Territory. Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, on Reserva'n, Ind. Ter. Wichita Agency, on Reservation, Indian Territory. Kiowa and Comanche Agency, on Reservation, Ind. Ter.	Great and Little Osages. Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi. Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Wichitas and affiliated bands. Kiowa, Comanches and Apaches.

List of Indian Superintendencies, Agencies, Names of Superintendents, Names of Agents, and Names of Tribes belonging to said Agencies within the Military Division of the Missouri.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF AGENTS.	AGENCIES.	TRIBES OF INDIANS.
Independent Agencies. AGENTS.		
Henry J. King.	Leech Lake Agency, on Reservation, Minnesota.	Chippewas.
R. M. Pratt.	Red Lake Agency, on Reservation, Minnesota.	Chippewas.
Lewis Stowe.	White Earth Agency, on Reservation, Minnesota.	Chippewas.
H. W. Bingham.	Cheyenne River Agency, on Reservation, Dakota.	Sans Arc and Minneconjou Sioux. [Sioux.
H. F. Livingston.	Crow Creek Agency, on Reservation, Dakota.	Lower Brule, Yanktonais and Two Kettle
P. Beckwith.	Devil's Lake Agency, on Reservation, Dakota.	Sisseton, Wahpeton and Cuthead Sioux.
J. P. Williamson.	Flandreau Agency, Dakota.	Santee Sioux.
Charles W. Darling.	Fort Berthold Agency, on Reservation, Dakota.	Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.
A. J. Carrier.	Ponca Agency, on Reservation, Dakota.	Poncas.
†James S. Hastings.	Red Cloud Agency, Nebraska.	Ogallalla Sioux, Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.
†E. A. Howard.	Spotted Tail Agency, Nebraska.	Ogallalla and Upper Brule Sioux.
J. G. Hamilton.	Sisseton Agency, on Reservation, Dakota.	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.
J. Burke.	Standing Rock Agency, on Reservation, Dakota.	Upper and Lower Yanktonais, Uncpapa and Blackfeet Sioux.
T. A. Reily.	White River Agency, on Reservation, Dakota.	Lower Brule Sioux.
J. G. Gasmann.	Yankton Agency, on Reservation, Dakota.	Yankton Sioux.
John S. Wood.	Blackfeet Agency, on Reservation, Montana.	Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegans.
Dexter E. Clapp.	Crow Agency, on Reservation, Montana.	Mountain and River Crows.
Charles E. Medary.	Flathead Agency, on Reservation, Montana.	Flat Heads, Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenays.

† Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies are located in Nebraska, near the State line; the Indian Reservation is in Dakota.

List of the Indian Superintendencies, Agencies, Names of Superintendents, Names of Agents, and Names of Tribes belonging to said Agencies, within the Military Division of the Missouri.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF AGENTS.	AGENCIES.	TRIBES OF INDIANS.
W. H. Fauton. W. W. Alderson.	Fort Belknap Agency, on Reservation, Montana. Fort Peck Agency, on Reservation, Montana.	Gros Ventres, River Crows and Assiniboinnes, Teton, Santee and Yanktonnais Sioux, and Canoe Assiniboinnes.
W. H. Danilson. James Irwin. T. S. Free.	Fort Hall Agency, on Reservation, Idaho. Shoshone and Bannock Agency, on Reserva'n, Wyoming. Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa.	Shoshones, Boise and BrumEAU Bannocks. Shoshones and Bannocks. Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, Pottawat- tomies and Winnebagos.
J. J. Critchlow.	Uintah Valley Agency, on Reservation, Utah.	Uintah Utes, Pah-vant and Goship Utes, and Pah-Utes.
James B. Thompson. H. F. Bond.	Ute Agency, Denver, Colorado. Los Pinos Agency, on Reservation, Colorado.	Utes. Capote, Muache, Tabequache and Weminuche Utes.
E. H. Danforth. William Burgess. S. A. Russell.	White River Agency, on Reservation, Colorado. Pawnee Agency, on Reservation, Indian Territory. Abitiqu Agency, on Reservation, New Mexico.	Grand River, Yampa, and Uintah Utes. Pawnees. Capote and Weminuche Utes, and Jicarilla Apaches.
W. D. Crothers. Alex. G. Irvine. B. M. Thomas. J. M. Shaw.	Cimarron Agency, on Reservation, New Mexico. Mescalero Agency, on Reservation, New Mexico. Navajo Agency, on Reservation, New Mexico. Pueblo Agency, on Reservation, New Mexico. Southern Apache Agency, on Reservation, New Mexico.	Muache Utes, and Jicarilla Apaches. Mescalero and Miembre Apaches. Navajos. Pueblos. Gila, Mogollon and Miembre Apaches.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES:

Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
MINNESOTA.						
Red Lake.....	Red Lake.....	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.....	1,141	5,000	3,200,000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, Stats. at Large, vol. 13, p. 667.
White Earth.....	Chippewa.....	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pembina, Otter Tail, Pillager, and Gull Lake.....	2,732	1,244½	796,672	Treaty of March 19, 1867, Stats. at Large, vol. 16, p. 719.
Winnabagoshish, (Oak Point).....	Chippewa.....	Lake Winnabagoshish, and Pillager bands of Chippewas.....	1,594	500	320,000	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1105, Executive Orders Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac.....	Chippewa.....	Mille Lac band of Chippewas.....		95	61,014	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1165; Treaty of May 7, 1864, (Article 12) vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Leech Lake.....	Leech Lake.....	Pillager, Snake, and Leech Lake band of Chippewas.....	790	147½	94,440	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1165; Treaty of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 693; Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719, Executive Orders Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Fond du Lac.....	La Pointe.....	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	404	156	100,121	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1109, Act of Congress May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Bois Forte.....	La Pointe.....	Bois Forte band of Chippewas.....	697	168	107,509	Treaty of April 7, 1866, Stats. at Large, vol. 14, p. 765.
Pigeon River, (Grand Portage).....	La Pointe.....	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	262	81	51,840	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1109.

Indian Reservations in the U. S.; Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
DAKOTA.						
Devil's Lake.....	Devil's Lake.....	Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux.....	800	360	230,400	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 505; Agreement Sept. 20, 1872; Act of Congress approved June 22, 1874.
Lake Traverse.....	Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1,807	1,435	918,700	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 505; Agreement Sept. 20, 1872; Act of Congress approved June 22, 1874.
Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold.....	Arickaree, Gros Ventre and Mandan. Upper and Lower Yanktonnais, Uncapapa, and Blackfeet Sioux.....	1,920	13,000	8,320,000	Executive Order April 12, 1870.
Sioux.....	Cheyenne River ..	Two-Kettle, Minneconjou, Sans-arc, and Blackfeet Sioux.....	7,322			
Sioux.....	*Spotted Tail.....	Ogallalla, and Upper Brule Sioux.....	7,586	52,344	33,500,000	Treaty of April 29, 1868, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive Orders Jan. 11, 1875, March 16, 1875, and May 20, 1875.
Sioux.....	*Red Cloud	Ogallalla Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapahoe.....	9,610			
Old Winnebago.....	Crow Creek	Lower Brule, Yanktonnais, and Two-Kettle Sioux	12,873			
Crow Creek	Crow Creek	Lower Brule, Yanktonnais, and Two-Kettle Sioux		650	416,000	Order of Dep't July 1, 1863, (see Annual Report 1863, p. 318,) Treaty of April 29, 1868, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 635.
Yankton	Yankton.....	Yankton Sioux.....	3,000	290	185,600	Order of Dep't July 1, 1863, (see Annual Report 1863, p. 318,) Treaty of April 29, 1868, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 635.
Ponca	Ponca.....	Ponca.....	2,000	625	400,000	Treaty of April 19, 1858, Stats. at Large, vol. 11, p. 744, and Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
			734	150	96,000	Treaty of March 12, 1858, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 997, and Supplemental Treaty March 20, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.

*Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agency are both located in Nebraska.

Indian Reservations in the U. S.; Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
MONTANA.						
Jocko	Flathead	Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay	1,566	2,240	1,433,600	Treaty of July 16, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, 975.
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	7,200			Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 14, p. 657; Unratified Treaty of July 13 and 15, and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive Orders July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; Act of Congress April 15, 1874.
Blackfeet	Fort Belknap	Gros Ventre, River Crow, and Assiniboiné	4,490	41,330	26,451,200	Treaty of May 7, 1868, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 649; Agreement with Crows Aug. 16, 1873; Executive Order Oct. 20, 1875.
Blackfeet	Milk River	Teton, Santee and Yanktonnais Sioux	6,124	12,800	8,192,000	
Crow	Crow	Mountain and River Crow	4,200			
NEBRASKA.						
Niobrara	Santee	Santee Sioux	800	180	115,076	Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 819; Executive Orders Feb. 27, 1866, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, and Aug. 31, 1869.
Winnebago	Winnebago	Winnebago	1,667	171	109,845	Treaty of March 8, 1865, Stats. at Large, vol. 14, p. 671; Agreement of Omahas, July 31, 1874; Act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874.
Omaha	Omaha	Omaha	1,005	224	143,224	Treaty of March 16, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1043; Treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; Act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Otoe	Otoe	Otoe and Missouriia	457	134	85,680	Treaty of Dec. 9, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 11, p. 605; Act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.

Indian Reservations in the U. S.; Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
NEBRASKA. (CONTINUED.)						
Pawnee	Pawnee	Pawnee	2,200	367	234,775	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857, Stats. at Large, vol. 11, p. 729; Act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Iowa	Great Nemaha	Iowa	219	25	16,000	Treaty of May 18, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1074; Treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Sac and Fox	Great Nemaha	Sac and Fox of the Missouri	98	8	* 4,863	Treaty of May 18, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1074; Treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; Act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
WYOMING. Wind River	Shoshone	Eastern bands of Shoshones and Bannocks	1,800	2,375	1,520,000	Treaty of July 3, 1868, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 673; Act of Congress, June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and vol. 18, p. 292.
UTAH. Uintah Valley	Uintah Valley	Uintah Ute, Pah-vant, Goship Ute, and Pah-Ute	650	3,186	2,039,040	Executive Order Oct. 3, 1861; Act of Congress, May 5, 1864, Stats. at Large, vol. 13, p. 63.
KANSAS.						
Kickapoo	Pottawattomie	Kickapoo	380	32	20,273	Treaty of June 28, 1862, Stats. at Large, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawattomie	Pottawattomie	Prairie band of Pottawattomies	350	121	77,357	Treaty of June 5, 1846, Stats. at Large, vol. 9, p. 853; Treaty of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, 1191. Relinquishes Treaty Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Kansas			200	122	77,965	Treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 1111; Act of Congress, May 8, 1872, vol. 17, p. 85.

* In Kansas.

Indian Reservations in the U. S.; Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
KANSAS. (CONTINUED.)						
Chippewa and Munsee.....		Chippewa and Munsee.....	40	7	4,395	Treaty of July 16, 1859, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Miami.....		Miami.....		16	10,668	Treaty of June 5, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1093.
Black Rob.....	Quapaw.....	Black Rob's band of Shawnee.....		52	33,393	Treaty of May 10, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1053.
COLORADO.						
Ute.....	White River.....	Grand River Yampa, and Uintah Ute	900			Treaty of Oct. 7, 1863, Stats. at Large, vol. 13, p. 673; Treaty of March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; Act of Congress, April 29, 1874.
Ute.....	Los Pinos.....	Capote, Muache, Tabeguache, and Weeminuche Ute.....	18,320 } 2,000 }	18,320	11,724,800	
NEW MEXICO.						
Navajo.....	Navajo.....	Navajo.....	11,768	5,200	3,328,000	Treaty of June 1, 1868, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 667.
Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	10,000	687	439,664	Confirmed by U. S. Patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; Acts of Congress, approved Dec. 22, 1858, Stats. at Large, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).....	Mescalero.....	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache.....	1,000	891	570,240	Executive Orders May 29, 1873, and Feb. 2, 1874.
Jicarilla.....	Abiquiu.....	Capote and Weeminuche Ute and Jicarilla Apache.....	1,300 } 900 }	900	576,000	Executive Order March 25, 1874.
Jicarilla.....	Cimarron.....	Muache Ute and Jicarilla Apache.....	2,100	750	480,000	Executive Order April 9, 1874.
Hot Springs.....	Southern Apache.....	Gila, Mogollon, and Mimbre Apache.....				

Indian Reservations in the U. S.; Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
Indian Territory.						
Quapaw	Quapaw.	Quapaw	235	88½	56,685	Treaty of May 13, 1833, Stats. at Large, vol. 7, p. 424; Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Peoria	Quapaw.	Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, Wea and Miami.	202	78½	50,301	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ottawa	Quapaw.	Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork, and Roche de Boeuf.	140	23	14,860	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 513.
Shawnee	Quapaw.	Eastern Shawnee and Modoc.	237	27	17,088	Treaty of July 26, 1831, Stats. at Large, vol. 7, p. 351; Treaty of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Wyandott	Quapaw.	Wyandott.	247	33½	21,406	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 513.
Seneca	Quapaw.	Senecas.	240	81	51,958	Treaty of Feb. 28, 1831, Stats. at Large, vol. 7, p. 348; Treaty of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
					4,480,000	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne Reservation; Treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 593.
					2,496,000	Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and 100°, unoccupied.
					5,034,351	Cherokee lands east of 96°.
Cherokee	Consolidated.	Cherokee	17,217	18,762	12,007,351	Treaty of Feb. 14, 1833, Stats. at Large, vol. 7, p. 414; Treaty of Dec. 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478; Treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.

Indian Reservations in the U. S.: Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
Indian Territory. (CONTINUED.)						
Creek.....	Consolidated	Creek.....	13,000	5,024	3,215,495	Treaty of Feb. 14, 1833, Stats. at Large, vol. 7, p. 417; Treaty of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785.
Choctaw.....	Consolidated	Choctaw.....	16,000	10,450	6,988,000	Treaty of June 22, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 11, p. 611.
Chickasaw.....	Consolidated	Chickasaw.....	6,000	7,265	4,649,958	Treaty of June 22, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 11, p. 611.
Seminole.....	Consolidated	Seminole.....	2,438	312	200,000	Treaty of March 21, 1866, Stats. at Large, vol. 14, p. 785.
Pottawatomie.....	Sac and Fox.....	Pottawatomie and Absentee Shaw- Lee.....	1,419	756	483,840	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 531; Act of Congress, May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi.....	300	2,292	1,466,643	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 495.
Osage.....	Osage.....	Great and Little Osage.....	516	156	100,141	Article 16, Cherokee Treaty of July 19, 1866, Stats. at Large, vol. 14, p. 804; Act of Congress, June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kaws.....	Osage.....	Kansas or Kaws.....	3,838	6,940	4,441,600	Act of Congress, June 5, 1872, Stats. at Large, vol. 17, p. 228.
Arapahoe and Cheyenne.....	Unoccupied.....	Unoccupied.....	1,577	1,140	729,600	Treaty of Oct. 28, 1867, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 593. (4,480,000 acres Cherokee lands; 480,000 acre Creek Country).
Arapahoe and Cheyenne Wichita.....	Upper Arkansas. Wichita.....	Arapahoe Cheyenne, and Apache..... Wichita, Caddo, Waco, Tawacanie, Keechie, Ionia, Delaware, and Pen- sethka Comanche.....				Executive Order Aug. 10, 1869; Agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872—(Annual Report 1872, p. 101). Unratified agreement of Oct. 19, 1872—(Annual Report 1872, p. 101).

Indian Reservations in the U. S.: Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.— CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
Indian Territory. (CONTINUED.)						
Kiowa and Comanche....	Kiowa & Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Delaware.....	3,180	5,546 1,620 1,200	3,549,410 1,036,800 768,000	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, Stats. at Large, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589. Unoccupied leased lands not included in Indian reservations. Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands not included in Indian reservations
NEVADA.						
Pyramid Lake.....	Pyramid Lake.....	Pah-Ute.....	1,500	900	576,000	Seminole ceded lands.
Walker River.....	Pyramid Lake.....	Pah-Ute.....	503	503	322,000	Executive Order March 23, 1874.
Mojave River.....	South-east Nevada	Sheav-wit, Pa-wea-pit, Ta-nout, Che-noc-wawa, and Kai-ba-bit-Pi-Ute..	500	498	318,815	Executive Order March 19, 1874.
IDAHO.						
Lapwai.....	Nez Perce.....	Nez Perce.....	2,027	2	1,000	Executive Order May 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874, and Act of Congress, March 3, 1875, Stats. at Large, vol. 18, p. 445.
Cœur d'Alene.....	Nez Perce.....	Nez Perce.....	2,800	1,167	746,651	Treaty of June 9, 1863, Stats. at Large, vol. 14, p. 647.
Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall.....	Spokane and Cœur d'Alene Shoshone, Foise, and Bruneau Ran-nock.....	1,000 1,500	1,150 2,160	736,000 1,382,400	Executive Orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873. Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive Orders June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869.
Lemhi.....	Lemhi Farm.....	Bannock, Shoshone, and Sheepsteer.	1,050	100	64,000	Unratified Treaty of Sept. 24, 1868; and Executive Order Feb. 12, 1875.
ARIZONA.						
Colorado River.....	Colorado River....	Mohave, Cocopah, Hualpai, Yuma, and Chimehueva band of Pah-Ute.	1,170	200	128,000	Acts of Congress, March 3, 1865, Stats. at Large, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive Orders Nov. 22, 1873, and Nov. 16, 1874.

Indian Reservations in the U. S.; Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
ARIZONA. (CONTINUED.)						
Gila River	Pima & Maricopa.	Pima and Maricopa	4,300	100	64,000	Act of Congress, Feb. 28, 1859, Stats. at Large, vol. 11, p. 401.
White Mountain	San Carlos	Apache, Coyotero, Chilion, Yuma and Mojave, A'ava'at, Tonto and Pinal Apache	4,233	3,950	2,528,000	Executive Orders Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, and July 21, 1874.
Chiricahua	Chiricahua	Cochise's band of Apache	965	4,275	2,736,000	Executive Order Dec. 14, 1872.
Papago	Papago	Papago	6,000	110	70,400	Executive Order, July 1, 1874.
Moquis Pueblo	Moquis Pueblo	Moquis Pueblo	1,600			
CALIFORNIA.						
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hoonsolon, Hoopa, Redwood, Misco, Cernation and Tishang-a-tang	716	60	38,400	Act of Congress, April 8, 1864, Stats. at Large, vol. 13, p. 39.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Ukie, Pitt River, Con-con, Redwood, Wylackie, Potter Valley, and Little Lake	1,144	324	207,360	Acts of Congress, April 8, 1864, Stats. at Large, vol. 13, p. 39, and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive Orders March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, and May 18, 1875.
Tule River	Tule River	Tule, Mauache, and Tejon	1,200	144	91,837	Executive Orders Jan. 9, 1873, and Oct. 3, 1873.
	Mission	Coahuilla, Mission, Temecula, and others	4,375			No reservation.
OREGON.						
Umatilla	Umatilla	Umatilla, Cayuse, and Walla Walla	682	420	268,800	Treaty of June 9, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 945.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tinino	680	725	464,000	Treaty of June 25, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 963.

Indian Reservations in the U. S.; Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
OREGON. (CONTINUED.)						
Grande Ronde	Grande Ronde	Calapovia, Molele, Umpqua, Tumwater, Clackama, and Rogue River	743	96	61,440	Treaty of Jan. 22, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1143; Treaty Dec. 21, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive Order June 30, 1857.
Siletz	Siletz	Shasta, Scotton, Sinslaw, and Rogue River	1,000	1,350	864,000	Unratified Treaty Aug. 21, 1855; Executive Orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865.
Alsea	Alsea	Alsea, Coosa, Umpqua, and others	325	700	448,000	Unratified Treaty Aug. 11, 1855; Executive Orders, Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin band of Snake	990	1,650	1,056,000	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, Stats. at Large, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malhewe	Malhewe	Pi-Ute, and Snake	743	2,779	1,778,560	Executive Orders, March 14, 1871, Sept. 12, 1872, and May 15, 1875.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.						
Makah	Neah Bay	Makah	553	36	23,040	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 930; Executive Orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2, 1873, and Oct. 21, 1873.
Quinalt	Quinalt	Quinalt, Quillehute, Quet, and Hoh	573	350	224,000	Treaty of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive Order Nov. 4, 1873.
S'Kokomish	S'Kokomish	S'Kallam, Twana, and S'Kokomish	850	8	4,987	Treaty of Point no Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive Order Feb. 25, 1874.
Chehalis	Nisqually	Chehalis, Chinook, and Clatsop	300	6½	4,225	Order of the Secretary of the Interior July 8, 1864.

Indian Reservations in the U. S.; Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY. (CONTINUED.)						
Shoalwater.....	Nisqually	Chehalis and Shoalwater.....	50	$\frac{1}{4}$	335	Executive Order, Sept. 22, 1866.
Squaxin Island (Klah- che-min).....	Nisqually	Nisqually Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squaxin, and five others.....	879	$7\frac{1}{2}$	4,717	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Nisqually.....	Nisqually	Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squaxin, and five others.....				Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive Order Jan. 20, 1857.
Puyallup.....	Nisqually	Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squaxin, and five others.....				Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive Orders Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873.
Mucklespoot.....	Nisqually		100	5	3,367	Executive Orders Jan. 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Port Madison.....	Tulalip	Dwamish, Suquamish and Lummi,	3,250	$1\frac{1}{2}$	7,284	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855; Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 927; Order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864.
Swinomish (Perry's Is- land).....	Tulalip	Dwamish, Suquamish and Lummi,				Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive Order, Sept. 9, 1873.
Lummi (Chah-choo-sen)	Tulalip	Dwamish, Suquamish and Lummi,				Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive Order Nov. 22, 1873.
Snohomish or Tulalip.....	Tulalip	Dwamish, Suquamish and Lummi,	35	35	22,490	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive Order Dec. 23, 1873.
Yakama.....	Yakama	Yakama.....	3,650	1,250	800,000	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 951.

Indian Reservations in the U. S.; Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles in each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY. (CONTINUED.)						
Colville	Colville	Colville, Methow, Spokane, Calispod, Lake, Cœur d'Alene, and Pend d'Oreille, and others.	3,117	4,375	2,800,000	Executive Orders April 9, 1872, and July 2, 1872.
WISCONSIN.						
Red Cliff	La Pointe	La Pointe band (Buffalo, Chief.) of Chippewas of Lake Superior	726	22	13,993	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive Order Feb. 21, 1856. (Land withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8, 1863).
La Pointe (Bad River)	La Pointe	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior	732	194	124,333	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Lac Court d'Oreilles	La Pointe	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas	1,048	108	69,136	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Lac de Flambeau	La Pointe	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas	665	109	69,824	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1109; Act of Congress, May 29, 1872, Stats. at Large, vol. 17, p. 190.
Menomonee	Green Bay	Menomonee	1,522	362	231,680	Treaty of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; Treaty of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064; and Treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, Stats. at Large, vol. 11, p. 679.
Stockbridge	Green Bay	Stockbridge and Munsee	118	18	11,520	Treaty of Nov. 24, 1848, Stats. at Large, vol. 9, p. 955; Treaty of Feb. 5, 1856, Stats. at Large, vol. 11, p. 663; and Treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; Act of Congress, Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Oneida	Green Bay	Oneida	1,332	102	65,400	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.

Indian Reservations in the U. S.; Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe; and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were Established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
NEW YORK.						
Tuscarora.....	New York.....	Tuscarora.....		7½	5,000	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551; and arrangement between the Indians and the State of New York.
Tonawanda.....	New York.....	Seneca.....		11½	7,549	Treaty of Nov. 5, 1857, Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by Indians and held in trust by the Comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862.
Cataraugus.....	New York.....	Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga.....		34	21,680	Treaty of June 30, 1802, Stats. at Large, vol. 7, p. 70; and Treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Alleghany.....	New York.....	Seneca.....		47½	30,469	Treaty of May 20, 1842, Stats. at Large, vol. 7, p. 587.
Oil Spring.....	New York.....	Seneca.....	4,955.	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York.
Cayuga.....	New York.....	Cayuga.....				Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, Stats. at Large, vol. 7, p. 44; and arrangement with the State of New York.
Onondaga.....	New York.....	Onondaga and Oneida.....		9½	6,100	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, Stats. at Large, vol. 7, p. 44; and arrangement with the State of New York.
Onsida.....	New York.....	Oneida.....		½	288	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, Stats. at Large, vol. 7, p. 44; and arrangement with the State of New York.
Saint Regis.....	New York.....	Saint Regis.....		23	14,640	Treaty of May 31, 1796, Stats. at Large, vol. 7, p. 55.

Indian Reservations in the U. S.; Tribes occupying the same; Area in Acres and Square Miles of each Reservation; Population of each Tribe, and Reference to Treaty, Law, or other Authority by which Reservations were established.—CONTINUED.

NAME OF RESERVATION.	AGENCY.	NAME OF TRIBE OCCUPYING RESERVATION.	POPULATION.	SQ. MILES.	AREA IN ACRES.	DATE OF TREATY, OR LAW ESTABLISHING RESERVE.
MICHIGAN.						
Ontonagon.....	Mackinac.....	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.....		4	2,551	Sixth Clause, second article, Treaty of Sept. 30, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive Order Sept. 25, 1855.
I'Anse.....	Mackinac.....	I'Anse and Vieux De Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	8,875	82½	52,684	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, Stats. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Isabella.....	Mackinac.....	Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.....		17½	11,097	Executive Order May 14, 1855; Treaty of Aug. 2, 1855, Stats. at Large, vol. 11, p. 633; and Treaty of Oct. 18, 1864, Stats. at Large, vol. 14, p. 657.
N. CAROLINA.						
Eastern Cherokee.....	Eastern Cherokee.....	Cherokee.....	2,500	109	70,000	
IOWA.						
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi, Potawatonic and Winnebago.....	341	1	419	By purchase. (See Act of Congress, March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 567.)

**A brief Summary of the Provisions contained in certain
Treaties made between the United States and
certain Indian Tribes.**

*Treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina Bands of Chippewas.
Ratified May 5, 1864.*

The peace now existing to be perpetual.

Cede to the United States all their right, title, &c., in and to all their lands in Minnesota and Dakota.

In consideration of said cession, provision is made for annuities, for compensation for depredations committed by them on the goods of certain British and American traders, and for exaction forcibly levied on a steamboat plying on the Red river, and for the payment of their just debts. Also, for certain sums to be expended for goods, &c., for their benefit. Spirituous liquors prohibited throughout the country ceded.

Provides for homesteads for those who have adopted the habits and customs of civilized life.

From the tract ceded, a reservation of 640 acres is set apart, near the mouth of Thief river, for the chief, "Moose Dung," and a like reservation of 640 acres for the chief, "Red Bear," on the north side of the Pembina river.

Supplementary Treaty. Ratified April 25, 1864.

Provides for additional expenditures for goods, provisions, farming implements, &c.

*Treaty with the Tabeguache Band of Utah Indians. Ratified
December 14, 1864.*

Cede to the United States all of their claim, right, title, &c., in and to any and all lands, wherever situated, excepting the following, which is reserved as their hunting ground, viz.:

Beginning at the mouth of the Uncompahgre River, thence down Gunnison river to its confluence with the Bunkara River, thence up the Bunkara River to the Roaring Fork of the same, thence up the Roaring Fork to its source, thence along the summit of the range dividing the waters of the Arkansas from those of the Gunnison River to its intersection with the range dividing the waters of the San Luis valley from those of the Gunnison's Fork of the Great Colorado River, thence along the summit of said range to the source of the Uncompahgre River to its mouth, the place of beginning.

INDIAN TREATIES.

United States has the right to establish one or more military posts, with reservations, upon the lands and hunting grounds not ceded; also the right to locate, construct and maintain railroads, and other roads through the same; also mail stations.

Any citizen of the United States may mine without interference or molestation in any part thereon, where gold or other metals or minerals may be found.

Agreed that the Muache band of Utah Indians may settle with the Tabeguaches, on the grounds reserved in this treaty.

The Tabeguache band agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their reserve, and to protect in their persons and property all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them.

Any person or persons, either whites or Indians, committing wrongs, to be punished according to the laws of the United States.

Every exertion to be made by the chiefs to recover horses or other property which may be stolen or taken from citizens or white residents of the United States by any individual or individuals of said band of Tabeguaches; and the United States shall indemnify any Indian or Indians of said tribe for any like property which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens or white residents, upon sufficient proof, and that the property cannot be recovered.

Agreed that any white man resident among said tribe be delivered upon requisition or demand of the President.

The aforesaid band will never, by sale, exchange, or as presents, supply any nation or tribe of Indians not in amity with the United States, with guns, ammunition or other implements of war.

For ten years the said band shall receive a certain amount of goods and provisions annually.

In case said tribe should determine to begin and follow farming and stock raising, upon lands to be set apart on said reserve, they shall receive certain donations of stock, such as cattle and sheep.

Treaty with the Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weemix:neche, Yampa, Grand River and Uintah Bands of Ute Indians. Ratified Nov. 6, 1868.

All the provisions of the foregoing treaty ratified December 15, 1864, which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this treaty, are reaffirmed and declared applicable to the other bands, parties to this treaty.

The following district of country is set apart for the Indians named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them, viz.: Commencing on the southern boundary line of the Territory of Colorado, where the meridian of longitude 107° west from Greenwich crosses the same; running thence north with said meridian to a point fifteen miles due north of where said meridian intersects the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence due west to the western boundary line of said Territory; thence south with said western boundary line of said Territory to the southern boundary line of said Territory; thence east with said southern boundary line to the place of beginning.

INDIAN TREATIES.

No person or persons, except those authorized, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory above described, except as herein provided.

Said Indians relinquish all claims to any territory except such as above described.

Two agencies to be established on the reserve. Agents for said Indians to make their home at the agency buildings.

Whites or Indians committing wrongs to be punished by law.

Provision made for those who desire to commence farming.

Education provided for.

Certain sums to be expended annually for their benefit for a term of years.

All roads or highways, authorized by law, shall have right of way.

Treaty with the Shoshonee Goship Bands of Indians. Ratified Jan. 17, 1865.

Peace and friendship is established.

The several routes of travel through the country of said Indians to be forever free and unobstructed by them, and the safety of all travelers guaranteed by said bands.

Any of said tribe or other tribes within their country, committing depredations at any time, will be delivered up and punished according to law.

Military posts may be established, and station houses for travelers.

The country of the Goship tribe may be explored for gold or silver, or other minerals or metals; and mines may be worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed, and ranches established wherever they may be required. Mills may be erected and timber taken for their use, as also for building and other purposes, in any part of said country.

The boundaries of the country claimed and occupied by the Goship tribes, are as follows: On the north by the middle of the Great Desert; on the west by Steptoe Valley; on the south by Toedoe or Green Mountains, and on the east by Great Salt Lake, Tuilla and Rush Valleys.

Said Indians to remove to such reserves as the President may indicate when it is deemed expedient by him, that they abandon their roaming life and become settled.

Compensation to be paid them annually for twenty years, for destruction of game along the routes traveled by whites.

Treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish Bands of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota. Ratified March 20, 1865.

Cede to the United States the reservations known as Gull Lake, Mille Lac, Sandy Lake, Rabbit Lake, Pokagomin Lake and Rice Lake, as described in treaty of February 22, 1855, with said Chippewas, excepting one-half section of land to a

INDIAN TREATIES.

missionary, Rev. J. Johnson, one section of land on the south-east side of Gull Lake to the Chief Hole-in-the-day; one section to Chief Misqua-dace, at Sandy Lake, and one section to Chief Shaw-vosh-kung, at Mille Lac.

In consideration of the foregoing cession, there is set apart for the future home of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, all the lands embraced within the following described boundaries—excepting the reservation set aside by the third clause of the second article of the treaty of February 22, 1855, for the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoishish bands—beginning at a point one mile south of the most southerly point of Leach Lake; thence easterly to a point one mile south of the most southerly point of Goose Lake; thence due east to a point due south from the intersection of the Pokagomin reserve and the Mississippi River; thence on the dividing line between Deer River and lakes, and Mashkordens River and lakes, until a point is reached north of the first named river and lakes; thence in a direct line north-westerly to the outlet of Two Routes Lake; then in a southwesterly direction to Turtle Lake; thence south-westerly to the headwater of Rice River; thence north-westerly along the line of Red Lake reserve to the mouth of Thief River; thence down the center of the main channel of Red Lake River to a point opposite the mouth of Black River; thence south-easterly in a direct line with the outlet of Rice Lake to a point due west from the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

Provides for annuities, for settlement of claims for depredations committed by said Indians in 1862, for clearing and planting on the reserve, for cattle and farming implements, for a saw mill, for agency buildings, etc.

No person to be recognized as a chief whose band numbers less than fifty persons.

Treaty with the Yankton Tribe of Sioux or Dakota Indians, April 19, 1858. (See treaty with different tribes of Sioux, p. 124.)

The said tribe relinquish all lands now owned, or claimed by them, wherever situated, except 400,000 acres, as follows, viz.: Beginning at the mouth of the Chouteau River and extending up the Missouri River, thirty miles; thence due north to a point; thence easterly to a point on said Chouteau River; thence down said river to the place of beginning, so as to include said quantity of 400,000 acres.

They also relinquish all other claims except their annuity under treaty of Laramie, September 17, 1851.

United States may construct and use such roads as may be necessary across the said reserve, by first paying the Indians all damages and the fair value of the land so used.

Said Indians agree to settle on the above described lands within one year from date.

United States to protect said Indians in quiet and peaceable possession; also their persons and property during good behavior on their part.

Provides for annuities, etc., for their benefit.

INDIAN TREATIES.

*Treaty with the Lower Brule Band of Dakota or Sioux Indians.
Ratified March 17, 1866.*

The said band acknowledge themselves to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and agree to cease all hostilities against the persons and property of its citizens, and to prevent other bands of the Dakota or Sioux, or adjacent tribes, from making hostile demonstrations against the government or its people; also, to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the persons or property of other tribes, unless first assailed by them, and to use their influence for peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them.

All differences between them and other tribes, involving the question of peace or war, to be submitted to the President.

To withdraw from the overland routes.

United States to protect said Indians in agricultural pursuits.

Provides for their locating upon a permanent reservation at or near the mouth of White River, to include Fort Lookout, twenty miles in a straight line along the Missouri River, and ten miles in depth.

Provides for annuities and for expenditures in stock, agricultural implements, etc., for the use and benefit of said Indians.

United States has the right to construct a road or roads through the reservation.

Brules to allow the Two Kettle Band of Sioux to be located adjoining them.

*Treaty with the Yanktonnais Band of Dakota or Sioux Indians.
Ratified March 17, 1866.*

This said band acknowledge themselves to be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and agree to cease all hostilities against the persons and property of its citizens, and to prevent other bands of Dakota Indians, or other tribes, from making hostile demonstrations against the government or its people; also, to discontinue for the future all attacks upon the persons or property of other tribes, unless first assailed by them, and to use their influence for peace everywhere in the region occupied or frequented by them.

All differences between them and other tribes, involving the question of peace or war, to be submitted to the President.

To withdraw from the overland routes, and in consideration thereof certain annuities shall be paid them annually for a term of years.

Provides for the location of any individual or individuals, or portion of said band, upon any land claimed by them, for the purpose of agricultural or other similar pursuits, and for expenditures in agricultural implements, etc.

United States to protect said Indians in the cultivation of the soil.

The foregoing treaty, in all its provisions, with Yanktonnais Band of Sioux, has been made and ratified (March 18, 1866,) with the following named tribes of Sioux Indians, viz.:

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Upper Yanktonnais Band, Ogallalla Band, Onk-pah-pah Band, Sans Arcs Band, and Two Kettles Band: also, with the Blackfeet Band of Sioux, excepting only the provision made in said foregoing treaty for location for the purpose of agricultural pursuits, and for expenditures in agricultural implements, etc., and, also, with the Minneconjon Band of Sioux, excepting only the provision made for expenditures in agricultural implements, etc.

Treaty with the Sisseton and Warpeton Bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians. Ratified May 2, 1867.

To continue friendly relations with the Government and its people, and to prevent, to the extent of their ability, other bands of Dakota or other adjacent tribes from making hostile demonstrations against the government or people of the United States.

Cede to the United States the right to construct any roads, mail stations, telegraph lines, &c., through lands claimed by said band, including their reservation.

The following described lands are set apart as a permanent reservation, viz: Beginning at the head of Lake Traverse, and thence along the treaty line of the treaty of 1851, to Kampeska Lake; thence in a direct line to Reipan, or the north-east point of the Coteau des Prairies, and thence passing north of Skunk lake, on the most direct line to the foot of Lake Traverse, and thence along the treaty line of 1851, to the place of beginning.

A reservation is also set apart for all other members of said bands who were not sent to the Crow Creek reservation, and also for the Cuthead bands of Yanktonais Sioux, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the most easterly point of Devil's lake; thence along the waters of said lake to the most westerly point of the same; thence on a direct line to the nearest point on the Cheyenne River; thence down said river to a point opposite the lower end of Aspen Island, and thence on a direct line to the place of beginning.

Provisions made to enable said Indians to return to an agricultural life.

No person to be permitted to trade for furs or peltries within the limits of the land claimed by said bands.

No person not a member of said bands, excepting persons in the employ of the government or located under its authority, will be permitted to locate upon said lands, either for hunting, trapping or agricultural purposes.

Treaty with the different tribes of Sioux Indians, Brule, Ogallalla, Minneconjon, Yanktonnais, Uncpapa, Blackfeet, Cutheads, Two Kettles, Sans Arcs, and Santee Bands. Ratified February 24, 1869.

All war between the parties to this agreement shall forever cease.

Whites or other people subject to the authority of the United States, committing any wrong upon the person or property of said Indians, will be punished according to law, and the injured person will be reimbursed for loss sustained.

INDIAN TREATIES.

If any person among said Indians shall commit a wrong or depredation upon the person or property of any one, subject to the authority of the United States, and at peace therewith, the said Indians will deliver up the wrong-doer to the United States, to be tried and punished according to its laws, but should they wilfully refuse, the person injured shall be reimbursed for his loss from their annuities.

The following district of country, viz:

Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri river where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence along low-water mark down said east bank to a point opposite where the northern line of the State of Nebraska strikes the river; thence west across said river, and along the northern line of Nebraska to the one hundred and fourth degree of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north on said meridian to a point where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude intercepts the same; thence due east along said parallel to the place of beginning; and in addition all existing reservations on the east bank of said river shall be, and are, set apart for the occupation of the Indians named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them.

If said district of country set apart should not contain sufficient tillable land for the use of said Indians, there shall be set apart such additional quantity of arable land, adjoining said reserve, as may be necessary.

No person or persons, excepting those authorized, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described, or in such territory as may be added, and said Indians relinquish all claims, &c., in and to any portion of the United States or Territories, except such as above described, or such as may be added thereto.

Provides for agency and other buildings, for education, for the setting apart of land for those who may desire to commence farming, within the reserve, and for seeds and agricultural implements, &c., also, for clothing, and for the expenditure of certain sums annually; said clothing and expenditures to be in lieu of all sums of money or other annuities provided to be paid the said Indians under any treaty or treaties heretofore made.

The Indians have the right to hunt on any lands north of the North Platte, and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill river, so long as the buffalo may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase.

Railroads will not be opposed, and if constructed through the reserve the tribe will be paid damages.

All opposition to the military posts or roads south of the North Platte, or that may be established, not in violation of treaties heretofore made or hereafter to be made, to be withdrawn.

Said Indians will not attack any person at home, or traveling, nor molest or disturb any wagon train, coaches, mules or cattle, and they will never capture, or carry off from the settlements, white women or children, and further, they will never kill or scalp white men, nor attempt to do them harm.

The United States agrees that the country north of the North Platte river, and east of the summits of the Big Horn mountains shall be unceded Indian territory, and that no white person shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same; or, without the consent of the Indians, to pass through the same; and further, the military posts now established in said territory shall be abandoned, and the roads leading to them and by them to the settlements in Montana shall be closed.

This treaty shall be construed as abrogating and annulling all former treaties, so far as such treaties obligate the United States to furnish and provide money, clothing, or other articles of property to such Indians and bands as become parties to this treaty, but no further.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Treaty with the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, and the Munsee or Christian Indians. Ratified July 9, 1860.

Provides for a home (and confederation) for the Munsee or Christian Indians on the reservation set apart for the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, in Franklin County, Kansas, which reservation embraces an area of 8,320 acres.

The whole of the lands (however) assigned or unassigned in severalty embraced within the exterior boundary to include in the aggregate not exceeding 4,880 acres, to be known as the Chippewa and Christian Indian reservation.

The residue of the land, under the provisions of the treaty of May 9, 1836, which may not be embraced by the exterior boundary of the reduced reserve shall be sold, and the proceeds of the sale, deducting expenses, shall be regarded as belonging to said Chippewas.

Provides for the expenditure of certain sums of money for the benefit of the confederation.

In consideration of this treaty the Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas relinquish all claims under treaty of November 17, 1807, and treaty of May 9, 1836, and also all claims under treaty of August 2, 1855.

All roads and highways authorized by law shall have right of way on same terms as through lands of citizens, and railroads shall have right of way on the payment of just compensation in money.

*Treaty with the Kansas Tribe of Indians. Ratified November 17, 1860.**Amendment ratified March 16, 1863.*

Provides for a division of their lands in severalty, in as compact a body as possible, to be known as the Kansas Reservation.

The surplus lands to be sold, and the proceeds expended for their benefit.

All roads and highways authorized by law, shall have right of way on same terms as through lands of citizens, and railroads shall have right of way, on the payment of just compensation in money.

Treaty with the Kickapoo Tribe of Indians. Ratified May 28, 1863.

Provides for the survey of their reservation and for the disposal of a portion of the same; for the allotment of land in severalty, and for the setting apart of a portion of said reserve to be held in common.

The Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company to have the privilege of buying the surplus land of said Tribe.

Provides for the fulfillment of various provisions in treaties heretofore made, for the payment of losses in timber and stock, and for expenditures for educational purposes, &c. All right, title, &c., of the Kickapoos in their present reservation is ceded to the United States, subject to the limitations and purposes provided for by this treaty.

INDIAN TREATIES.

*Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and the Iowa Tribe.
Ratified March 26, 1863.*

Provides for the sale of certain lands belonging to the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. The Iowa tribe relinquish a part of their reservation for the use of the Sacs and Foxes.

Education provided for.

No person except those authorized shall go upon the reservations, or sojourn among the Indians.

The provisions of the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, May 18, 1854, and the treaty with the Iowas, May 17, 1854, which may not be inconsistent with this treaty, shall have full force and effect.

Provides for a toll bridge across the Great Nemaha river, at or near Roy's ferry, for the use of the Iowa Indians; also for a toll bridge across said river, at or near Wolf Village, for the use of the Sacs and Foxes.

*Treaty with the Bois Forte Band of Chippewas. Ratified May
5, 1866.*

Peace and friendship shall be perpetual. The said band cede and forever relinquish, all their right, title, &c., in and to all lands and territory heretofore claimed, held or possessed by them.

Provides for a tract of land of not less than one hundred thousand acres, to be set apart within the Chippewa country, for the perpetual use and occupancy of said band; also for certain buildings, for education, for instructions in farming, for seeds, tools, &c., and for annuities.

*Treaty with the Winnebago Tribe of Indians. Ratified March 28,
1866.*

The Winnebago tribe cede and sell to the United States all their right, title, &c. in and to their present reservation in Dakota, at Usher's Landing, on the Missouri river.

In consideration of said cession, and the valuable improvements thereon, the United States set apart for their future home, forever, a certain tract of land ceded to the United States by the Omaha Tribe, March 6, 1865, in Nebraska, and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the Missouri river, four miles due south from the north boundary line of said reservation; thence west ten miles; thence south four miles; thence west to the western boundary line of the reservation; thence north to the northern boundary line; thence east to the Missouri river, and thence south along the river to the place of beginning.

Provides for certain expenditures for their benefit, and for the subsistence of said tribe for one year after their arrival in their new home.

INDIAN TREATIES.

*Treaty with the Apache, Cheyenne, and Arrapahoe Tribes of Indians.
Ratified May 26, 1866.*

Provides for the confederation of said tribes.

The provisions of the treaty of October 14, 1865, made with the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe tribes, will be observed and performed the same as if said treaty had been originally made with the said confederated tribes of Cheyenne, Arrapahoe and Apache Indians.

The United States will hereafter recognize said tribes as the confederated bands or tribes of Cheyenne, Arrapahoe and Apache Indians.

*Treaty with the Omaha Tribe of Indians. Ratified February 15,
1866.*

Cede to the United States a portion of their reservation near the Missouri river, in consideration of which, expenditures for goods, provisions, stock, buildings, farm implements, breaking up lands, &c., shall be made for their benefit.

Further, the provisions of article 8, in treaty of March 16, 1854, is extended for ten years from the date of this treaty, and said tribe shall be paid for damages in consequence of the occupancy of a portion of the reserve not ceded, and for use and destruction of timber by the Winnebagos, while temporarily residing thereon.

Provides for the assignment of their lands in severalty; and the whole of the lands, assigned or unassigned, in severalty, shall constitute and be known as the Omaha reservation.

No white person, except those authorized, shall reside or go upon the reservation, and all laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, shall have full force and effect.

The object in purchasing the land ceded being for the purpose of locating the Winnebago tribe, it is agreed that should their location there not prove harmonious to the whites or the two tribes of Indians, then the Omahas shall have the privilege of re-purchasing the land upon the same terms as they now sell.

*Treaty with the Seminole Nation of Indians. Ratified August 16,
1866.*

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States and the Seminole Nation, and the United States guarantee them quiet and peaceful possession of their country, and protection against hostilities on the part of other tribes; therefore, the Seminoles agree to a military occupation of their country.

For the purpose of locating other Indians and freedmen, the Seminoles cede to the United States their entire domain, being the tract of land ceded to the Seminoles by the Creek Nation, under treaty of the United States with the Creeks and Seminoles, August 7, 1856.

In consideration of the domain ceded they shall be paid a certain sum per acre.

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The United States having obtained, by grant of the Creek Nation, the westerly half of their lands, grant to the Seminole nation the following described portion of the same,—which portion shall constitute the national domain of the Seminole nation,—to wit:

Beginning on the Canadian river, where the line dividing the Creek lands according to the terms of their sale to the United States, by the treaty of February 6, 1866, following said line due north to where said line crosses the North Fork of the Canadian; thence up said North Fork a distance sufficient to make two hundred thousand acres by running due south to the Canadian river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

Provides for the payment of losses sustained by loyal members of the Seminole nation during the recent rebellion of the so-called Confederate States.

The Seminole nation grant right of way through their land to any company which shall be duly authorized by Congress, and agree to sell such lands as may not be legally occupied by them, lying along the line of railroad contemplated, not exceeding on each side a strip of land three miles in width. Said railroad company, its agents and employes, shall be subject to the laws regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes.

The Seminole nation agree to such legislation as Congress and the President may deem necessary for the better administration of the rights of person and property within the Indian Territory. Provided, however, that said legislation shall not in any manner interfere with or annul their present tribal organization, rights, laws, privileges and customs.

The Seminole nation also agree that a general council, consisting of delegates elected by each nation or tribe lawfully resident within the Indian territory, may be annually convened in said territory.

Said council shall have power to legislate upon all rightful subjects and matters pertaining to the intercourse and relations of the Indian tribes and nations resident in said territory; the arrest and extradition of criminals and offenders escaping from one tribe to another; the administration of justice between members of the several tribes of said territory, and persons other than Indians and members of said tribes or nations; the construction of works of internal improvement, and the common defense and safety of the nation. No law shall be enacted inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States or the laws of Congress, or existing treaty stipulations with the United States, nor shall said council legislate upon matters except as provided.

Said council shall be presided over by the superintendent of Indian affairs, or in his absence, by such person as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

Court or courts may be established in said territory, in such manner as Congress may provide.

All treaties heretofore entered into between the United States and the Seminole nation, which are inconsistent with any of the provisions of this treaty, shall be rescinded and annulled.

Treaty with the Creek Nation of Indians. Ratified August 11, 1866.

The provisions and stipulations of this treaty are generally the same as in the foregoing treaty made with the Seminole Nation, excepting as follows, viz.:

The Creeks cede to the United States, to be sold and used as homes for such other civilized Indians as the United States may choose to settle thereon, the west

INDIAN TREATIES.

half of their entire domain, to be divided by a line running north and south; the eastern half of said Creek lands, being retained by them shall, except as otherwise stipulated, be forever set apart as a home for said Creek nation.

Treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians. Ratified July 10, 1866.

Permanent peace and friendship is established.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws cede to the United States the territory west of the 98° of west longitude, known as the leased district.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws grant a right of way through their lands to any company or companies duly authorized by Congress, or by the legislatures of said nations.

They agree to such legislation as Congress and the President of the United States may deem necessary; such legislation, however, not to interfere with, or annul their present tribal organization, or their respective legislatures or judiciaries, or their rights, laws, privileges or customs.

Provides for the organization of an annual council to consist of delegates elected by each nation or tribe lawfully resident within the Indian Territory.

Court or courts may be established with such jurisdiction as Congress may prescribe; *Provided*, the same shall not interfere with the local judiciary of either of said nations.

The United States re-affirms all obligations arising out of treaty stipulations, or acts of legislation with regard to the said nations, entered into prior to the late rebellion, and in force at that time, not inconsistent herewith; and further agrees to renew the payment of all annuities, &c., accruing under such treaty stipulations and acts of legislation, from and after the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1866.

Provides for the survey of the lands of said nations, and for dividing the same in severalty.

The right of selection under this provision, shall not authorize the selection of any land required by the United States as a military post, or Indian agency, not exceeding one mile square, which, when abandoned, shall revert to the nation in which the land lies.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw nations will receive into their respective districts east of the ninety-eight degree of west longitude, in the proportion of one-fourth in the Chickasaw and three-fourths in the Choctaw nation, civilized Indians from the tribes known by the general name of the Kansas Indians, being Indians to the north of the Indian Territory, not exceeding 10,000 in number, who shall have in the said nations, respectively, the same rights as the Choctaws and Chickasaws, of whom they shall be fellow citizens, governed by the same laws and enjoying the same privileges, with the exception of the right to participate in the Choctaw and Chickasaw annuities and other moneys, and in the public domain; provision, however, is made for said Indians to make selections of land in their order.

All persons who are members of the Choctaw or Chickasaw nations, and are not otherwise disqualified or disabled, shall hereafter become competent witnesses in all criminal and civil proceedings in any courts of the United States, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

The said nations shall deliver up persons accused of crime against the United States, who may be found within their respective limits, on the requisition of the

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Governor of any State, for a crime committed against the laws of said State, and upon the requisition of the Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the district within which the crime was committed.

No person, not a member of said nation, shall expose goods or other articles for sale as a trader without a permit of the legislative authorities of the nation he may propose to trade in.

All treaties and parts of treaties inconsistent herewith, are declared null and void.

Treaty with the Cherokee Nation of Indians. Ratified August 11, 1866.

The United States may settle friendly Indians in any part of the Cherokee country west of 96° longitude. The Cherokees cede to the United States certain lands in Kansas known as the "Cherokee neutral lands."

Any lands owned by the Cherokees in the State of Arkansas and in states east of the Mississippi, may be sold by said nation.

[NOTE.—The provisions of this treaty are generally the same as contained in the treaty with the Seminoles, Choctaw and other Indian nations in the Indian Territory.]

Treaty with the Delaware Tribe of Indians. Ratified August 10, 1866.

Provides for the disposal of the reservation of said tribe, and all lands owned by them in the State of Kansas, not previously disposed of, except the lands of all Indians of said tribe who may desire to become citizens of the United States, together with those of their minor children, held by them in severalty.

Provides for a new home for said Delawares, in the Indian country, and the United States guarantee to the said tribe peaceful possession therein, and protection from hostile Indians, internal strife and civil war, and a full and just participation in any general council or territorial government that may be established for the nations and tribes residing in said Indian country.

Railroad companies shall have a right of way through the new reservation of said Delawares in the Indian country.

Nothing contained in this treaty shall be so construed as to require the Delaware, to remove from their present home until after they shall have selected and received title to lands for new homes elsewhere.

Treaty with the Great and Little Osage Indians. Ratified January 21, 1867.

The said Tribe sell, and cede in trust to the United States, certain of their surplus lands in the State of Kansas.

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All roads and highways, and railroad companies, shall have a right of way through the lands reserved to said tribe.

Should said Indians agree to remove to the Indian Territory, then their present diminished reservation shall be disposed of for the same purposes as their surplus lands.

Treaty with the Pottawatomie Tribe of Indians. Ratified August 7, 1868.

Provides for the selection upon the part of said tribe, of lands for a new reservation (not exceeding 30 miles square) in the Indian country south of Kansas.

Such reservation when selected and set apart, shall never be included within the jurisdiction of any State or Territory, unless an Indian territory shall be organized, as provided for in certain treaties made in 1866 with the Choctaw, and other tribes occupying the "Indian country."

The provisions of article third, of the treaty of April 19, 1862, relative to Pottawatomies, who desire to become citizens, shall continue in force.

Treaty with the Crow Tribe of Indians. Ratified Aug. 12, 1868.

Peace and friendship shall forever continue.

Whites or Indians committing wrongs, to be punished according to law.

The following district of country, to wit: Commencing where the 107th degree of longitude west of Greenwich, crosses the south boundary of Montana Territory; thence north along said 107th meridian to the mid-channel of the Yellowstone river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone, to the point where it crosses the said southern boundary of Montana, being the 45th degree of north latitude; and thence east along said parallel of latitude, to the place of beginning, is set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of said Crow Indians, and for such other friendly tribes, or individual Indians, as they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them; and no other persons, excepting as may be authorized, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described; and said tribe relinquish all claims to any other portion of the territory of the United States.

The said Indians shall have the right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States, so long as game may be found thereon, and so long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts.

Provides for the selection and occupation of land for those of said Indians who desire to commence farming on said reserve, and for expenditures for their benefit.

The United States further provides for an annual distribution of clothing for a term of years.

Treaty with the Navajo Tribe of Indians. Ratified August 12, 1868.

Peace established and all war shall forever cease.

Whites or Indians committing a wrong to be punished according to law.

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The following district of country, to wit: bounded on the north by the 37th degree of north latitude; south, by an east and west line passing through the site of old Fort Defiance, in Canon Bonito; east by the meridian of longitude which, if prolonged south, would pass through old Fort Lyon, or the Ojo-de-oso, Bear Spring, and west by a meridian of longitude about $109^{\circ} 30'$ west of Greenwich, provided it embraces the outlet of the Canon-de-Chilly, which canon is to be all included in this reserve, is set apart for said tribe, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them; and no other persons, except as may be authorized, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described.

Provision made for such Indians who may desire to cultivate the soil for a living. Expenditures in clothing shall be made annually for a term of years, for the benefit of the tribe.

Education provided for.

The said Indians will not in future oppose the construction of any roads, mail stations, or other works of utility or necessity which may be authorized by law, and they will make no opposition to military posts.

They will not attack any persons at home or traveling, or disturb any property belonging to the people of the United States or to persons friendly therewith.

They will never capture or carry off from the settlements, women or children, and they will never kill or scalp white men or attempt to do them harm.

Said Indians have the right to hunt on any unoccupied lands contiguous to their reserve, so long as the large game may range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase.

Any Navajo Indian or Indians who shall leave the reserve to settle elsewhere shall forfeit all the rights, privileges, and annuities conferred by this treaty.

Treaty with the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians. Ratified August 19, 1868.

This treaty is substantially the same as the foregoing treaty made with the Navajo tribe, excepting the district of country set apart therein.

The following district of country, to wit: commencing at the point where the Arkansas river crosses the 37th parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel—the said line being the southern boundary of the State of Kansas—to the Cimmaron river, (sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas river); thence down said Cimmaron river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Arkansas river; thence up the Arkansas river in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning, is set apart for the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians.

Treaty with the Kiowa and Comanche Tribes of Indians. Ratified August 25th, 1868.

This treaty is also substantially the same as the treaty made with the Navajo tribe, excepting the district of country set apart therein.

The district of country set apart for the Kiowas and Comanches is as follows, viz.: Commencing at the point where the Washita river crosses the 98th meridian

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west from Greenwich: thence up the Washita river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point thirty miles, by river, west of Fort Cobb, as now established; thence due west to the North Fork of Red river, provided said line strikes said river east of the 100th meridian of west longitude; if not, then only to said meridian line, and thence south, on said meridian line, to the said North Fork of Red river; thence down said North Fork, in the middle of the main channel thereof, from the point where it may be first intersected by the lines above described, to the main Red river; thence down said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to its intersection with the 98th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich; thence north on said meridian line to the place of beginning.

*Treaty with the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache Tribes of Indians.
Ratified August 25, 1868.*

Provides for the confederation of the Apache tribe with the Kiowa and Comanche tribe, and said Apaches accept as their permanent home the reservation described in the foregoing treaty with the Kiowa and Comanche tribes.

The Apache Indians will share equally in all the benefits provided for by the treaty with the Kiowas and Comanches, and the annual appropriation of money shall be increased for the use and benefit of said three tribes, and said Apaches will observe and faithfully comply with all the stipulations and agreements entered into by the Kiowas and Comanches in said original treaty.

The Apache tribe forever relinquish to the United States all rights, privileges, and grants now vested in them, or intended to be transferred to them, by the treaty between the United States and the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe tribes, October 14, 1865, and also by the supplementary treaty of 17th day of the same month, between the United States and the Cheyenne, Arrapahoe and Apache tribes.

*Treaty with the Northern Cheyenne and Northern Arrapahoe
Tribes of Indians. Ratified August 25, 1868.*

Peace and friendship is established.

Whites or Indians committing any wrong to be punished according to law.

Said tribe agree to accept for their permanent home some portion of the tract of country set apart as a permanent reservation for the Southern Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, by treaty of Oct. —, 1867, or some portion of the country and reservation set apart as a permanent home for the Brule and other bands of Sioux, by treaty of April 29, 1868.

And the Northern Cheyenne and Arrapahoes relinquish to the United States all right, claim, &c., in and to all territory outside the two reservations above mentioned, except the right to roam and hunt while game shall be found in sufficient number to justify the chase.

One year from date said tribe will attach themselves permanently, either to the agency provided for near the mouth of Medicine Lodge creek, or to the agency about to be established on the Missouri river, near Fort Randall, or to the Crow agency, near Otter Creek, on the Yellowstone river, provided for by treaty of May

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7, 1868, with said Crows. One portion of said tribe may attach themselves to one of the aforesaid reservations, and another portion to another of said reservations, as each part or portion of said tribe may elect.

Provides for the selection and occupation of tracts of land by such of said tribes as may desire to cultivate the soil for a living, and for certain expenditures in seeds, &c., for their benefit.

Provides for the issue to said Indians of clothing, &c., for a term of years.

Education provided for.

*Treaty with the Sac and Fox Tribe of Indians of the Mississippi.
Ratified October 14, 1868.*

Provides for the removal and establishing of said Indians in a new home.

The new reservation and future home of said tribe will be a tract of land in the Indian country south of Kansas and south of the Cherokee lands, not exceeding 750 square miles in extent.

The Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi agree that the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, if they shall so elect, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may unite with them and become a part of their people.

*Treaty with the Senecas, Mixed Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws,
Confederated Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws,
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche De Bauf, and certain
Wyandottes.*

Provides for the removal of portions of said tribes from Kansas to the Indian country south of Kansas; for the dissolving of the tribal relations of other portions of said tribes to enable them to become citizens, and for disbursements to enable such of said tribes as now reside in the Indian country, to re-build their houses, re-open their farms and support their families, they having been driven from their reservation early in the late war.

The Senecas cede to the United States a portion of their present reservation in the Indian country, bounded on the east by the State of Missouri, on the north by the north line of the reserve, on the west by the Neosho river, and running south for the necessary distance to contain 20,000 acres.

The tract of land above ceded is set apart for the future home of the Wyandottes in common.

The Senecas, now confederated with the Shawnees, cede to the United States the north half of the Seneca and Shawnee reserve in the Indian country, and immediately north of the reservation mentioned above.

The Shawnees heretofore confederated with the Senecas, cede to the United States that portion of their remaining lands, estimated to contain about 12,000 acres.

The Quapaws cede to the United States that portion of their land lying in Kansas.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The Senecas now confederated with the Shawnees, the Shawnees consenting, agree to dissolve their connection and unite with the Senecas, parties to the treaty of February 28, 1831, upon their reservation in the Indian country.

The west part of the Shawnee reservation ceded is sold to the Ottawas.

The confederated tribes of Peorias, Kaskaskias, Weas and Piankeshaws, agree to the sale of their lands to actual settlers.

The land ceded and sold to the United States by the Senecas and Quapaws, and lying south of Kansas is granted and sold to the Peorias, &c.

The Peorias, &c., agree that the Miamies may be confederated with them upon their new reservation.

Treaty with the Eastern Band of Shoshonees and the Bannack Tribe of Indians. Ratified February 24, 1869.

Peace and friendship is established.

Whites or Indians committing any wrong to be punished according to law.

It is agreed that whenever the Bannacks desire a reservation to be set apart for their use, or when it shall be deemed advisable that they be put upon a reservation, a suitable one shall be selected for them in their present country, which shall embrace reasonable portions of the "Port Neuf" and "Kansas Prairie" countries, and that, when this reservation is declared, the Bannacks will enjoy the same rights and benefits, except the agency house and residence of agent, in proportion to their numbers, as provided by this treaty for the Shoshonees.

The following district of country, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of Owl Creek and running due south to the crest of the divide between the Sweetwater and Papo Agie rivers; thence along the crest of said divide and the summit of Wind River mountains, to the longitude of North Fork of Wind river; thence due north to mouth of said North Fork, and up its channel to a point twenty miles above its mouth; thence in a straight line to headwaters of Owl creek, and along middle of channel of Owl creek, to **place of** beginning, is set apart for the Shoshonees, and for such other friendly **tribes or individual** Indians as they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit amongst them; and no person or persons, except such as may be authorized, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside on said reservation, and said Shoshonees do hereby relinquish all title, claim, &c., in and to any portion of the territory of the United States, except such as is within the above described limits.

Agency building, school house and other buildings to be erected on the reserve.

Provides for the selection and occupation of land by such of said tribes who may desire to commence farming.

Education provided for, and certain expenditures in goods, &c., will be made annually for a term of years for the benefit of said Indians.

Treaty with the Blackfoot Nation, consisting of the Piegans, Blood, Blackfoot and Gros-Ventre Tribes of Indians. Ratified April 25, 1856.

Peace, friendship and amity shall be perpetual.

The following district of country is set apart for the Indians named, and such other Indians as the President may see fit to locate thereon, (Act of Congress ap-

INDIAN TREATIES.

proved April 15, 1874,) viz.: Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri river; thence up and along the south bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of the Maria's river; thence along the main channel of the Maria's river to Birch creek; thence up the main channel of Birch creek to its source; thence west to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the northern boundary of Montana; thence along said northern boundary to the place of beginning.

The Assiniboina to have the right of hunting in common with the Blackfeet.

The United States may, within the countries occupied by them, construct roads of every description; establish lines of telegraph and military posts; use material of every description found in the Indian country, and build houses for agencies, schools, &c.

Certain sums to be expended annually for their benefit for a term of years.

Any of said tribes committing depredations at any time, will be delivered up and punished according to law.

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS HAVE BEEN ADDED BY EXECUTIVE ORDERS TO THE COUNTRY SET APART FOR THE DIFFERENT TRIBES OF SIOUX INDIANS, IN TREATY RATIFIED FEBRUARY 24, 1869.

January 11, 1875.

Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri river, where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri river; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning.

March 16, 1875.

Commencing at a point where the 102d degree of west longitude intersects the 46th parallel of north latitude; thence north on said 102d degree of longitude to the south bank of Cannon Ball river; thence down and with the said south bank of said river to a point on the east side of the Missouri river opposite the mouth of said Cannon Ball river; thence down and with the east bank of the Missouri river to the mouth of Beaver river; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver river to the 100th degree of west longitude; thence south with said 100th degree of longitude to the 46th parallel of latitude; thence west with said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning.

May 20, 1875.

That portion of the public domain in the Territory of Dakota lying south of an east and west line from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation, to the 99th degree of longitude, and between said longitude and the Missouri river on the west, and the Yankton Indian Reservation on the east.

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Table showing Distances of Military Posts from Principal Points within the Division, their Postoffice Addresses, and Nearest Railroad and Telegraph Stations, on May 1, 1876.

POSTS.	DISTANCES FROM PRINCIPAL POINTS,	POSTOFFICES.	RAILROAD STATIONS.	TELEGRAPH STATIONS.
Abercrombie, Fort	231 miles from St. Paul, Minn.	Fort Abercrombie, Dakota.	Breckenridge, Minn., 12 miles distant.	Breckenridge, Minn.
Abraham Lincoln, Fort	453 miles from Duluth, Minn.	Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.	Bismarck, D. T., 5 miles distant.	Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.
Austin, Camp	80 miles from San Antonio, Texas. 55 miles from Helena, Montana.	Austin, Texas. Camp Baker, Montana.	Austin, Texas. Corinne, Utah, 570 miles distant.	Austin, Texas. Helena, Montana.
Barrancas, Post of	8 miles from Pensacola, Florida.	Warrington, Florida.	Pensacola, Florida, 8 miles distant.	Navy Yard, 1½ miles distant.
Baton Rouge Barracks.	130 miles distant, by river, from New Orleans.	Baton Rouge, Louisiana.	Baton Rouge, Louisiana.	Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
Bayard, Fort	360 miles from Santa Fe, N. Mexico.	Fort Bayard, N. Mexico.	Las Animas, Col., about 600 miles distant.	Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Benton, Fort	143 miles from Helena, Montana.	Fort Benton, Montana.	Corinne, Utah, 593 miles distant.	Fort Shaw, Montana.
Bridger, Fort	905 miles from Omaha, Nebraska.	Fort Bridger, Wyoming.	Carter Station, on the Union Pacific, 10 miles distant.	Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Brown, Fort	Brownsville, Texas, adjoins the post.	Brownsville, Texas.	Bryan, on the Union Pacific, 150 miles distant.	Brownsville, Texas.
Brown, Camp	1008 miles from Omaha, Nebraska.	Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming.	Austin, Texas, about 680 miles distant.	Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming, 48 miles distant.
Bliss, Fort	700 miles (about) from San Antonio, Texas.	El Paso, Texas, 3 miles distant.		Santa Fe, New Mexico, 330 miles distant.
Buford, Fort	740 miles from Sioux City, Iowa.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Bismarck, D. T., 220 miles distant.	Bismarck, D. T.
Cameron, Fort	222 miles from Salt Lake City, Utah.	Beaver City, Utah Ter.	Santaquin, on the Utah Southern Railroad, 150 miles distant.	Beaver City, U. T.
Clark, Fort	130 miles from San Antonio, Texas.	Fort Clark, Texas.	Kingsbury, Texas, on the G. H. & S. A. R. R., 175 miles distant.	Military telegraph to post via San Antonio.
Concho, Fort	San Antonio and Austin, Texas, about equal distances, viz: 215 miles.	Fort Concho, Texas.	Austin, Texas.	Military telegraph to post via Denison.
Craig, Fort	178 miles from Santa Fe, N. Mexico.	Fort Craig, N. Mexico.	Las Animas, Col., 490 miles distant.	Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Cummings, Fort	316 miles from Santa Fe, N. Mexico.	Fort Cummings, New Mexico.		Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Table showing Distances of Military Posts from Principal Points within the Division, their Postoffice Addresses, and Nearest Railroad and Telegraph Stations, on May 1, 1876.—CONTINUED.

POSTS.	DISTANCES FROM PRINCIPAL POINTS.	POSTOFFICES.	RAILROAD STATIONS.	TELEGRAPH STATIONS.
Cheyenne Agency,				
Cheyenne Depot,	302 miles from Sioux City, Iowa.	Fort Sully, Dakota.	Yankton, D. T., 237 miles distant.	Fort Sully, Dakota, 7 miles distant.
Davis, Fort	1½ miles from Cheyenne, W. T. 466 miles from San Antonio, Texas.	Cheyenne, W. T. Fort Davis, Texas.	Austin, Texas, 540 miles distant.	Cheyenne, W. T. Military telegraph to Fort Concho, Texas.
Dodge, Fort	370 miles from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	Dodge City, Kansas.	Dodge City, Kansas, 5 miles distant.	Fort Dodge, Kansas.
Douglas, Camp	3 miles from Salt Lake City, Utah.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Duncan, Fort	135 miles from San Antonio, Texas.	Fort Duncan, Texas.	Kingsbury, Texas, 190 miles distant.	Military telegraph to Fort Clark, via San Antonio, Texas.
Elliot, Fort	550 miles from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	Camp Supply, I. T.	Dodge City, Kansas, 184 miles distant.	Dodge City, Kansas.
Ellis, Fort	3 miles from Bozeman, Montana.	Bozeman, Montana.	Franklin, Idaho, on the Utah Northern Railroad, 400 miles distant.	Bozeman, Montana.
Fetterman, Fort	160 miles from Cheyenne, Wyoming.	Fort Laramie, Wyoming, 75 miles distant.	Medicine Bow Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 80 miles distant.	Fort Fetterman, Wyoming.
Garland, Fort	90 miles from Pueblo, Colorado.	Fort Garland, Colorado.	Pueblo, Colorado.	Pueblo, Colorado.
Gibson, Fort	270 miles from Leavenworth, Kansas.	Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.	Gibson Station, on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R., 8 miles distant.	Town of Fort Gibson, Indian Territory.
Grand River Agency,	445 miles from Sioux City, Iowa.	Grand River Indian Agency, Dakota.	Yankton, Dakota, 370 miles distant.	Fort Sully, Dakota, 90 miles distant.
Griffin, Fort	305 miles from San Antonio, Texas.	Fort Griffin, Texas.	Dallas, Texas, 150 miles distant.	Military telegraph to post via Denison.
Hall, Fort	140 miles from Corinne, Utah.	Corbett's Station, Idaho, 12 miles distant.	Franklin, Idaho, 100 miles distant.	Fort Hall, Idaho Ter.
Hancock, Camp	450 miles from Duluth, Minn.	Bismarck, Dakota Ter.	Bismarck, Dakota Territory.	Bismarck, Dakota Ter.
Hartsuff, Fort	270 miles from Omaha, Nebraska.	Fort Hartsuff, Neb.	Kearney, Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 75 miles distant.	Kearney, Nebraska.
Harker, Fort	218 miles from Leavenworth, Kansas.	Fort Harker, Kansas.	Fort Harker.	Fort Harker, Kansas.
Hays, Fort	289 miles from Leavenworth, Kansas.	Hays City, Kansas.	Hays City, Kansas, half a mile distant.	Hays City, Kansas.
Jackson Barracks,	3 miles below New Orleans, La.	New Orleans, La.	New Orleans, La.	New Orleans, La.
Jackson, Post of	Adjoining Jackson, Miss.	Jackson, Miss.	Jackson, Miss.	Jackson, Miss.

Table showing Distances of Military Posts from Principal Points within the Division, their Postoffice Addresses, and Nearest Railroad and Telegraph Stations, on May 1, 1876.—CONTINUED.

POSTS.	DISTANCES FROM PRINCIPAL POINTS.	POSTOFFICES.	RAILROAD STATIONS.	TELEGRAPH STATIONS.
Key West, Post of Laramie, Fort Larned, Fort Little Rock, Post of Leavenworth, Fort	700 miles from New Orleans, La. 85 miles from Cheyenne, Wyoming. 304 miles from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. 345 miles from St. Louis, Mo. 2 miles from Leavenworth City, Kan.	Key West, Florida. Fort Laramie, Wyoming. Fort Larned, Kansas. Little Rock, Arkansas. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.	Cedar Keys, Florida, 280 miles distant. Cheyenne, Wyoming. Larned Station, Kansas, 7 miles distant. Little Rock, Arkansas. Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.	Key West, Florida. Fort Laramie, Wyoming. Larned Station, Kansas. Little Rock, Arkansas. Fort Leavenworth, Kan.
Lower Brule Agency,	216 miles from Sioux City, Iowa.	Crow Creek Agency, Dakota.	Yankton, D. T., 155 miles distant.	Fort Thompson, D. T., 8 miles distant.
Lyon, Fort	543 miles from Leavenworth, Kansas.	Fort Lyon, Colorado.	Fort Lyon Station, Col., on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, 2 miles distant.	Fort Lyon Station, Col.
McIntosh, Fort	180 miles from San Antonio, Texas.	Fort McIntosh, Texas.	Victoria, Texas, about 200 miles distant.	Military telegraph to Ringgold Barracks, 120 miles distant.
McKavett, Fort	175 miles from San Antonio, Texas.	Fort McKavett, Texas.	Austin, Texas, 185 miles distant.	Military telegraph to post via Denison.
McPherson, Fort	277 miles from Omaha, Nebraska.	Fort McPherson, Neb.	McPherson Station, on Union Pacific, 7 miles distant.	Fort McPherson, Neb.
McRae, Fort	210 miles from Santa Fe, N. Mexico.	Aleman, N. M., 18 miles distant.	West Las Animas, Col., 496 miles distant.	Santa Fe, New Mexico.
North Platte Post,	291 miles from Omaha, Nebraska.	North Platte City, Neb.	North Platte City, Neb., adjoining the Post.	North Platte City, Neb.
Omaha Barracks, Pembina, Fort	4 miles from Omaha City, Nebraska. 419 miles from St. Paul, Minn.	Omaha City, Nebraska. Pembina, Dakota.	Omaha City, Nebraska. Moorhead, on the Northern Pacific, 146 miles distant.	Omaha City, Nebraska. Fort Pembina, D. T.
Quitman, Fort	595 miles from San Antonio, Texas.	Fort Quitman, Texas.	Austin, Texas, 675 miles distant.	Santa Fe, New Mexico, 400 miles distant.
Randall, Fort	136 miles from Sioux City, Iowa.	Fort Randall, Dakota.	Yankton, D. T., 75 miles distant.	Fort Randall, Dakota.
Ransom, Fort	292 miles from St. Paul, Minn.	Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Wahpeton, D. T., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 30 miles distant.	Wahpeton, D. T.
Bevo, Fort	388 miles from Ft. Leavenworth Kan.	Darlington, I. T., 1 mile distant	Wichita, Kansas, 164 miles distant.	Wichita, Kansas.

Table showing Distances of Military Posts from Principal Points within the Division, their Postoffice Addresses, and Nearest Railroad and Telegraph Stations, on May 1, 1876.—CONTINUED.

POSTS.	DISTANCES FROM PRINCIPAL POINTS.	POSTOFFICES.	RAILROAD STATIONS.	TELEGRAPH STATIONS.
Reynolds, Fort	377 miles from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	Booneville, Col., 2 miles distant.	Chico, on Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.	Pueblo, Col.
Rice, Fort	503 miles from Sioux City, Iowa.	Fort Rice, D. T.	Bismarck, D. T., 28 miles distant.	Bismarck, D. T.
Richardson, Fort	240 miles from Austin, Texas.	Jacksboro, Texas, half a mile distant.	Dallas, Texas, 107 miles distant.	Military telegraph to post via Denison.
Bliley, Fort	133 miles from Leavenworth, Kansas.	Fort Riley, Kansas.	Fort Riley, Kansas.	Junction City, Kansas, 3 miles distant.
Ringgold Barracks	121 miles from Brownsville, Texas.	Rio Grande City, Texas, about one mile distant.		Military telegraph to post via Brownsville.
Ripley, Fort	125 miles from St. Paul, Minn.	Fort Ripley, Minn.	Brainerd, Minn, 17 miles distant.	Fort Ripley, Minn.
Robinson, Camp	165 miles from Cheyenne, W. T.	Red Cloud Agency, Neb.	Sidney, Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 125 miles distant.	Fort Laramie, W. T., 82 miles distant.
Russell, D. A. Fort	516 miles from Omaha, Nebraska.	Cheyenne, Wyoming.	Cheyenne, Wyoming, 2½ miles distant.	Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.
San Antonio, Post of	80 miles from Austin, Texas.	San Antonio, Texas.	Kingsbury, Texas, on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroad, 55 miles distant.	San Antonio, Texas.
Sanders, Fort	570 miles from Omaha, Nebraska.	Fort Sanders, W. T.	Fort Sanders, W. T.	Fort Sanders, W. T.
Santa Fe, Post of	883 miles from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	Santa Fe, N. M.	Las Animas, Col., 340 miles distant.	Santa Fe, N. M.
Scott, Fort	128 miles from Leavenworth, Kansas.	Fort Scott, Kansas.	Fort Scott, Kansas.	Fort Scott, Kansas.
Selden, Fort	263 miles from Santa Fe, N. Mexico.	Fort Selden, N. M.	Las Animas, Col., 580 miles distant.	Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Seward, Fort	363 miles from St. Paul, Minn.	Janestown, D. T., 1 mile distant.	Janestown, D. T.	Janestown, D. T.
Sheridan, Camp	216 miles from Cheyenne, W. T.	Spotted Tail Agency, Neb.	Sidney, Neb., on the Union Pacific Railroad, 167 miles distant.	Fort Laramie, W. T., 125 miles distant.
Shaw, Fort	83 miles from Helena, Montana.	Fort Shaw, Montana.	Corinne, Utah, 533 miles distant.	Fort Shaw, Montana.
Sidney Barracks,	414 miles from Omaha, Nebraska.	Sidney, Nebraska.	Sidney, Nebraska,	Sidney, Nebraska.
Sill, Fort	357 miles from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	Fort Sill, Indian Territory.	Caddo, I. T., on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, 160 miles distant.	Caddo, Indian Territory.
Snelling, Fort	6 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota.	Fort Snelling, Minnesota.	Mendota, Minnesota, 1 mile distant.	Fort Snelling, Minn.

Table showing Distances of Military Posts from Principal Points within the Division, their Postoffice Addresses and Nearest Railroad and Telegraph Stations, May 1, 1876.—CONTINUED.

POSTS.	DISTANCES FROM PRINCIPAL POINTS.	POSTOFFICES.	RAILROAD STATIONS.	TELEGRAPH STATIONS.
Standing Rock Agency	60 miles from Bismarck, D. T.	Fort Rice, D. T.	Bismarck, D. T., on the Northern Pacific Railroad.	Bismarck, D. T.
Stambaugh, Camp	960 miles from Omaha, Nebraska.	Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming.	Bryan, on the Union Pacific Railroad, 105 miles distant.	Camp Stambaugh, Wyoming.
Stanton, Fort	191 miles from Santa Fe, N. Mexico.	Fort Stanton, New Mexico.	Las Animas, Col., 411 miles distant.	Santa Fe, New Mexico.
Steele, Fred. Fort	696 miles from Omaha, Nebraska,	Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming.	Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.	Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.
Stevenson, Fort	595 miles from Sioux City, Iowa.	Fort Stevenson, Dakota.	Bismarck, D. T., 70 miles distant.	Bismarck, D. T.
Stockton, Fort	392 miles from San Antonio, Texas.	Fort Stockton, Texas.	Kingsbury, Texas, 430 miles distant.	Military telegraph to Fort Concho, via Denison, Texas.
Sully, Fort.	343 miles from Sioux City.	Fort Sully, Dakota.	Yankton, D. T., 262 miles distant.	Fort Sully, Dakota.
Supply, Camp.	460 miles from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	Camp Supply, I. T.	Dodge City, Kansas, 91 miles distant.	Dodge City, Kansas.
Totten, Fort.	396 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota.	Fort Totten, Dakota.	James town, D. T., 100 miles distant.	James town, D. T.
Union, Fort.	740 miles from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	Fort Union, New Mexico.	Las Animas, Col., 200 miles distant.	Fort Union, N. M.
Wadsworth, Fort.	244 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota.	Fort Wadsworth, Dakota.	Lake Kampeska, D. T., 60 miles distant.	Lake Kampeska, D. T.
Wallace, Fort.	420 miles from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	Fort Wallace, Kansas.	Wallace Station, on Kansas Pacific, two miles distant.	Wallace Station, Kansas.
Whetstone Agency.	175 miles from Sioux City, Iowa.	Fort Randall, Dakota.	Yankton, D. T., 105 miles distant.	Fort Randall, Dakota, 30 miles distant.
Wingate, Fort	170 miles from Santa Fe, N. Mexico.	Fort Wingate, N. M.	Las Animas, Col., 474 miles distant.	Santa Fe, New Mexico.

ARMAMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

POSTS.	GUNS.						CONDITION.
	3-inch Rifled.	12-pdr. Bronze.	12-pdr. Mountain Howitzer.	6-pdr. Iron and Bronze.	1-inch Gatling.	½-inch Gatling.	
Abercrombie, Fort				2			
Abraham Lincoln, Fort..	1	1	1		1	1	
Baker, Camp							
Benton, Fort.		2	1				
Buford, Fort.....	1	2		2			
Ellis, Fort.....		2				1	
Hancock, Camp							
Lower Brule Agency,...			5				
Pembina, Fort.....	2	1					
Randall, Fort.....		2	2	1	1		
Rice, Fort.....					1	1	
Ripley, Fort.....			1	4			
Seward, Fort			2			1	
Shaw, Fort.....		2	1			1	
Snelling, Fort				2			
Standing Rock Agency,	2		2			2	
Stevenson, Fort.....		3			1		
Sully, Fort		2					
Totten, Fort.....	2	2					
Wadsworth, Fort			4	1			

ARMAMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

POSTS.	GUNS.						CONDITION.
	3-inch Rifled.	12-pdr. Bronze.	12-pdr. Mountain Howitzer.	6-pdr. Iron and Bronze.	1-inch Gatling.	½-inch Gatling.	
Bridger, Fort			2				
Brown, Camp							
Cameron, Fort.....							
Cheyenne Depot.....							
D. A. Russell, Fort.....							
Douglas, Camp.....	2	4	3	4	1		
Fetterman, Fort		1	6			1	
Fred. Steele, Fort.....			1				
Hall, Fort.....							
Hartsuff, Fort							
Laramie, Fort	1	4	1			1	
McPherson, Fort						1	
North Platte, Post of....			1				
Omaha, Barracks.....			4				
Robinson, Camp.....			1		1	1	
Sanders, Fort.....			4				
Sheridan, Camp						1	
Sidney, Barracks			1		1		
Stambaugh, Camp.....			1		1		

ARMAMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

POSTS.	GUNS.						CONDITION.
	3-inch Rifled.	12-pdr. Bronze.	12-pdr. Mountain Howitzer.	6-pdr. Iron and Bronze.	1-inch Gatling.	½-inch Gatling. 24-pdr. Field Howitzer.	
Bayard, Fort			4				
Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency						2	
Craig, Fort		2	3				
Cummings, Fort.....							
Dodge, Fort			3				
Garland, Fort.....			2				
Gibson, Fort.....							
Hays, Fort			5	1		1	
Jefferson Barracks ..							
Larned, Fort			1				
Leavenworth, Fort..				5	3		
Lyon, Fort		2					
McRae, Fort.....						2	Unserviceable
Reno, Fort						2	
Riley, Fort		2				2	
Selden, Fort.....		1		1			
Sill, Fort	2	2	4			1	
Stanton, Fort.....							
Supply, Camp	2		5				
Union, Fort							
Wallace, Fort			5				
Wingate, Fort.....				2			

ARMAMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

POSTS.	GUNS.						CONDITION.
	3-inch Rifled.	12-pdr. Bronze.	12-pdr. Mountain Howitzer.	6-pdr. Iron and Bronze.	1-inch Gatling.	½-inch. Gatling.	
Baton Rouge, Barracks..	24	16	24				
Jackson, Barracks		4			2	2	
Jackson, Post of		1					
Little Rock, Post of.....	2						

ARMAMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

POSTS.	GUNS.						CONDITION.
	3-inch Rifled.	12-pdr. Bronze.	12-pdr. Mountain Howitzer.	6-pdr. Iron and Bronze.	1-inch Gatling.	½-inch Gatling.	
Bliss, Fort		1		1			
Brown, Fort.....							
Clark, Fort	2					2	
Concho, Fort	2					2	1
Davis, Fort	2				2		
Duncan, Fort.....	2					1	
Elliot, Fort.			1		1		
Griffin, Fort.....	2				2		
McKavett, Fort.	1					2	
McIntosh, Fort.		1*					Unserviceable
Quitman, Fort.....	2					2	
Richardson, Fort....	2				1		
Ringgold, Barracks.		2				1	
Stockton, Fort.....	2					2	

Western
American

F

- 594 U.S. Army. Military Division of the Missouri.
U58 Outline descriptions of the posts in the Military
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erue, Neb., The Old Army Press, 1969.
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(Continued on next card)

Western
American

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- 594 U.S. Army. Military Division of the Missouri. (card 2)
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1969 division of the Missouri... 1969.

and completed by Maj. George L. Gillespie.
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